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До друку та в світ
дозволю

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Emphasis. Inversion

*Методичні рекомендації з курсу практичної граматики англійської мови
для студентів ІІІ курсу факультету іноземної філології*

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Протокол № від

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Передмова

Методичний посібник присвячено одному з найскладніших граматичних феноменів англійської мови – емфатичним конструкціям. В різноманітних комунікативних ситуаціях у співрозмовників може з'явитися необхідність певним чином виділити інформацію, підкреслити її важливість. Емоційна забарвленість та експресивність створюються різними емфатичними засобами, широке різноманіття яких дає змогу виділити окремі емфатичні конструкції та моделі, що допомагають поставити логічний наголос на певні слова у реченні. Вживання різного типу зазначених конструкцій викликає труднощі в учнів старших класів і студентів університетів у зв'язку з наявністю часткової невідповідності даного граматичного феномену в англійській та рідній мовах, а також тим, що вживання зазначеного граматичного явища більше притаманне діловій англійській мові.

Метою авторів посібника було детально розглянути вживання емфатичних конструкцій та інверсії в сучасній англійській мові, акцентуючи увагу на особливостях перекладу окремих словосполучень та мовних виразів. У посібнику підібрано різноманітні комунікативні вправи, які мають творчий характер і супроводжуються методичними рекомендаціями для викладачів щодо організації відповідного інтерактивного навчання, спрямованого на вдосконалення навичок використання різноманітних емфатичних конструкцій.

Посібник адресований викладачам, студентам-філологам і майбутнім учителям, усім, хто вивчає англійську мову чи працює з нею.

THEORETICAL REFERENCE

CLEFT SENTENCES

In a **cleft (or divided) sentence**, the information that could be given in one clause is divided into two parts, each has its own verb:

***It was Lanny who** was taken aback by your impoliteness.*

By splitting a sentence we can either emphasize some piece of new information and give explanations or make a contrast with a previous statement:

- *The forwards were doing their best to save the game. But **it was the left back** who finally scored.*
- *Nobody was surprised by the way Lily looked at the reception. **It was what she said next** that shocked the guests.*

Cleft sentences can be of different types.

1. **It-cleft** sentences have the following structure

*It + a form of 'to be' + **emphasized part** + that/which/who clause*

*It was **Margaret Mitchell** who wrote 'Gone with the Wind'*

This pattern can be used to highlight the subject or the object of a simple sentence, or an adverbial or a prepositional phrase.

Study the following examples and see how parts of a sentence can be emphasized.

In 2006 The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to the Turkish author Orhan Pamuk for his exploration of the clashes and interactions of different cultures.

1. *It was **Orhan Pamuk** who was awarded The Nobel Prize.* (emphasis on the subject – Orhan Pamuk)
2. *It was **The Nobel Prize for Literature** that the author was awarded.* (emphasis on the object – The Nobel Prize)
3. *It was **in 2006** that Orhan Pamuk was awarded.* (emphasis on the adverbial - 2006)

4. *It was **for his exploration of the clashes and interactions of different cultures** that Pamuk was awarded.* (emphasis on the prepositional phrase – *for his exploration*)

The personal pronoun after *it+be* is used in the objective case:

*It was **him** who was awarded The Nobel Prize.*

In a very formal style a subject pronoun is used. To avoid being too formal, one should use structures with *person/one*.

*It was **he** who was awarded The Nobel Prize.* (too formal)

*He was **the person/one** who was awarded The Nobel Prize.* (neutral)

It is possible to use *when* and *where* to introduce the subordinate clauses of time and place in informal language:

*It was **in my pencil box** where I found her message.*

*It is **at the beginning of the next month** when I can apply for a job.*

But *how*, *why* or *what* are not used in this way:

*It was **with certain great pleasure** ~~how~~/that he ran before the wind.*

*It was **because of money** that he lied to us. - ~~It was money why he lied to us.~~*

*It is **the speed of the new racing car** ~~what~~ that is so thrilling.*

It-cleft sentences with *not* can be rendered into Ukrainian by means of the expression *зовсім не*:

*It was **not on the beach close down by the sea** that I found them.*

The construction *It is (was) **not until**.....that.....* can be used either to emphasize an adverbial modifier of time

*It was **not until early morning** that her dress was ready. (Лише вранці.....)*

or an adverbial clause of time

*It was **not until the results of the competition were announced** that he sighed with relief. (Тільки тоді, коли...../Тільки після того, як.....)*

2. Pseudo-cleft sentences (wh-clefts) are similar in function to *it*-clefts but have a different pattern:

*Wh-clause + a form of 'to be' + **emphasized part***

*What the child needs now is **a cup of hot chocolate**.*

This type of sentence is used to emphasize

- a subject

*Shopping saves me from depression. – What saves me from depression is **shopping**.*

- an object

*At that moment I needed a helping hand. – What I needed at that moment was **a helping hand**.*

- the action in a sentence

*The secretary told everything to the police. – What the secretary did was **(to) tell everything to the police**.*

In such cases the verb after *be* usually takes the form that corresponds to the form used in the wh-clause:

1. Sam is/was/will be talking about you all the time. – What Sam **is/was/will be doing** is **talking** about you all the time. (Continuous tenses)
2. Sam has/had finally scored four goals in the championship. – What Sam **has/had finally done** is/was **scored** four goals. (Perfect tenses)
3. Sam can't stand getting up early. – What Sam **can't stand** is **getting up early**. (Gerund)
4. Sam needs to send invitations. – What Sam needs **to do** is **(to) send invitations**. (Infinitive)

When a verb in the wh-clause is in the Present, Past or Future Simple the highlighted phrase usually contains an infinitive:

1. *Students often listen to the authentic texts at the lessons of Phonetics. – What students often **do** is **(to) listen to the authentic texts**.*
2. *Lucky James cheated at the last Grammar exam. – What Lucky James **did** was **(to) cheat at the last Grammar exam**.*

3. *They will send you an official invitation in three days. – What they **will do** is (to) **send you an official invitation in three days**.*

- a verb complement

*Mark, you are unbearably greedy. – Mark, what you are is **unbearably greedy**.*

This pattern is mostly used when the speaker wants to express his/her opinion of something or someone using an adjective. The rules of the Subject-Predicate agreement must be observed here.

*The new secretary is totally unscrupulous. – What the new secretary is is **totally unscrupulous**.*

*The pupils of this school are ungovernable. – What the pupils of this school are is **ungovernable**.*

3. Other types of cleft sentences

Instead of *wh*-clauses with *where*, *when*, *why* and *who* we can use introductory noun phrases to highlight a place, a time, a reason and a person. In this case *wh*-clauses act like ordinary relative clauses:

*Mary is always alone because she never trusts anybody. – Why she is always alone is that she never trusts anybody. (less preferable) – The reason (why) she is always alone is **she never trusts anybody**. (more preferable)*

Time	<i>The day (when) the results of the writing test were announced was the happiest in my life.</i>
Place	<i>The house where the poet was born 200 years ago has been turned into a museum recently.</i>
Person	<i>The boy who helped you cross the street safely was Mrs. Brown's nephew.</i>
Reason	<i>The reason (why) he didn't apply for a job in a law firm was his low self-esteem.</i>

The items described by a noun phrase or a verb phrase can be emphasized with *the* (*last/best/next/only/etc.*) *thing*, *something* or *all*:

*The only thing I disliked about your last book was **a complicated plot**.*

*All I want is **another cup of coffee made in a copper coffeepot**.*

The best thing we can do in this situation is **to leave Mark alone**.

The last thing I will do is **call him and congratulate on the promotion**.

The thing we **won't do** is **repair goods bought in other shops**.

The next thing the teacher recommended to revise was **emphatic structures**.

Something the surveyor neglected to mention was **the damp in the kitchen**.

4. Reversed cleft sentences that are characterized by putting the emphasized part at the beginning, can be observed among both *it*-cleft and pseudo-cleft sentences.

What you are doing is illegal. – It is illegal what you are doing.

All he wants is to be given a chance. – To be given a chance is all he wants.

The one who told me about the will was my lawyer. – My lawyer was the one who told me about the will.

There is a form in spoken English similar to a reversed cleft with *this* and *that*:

We have to get off here. – This is where we have to get off.

They told me the same thing. – That's what they told me.

In reversed *it*-cleft sentences that are typical for a formal literary style the emphasized part is put before *it*:

And thus Cezanne it was that took the first steps on the road to Impressionism.

EMPHASISING AUXILIARY VERBS

With the auxiliary verbs the emphasis can be achieved in some ways: by the contrastive stress in speech (a) and by the use of *the emphatic do, does, did* in writing (b).

- a) - *You never listen to me.*
 - *But I am listening to you now, dear.*
- b) *He promised to come and he **did** finally come.*

The forms of *the emphatic do (do, does, did)* are used to stress what the speaker feels strongly about

*She **did** learn to swim at the age of 60.*
*I **do** still think it is because of money.*
*Now I see that she **does** love him.*

or to confirm something the speaker considers true, when followed by a question tag

*She **did** believe him, didn't she?*
*They **do** do everything possible to save lives, don't they?*
*Mario **does** want you to be happy, doesn't he?*

The emphatic do is also used to strengthen the imperative

***Do** be serious, will you?*
***Do** try to understand she cares about you.*

The forms of *the emphatic do* are always stressed in speech and are rendered into Ukrainian as 'дійсно, насправді, все ж таки '.

DOUBLE NEGATION

Double negatives that are standard in many other languages and were also a normal part of English usage until the end of the 16th century, are not encouraged in English and are considered poor grammar. However, they are still widely used in dialects, lyrics and very informal speech.

There is one type of double negative (*not + an adjective or an adverb with negative prefixes un-, in-, ir-, il-, im-, non-*) that is considered grammatically correct and is used to make a statement more subtle. Here the double negation is a

way of softening the meaning of the adjective or the adverb that becomes affirmative.

Double negatives can be rendered into Ukrainian by means of the combinations «цілком, досить, доволі + прикметник (прислівник) ».

- not impossible - цілком можливий
- not insignificant - досить суттєвий
- not inconclusive - доволі переконливий

OTHER WAYS OF EMPHASISING INFORMATION IN THE SENTENCES

1. **The Passive Voice** is used to change the focus of the sentence from the “doer” of the action to the person or thing acted on. In passive constructions more emphasis is given to the beginning of the sentence.

:

***Insulin** was first discovered in 1921 by researchers at the University of Toronto and it is still the only treatment available for diabetes.*

***Students’ reports on school practice** are expected by the end of the week.*

***The modern Olympic Games** have been held since 1896.*

2. **Adding words for emphasis**

- **Own** is used to highlight possessive adjectives.

*The boy used **his own** money to buy a present for mother.*

*Tell the story in **your own** words.*

*This is a house of **my own**. (not anybody else’s)*

*A 17-year old Mary lives on **her own**. (without anyone else)*

- **Article The** can emphasize uniqueness and be heavily stressed in speech.

*Surely, she is not **the** Madonna, is she?*

- **Very..... indeed** is another way of intensifying adjectives.

*Thank you **very much indeed** for your help.*

*How was your birthday party? – **Very good indeed.**
The day was **very hot indeed** for this time of the year.*

Very can be used emphatically to mean *exactly/precisely*.
*That's **the very present** I've been dreaming about for a long time.*
*At **that very moment** somebody touched me on the shoulder.*
*You'll find his cabin at **the very top** of the hill.*

- **Question words** ending in **–ever** are used to express surprise, admiration, anger, concern.

***Whatever** are you doing here in the middle of the night?*

***Whoever** did she invite to the graduation ceremony?*

***Whenever** will our passports be ready?*

***Wherever** did they find your keys?*

***Why ever** did he phone the police?*

These question words can be written either as one word or as two separate words, except for *why*.

Which and *whose* are not used in such combinations.

- **Ever** can be used to put emphasis on negative sentences

*We haven't tasted paella **ever** before.*

*Nobody **ever** explained that to her.*

- **Emphasizing negatives**

The following phrases can highlight adjectives with **not**: *not at all, not in the least, not in the slightest, not the least/slightest bit, really*

*The boss wasn't **the least bit** interested in the project.*

*I am **not** frightened **in the slightest**.*

*Don't worry, I am **not at all** cold.*

*Her parents were **not really** angry.*

No + noun and **none** can be emphasized by: *no.....whatsoever, none at all, none whatsoever*

*We've run out of candies. There are **none at all** in the box, as far as I can see.*

*There's **no** money **whatsoever** available for school trips at the moment.*

- A large number of **adverbs and adjectives** are used **for emphasis**.

*Her performance was **sheer** magic!*

*Your last article was **utter** nonsense!*

*I **actually** went inside one of the Pyramids.*

*It was **so** cold, that some people were **even** wearing pullovers.*

*It was **by no means** certain that the match would take place.*

Non-gradable adjectives (expressing absolute opinion) can be highlighted in the following way:

*Don't fry the fish any more. It is **just** right!*

*She was **simply** wonderful in her new garments.*

*This grammar guide is **absolutely** useless for the advanced students.*

*The third exam question was **quite (completely)** impossible.*

*Your behaviour on the yacht was **utterly** careless.*

- Using **echoing phrases** with *so* to express agreement

*You are the best player in the team. – **So I am!***

*She produces so many fine things! – **So she does!***

*This is the book you've been looking for. – **So it is!***

*Don't you know she can speak 5 languages? – **So she can!***

- Using **time phrases**: *day after day, time and time again, over and over again, day in day out*

*Donny has a bad memory for poems, so he repeats the same line **over and over again**.*

***Day after day** it's the same old routine in my life.*

- Repetition of **the main verb**

*She **waited and waited**, but nobody opened the door.*

*Mike **tried and tried**, but the cat wouldn't start.*

INVERSION

Indirect word order in an English sentence in which the subject is placed after the predicate is called **inversion**. Grammarians distinguish

- **full inversion** when the predicate precedes the subject: *Here comes the lady of the house; Down the hill ran a deer;*
- **partial inversion** when only a part of the predicate precedes the subject: *Happy may you be! Never before had I seen such a play.*
- Some grammarians also distinguish **double inversion** when parts of the predicate are placed separately before the subject: *Hanging on the wall was a picture; Waiting at the entrance was a tall well-dressed lady.*

We invert the subject and auxiliary verb in the sentence to give emphasis. It is common in formal English.

There are two ways to invert the subject and the verb:

I. **Be/have/modal/auxiliary verb + subject + main verb (partial inversion)**

It is used in the following cases:

1. In questions:

Is Peter taking an exam today?

Do you understand the rule?

2. After the following words or expressions, when they come at the beginning of a sentence; the rest of the verb phrase follows the subject:

- after adverbs with ‘restrictive’ negative meaning (**hardly, scarcely, rarely, little, never**)

Little **did we realize** the true extent of his involvement in this business.

Never **have I enjoyed** myself more!

Seldom **do we go** out since the baby was born.

Little **do they know** about the real state of affairs.

- **only** + time expression or prepositional phrase

Only later **did he manage** to get permission.

Only with a great deal of effort **was he able** to escape.

Only in this way **was she able** to complete the report by the deadline.

Only then **could they celebrate** their victory.

When the expressions **only after, only if, only when, only by, only in, only with** come at the beginning of a sentence, the inversion is in the main clause:

Only after she started working **was she able** to save the money.

Only if they followed my advice **would they succeed**.

Only when the dinner is over **can we talk** about your promotion.

We do not invert the subject and auxiliary after **only** if there is no time expression or prepositional phrase immediately after it or when **only** refers to 'the state of being the only one':

Only Mary realized that the door was not locked.

- **in no way, at no time, under no circumstances, on no account, on no condition**

Under no circumstances **can refunds be given**.

No way **am I going** to wear that! (informal)

- **not + only** / time expression / person or thing

Not only is he late, he hasn't even brought a present.

Not since the sixties **has a pop group won** such acclaim.

Not a single stone was left unturned in the search.

- **no sooner... than**

No sooner had we set out **than** the skies opened.

- with **so, neither** or **nor** to express agreement

'I love chocolate ice cream.' 'So do I.' (an affirmative statement)

'I can't stand violent films.' *'Neither/Nor **can I.**'* (a negative statement)

We use **neither** and **nor** when these words begin a clause to introduce a negative addition to a previous negative clause or sentence:

*They have no intention of paying and neither **have we.***

*We couldn't face the customers and nor **could the boss.***

- clauses beginning with *may* which describe a strong wish
***May** you be happy!*

***May** he live to regret this decision!*

- After *so* + **adjective...that**, *such* + **be... that**, when they are at the beginning of a sentence.

We can use *so* + **adjective** at the beginning of a clause to give special emphasis to the adjective. In this case the subject and first auxiliary are inverted.

*So devastating **were the floods** that some areas may never recover.*

*So successful **was her business** that Li was able to retire at the age of 50.*

We can use *such* + **be** at the beginning of a clause to emphasize the extent or degree of something.

*Such a brilliant student **was he** that he was offered a scholarship.*

*Such **was the force** of the storm that the trees were upturned.*

- with *should*, *were*, *had* when they come at the beginning of an if-clause instead of 'if'

Type 1: ***Should he call**, tell him I'm out.* (= If he should call ...)

Type 2: ***Were I you**, I wouldn't trust her.* (= If I were you ...)

Type 3: ***Had I been told**, I would have offered my help.* (= If I had been told ...)

The sentences with inversion are rather more formal than those with 'if'.

Notice that in negative clauses with inversion, we do not use contracted forms:

***Had** the plane **not been diverted**, they would have arrived early. (not Hadn't the plane...)*

- In formal written language we commonly use inversion after **as** and **than** in comparisons:

*The cake was excellent, as **was the coffee**. (or ...as the coffee was.)*

*I believed, as **did my colleagues**, that the plan would work. (or ...**as my colleagues did** ...)*

*Research shows that parents watch more television than **do their children**. (or ...than their children do.)*

Notice that we do not invert subject and verb after **as** or **than** when the subject is a pronoun:

*We now know a lot more about the Universe than **we did** ten years ago. (not ...**than did we** ten years ago)*

II. Main verb + subject (full inversion)

It is used in the following cases:

1. After adverbs expressing direction of movement or adverbial expressions of place and adverbs of time when they come at the beginning of a sentence, such as **along, away, back, down, in, off, out, up, next, then, first, now, finally** with verbs such as **come, fly, go**. This pattern is found particularly in narrative, to mark a change in events:

*Outside the house **was a sports car**.*

*On the sofa **sat an old man**.*

*The door opened and in **came the doctor**.*

*Then **came the turning point** in the game as Ed scored.*

If the subject is a pronoun, there is no inversion

*Here **she comes**.*

*Off **you go**.*

2. In conversation we use ***Here comes + noun*** and ***There goes + noun***, with inversion of verb and subject, to talk about things and people moving towards or away from the speaker:

Here comes the bride.

There goes the bus.

3. Inversion is also used after participles moved to front position, usually in narratives.

The bedroom was empty. Lying on the bed was a parcel. Attached to it was a small note.

4. In direct speech when the subject of the introductory verb is a noun.

'I don't like this hotel,' said Henry. (OR: ... Henry said.)

'I'll call you a taxi,' said the doorman. (OR ... the doorman said.)

5. In exclamatory sentences expressing wish or other strong emotions:

Long live peace!

Be it so!

FRONTING

In spoken English we sometimes want to make a strong contrast with something mentioned in a previous statement. We can do this with objects and complements by ‘fronting’ them (moving them to the front of the clause), which makes them more emphatic.

1. Fronting objects and complements

‘She’s such a lovely person; so friendly and reliable.’

*‘She may be friendly but she isn’t reliable’. → **Friendly** she may be, but **reliable** she isn’t! (a verb complement)*

*I disagree with that. → **That** I disagree with. (a demonstrative pronoun)*

*The house was enormous, with two wings and a dark attic. Hilary spent most of her time in the drawing room or the garden. **The attic** she rarely visited. (an object)*

2. Fronting adjective phrases; *also*, *such* and *so*

When we want to start a sentence with known information or we want to make an emphatic comparison with information in a previous sentence, we can use a comparative or superlative phrase at the beginning. We use a form of the verb *to be* followed by the subject.

*The first band was dull. **More exciting** was The Red, the second group to play.*

*Many of the monuments are truly awesome. **Best of all** is the Colosseum.*

*The actors were a mixed bunch. **Least inspiring** of the lot was Pacino.*

We can use a similar pattern with *also* and *such*:

*Members of the royal family attended the funeral. **Also** at the service were several ambassadors.*

*They led a life of abject poverty. **Such** is the fate of most illegitimate children in this province.*

We can emphasise an adjective by using *so* + adjective + *to be* + *that* clause

So intense was the heat that the firefighters were unable to enter the building for hours.

3. Fronting adverbials and infinitives; *as* and *though*

We can put known information at the beginning of a sentence by fronting adverbial phrases describing position or place (*At the back of the house*), verbs of position and movement (*stand, attach, lie*) and *to + infinitive forms*, with inversion of the subject and the verb *be*:

At the back of the house was an untidy garden, much of which was taken up by a large and unkempt lawn.

Standing in the corner of the garden was a massively overgrown silver birch tree which towered over the roof of the garage.

Attached to the roof was an unsightly FM aerial.

For years I have been writing to the President in the White House. To meet him is my most fervent wish.

We can also front an infinitive form when it ‘echoes’ an earlier verb:

*He said he would arrive on time. And he did (arrive on time). → And **arrive** on time he did.*

We can front verbs and adjectives using *as* and *though*:

Battered though he was, he never lost his will to succeed.

Try as she might, she couldn't open the jam jar.

4. Fronting relative clauses

Relative clauses can be placed first when they normally follow negative verbs of understanding, knowing, etc. This is normally a spoken form.

*I have no idea who he is. – **Who he is** I have no idea.*

*I really don't know what you mean. – **What you mean** I really don't know.*

PRACTICE

Task 1 *Translate into Ukrainian paying special attention to **it-cleft** sentences*

1. It was while looking at the spot where the fine porcelain vase had stood that she felt a strange certainty of being watched and, on turning, saw a stranger in the open doorway.
2. It was not till impressionism turned its attention to the nature of light and especially to the colour of shadow that painters evolved the new way of seeing.
3. It was in his dealings with children that the best and sweetest side of his personality was manifested.
4. Actually, however, it is not until a person begins to speak that you can form a very definite idea of his personality and his character.
5. It isn't everyone who is able to protect himself without anybody's help.
6. It was when men began to use tools for social production that they also began to speak.
7. It was not without a certain wild pleasure that I ran before the wind.
8. It was not until the end of the seventeenth century that France began to produce an art that, instead of echoing the faded glamour of Italy, reflected the lively but equally artificial life of Versailles.
9. It was then that the hunger, the excitement of her escape and the scintillation of the overhead lights caused Jolly to suddenly feel as giddy as a falling moth.
10. It was the first time in the whole year that he had lost balance.
11. It was not until the beginning of the 21st century, when "Harry Potter" began to appear, that J.K. Rowling attained popularity.
12. It was their identification of Mrs. Daniella Still with a certain group of American writers that made her subject to a powerful line of attack on the part of literary critics.
13. It was not until seven years had passed since the manuscripts had come into the scientists' hands that they published them with the introduction translated into English.
14. It is no doubt to this quality that the great popularity of this autumn collection is due.
15. It is not from outside, however, but from within, that American English has made the greatest additions to its special words and their uses.

Task 2 Read the information, then rewrite it emphasizing the words in bold



Johnny Depp, the youngest of four children, was born in Kentucky, **in the family of a waitress and a civil engineer**. He is descended **from a French immigrant**, Pierre Deppe, who settled in Virginia **in 1700**. With the gift of a guitar from **his mother**, Depp began playing in various garage bands **at the age of 12**. A year after his parents' divorce, he dropped out of high school **to become a rock musician** and played with *The Kids*, a local successful band.

Depp's first film role was in the horror film *A Nightmare on Elm Street* (1984) where he played the boyfriend of a heroine and **one of Freddy Krueger's victims**. Johnny became a popular teen idol **in the late 1980s** after the release of the television series *21 Jump Street*. In 2003, Depp starred in the adventure film *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl* which was a major box office hit. He earned a widespread acclaim for his comic performance as pirate Captain Jack Sparrow, and received **a nomination for the Academy Award** for Best Actor.

Since 2003 Johnny Depp has starred **in 30 films** and at present he is engaged in the filming of the second part of *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*, which is set for release **in November 16, 2018**.

Task 3 Translate into English, say which parts of speech are emphasized by *it-cleft* sentences

1. Це ключі впали на підлогу та налякали кішку, що дрімала у кріслі.
2. Саме таку вазу, виготовлену німецькими майстрами у позаминулому сторіччі, я і шукав по всіх антикварних магазинах уже кілька років.
3. Тільки після опівночі вони і змогли дістатися додому.
4. Я – студент цього вишу, і саме сюди я маю приходити о 8 ранку, аби не запізнитися на заняття.
5. Саме під подушкою я і знайшла загублену сережку.
6. Нажаль, через негоду, група вирушила тільки наступного дня.

7. Увесь колектив зібрався о 12.30, тому що саме на першу годину і було призначено зустріч з роботодавцями.
8. Саме Стівена Кінга і вважають неперевершеним королем жахів.
9. Саме у пенал Сем і поклав гроші на сніданок.
10. Тільки опівночі залізнична станція і змогла відновити роботу.
11. Коли годинник пробив о-пів на шосту, Джек і зрозумів, що поспішати немає сенсу.
12. Саме у серпні ми і плануємо організувати конференцію, присвячену сучасним проблемам філології.
13. Тільки тоді, коли його першу книгу було опубліковано, він звільнився з роботи, яку ненавидів усе життя.
14. Саме молодих незаміжніх дівчат і приносили в жертву чудовиську жителі селища, аби врятувати свої життя.
15. Саме вздовж гірської річки і вирішили туристи розташувати свої намети.
16. Цю тему можна зрозуміти тільки після того, як сам виконаєш кілька вправ.
17. Саме своє перше кохання і згадує поет у збірці «Світанок».
18. За свідченням поліції, саме пішохід, а не легковик став причиною аварії.
19. Коли пролунав свисток арбітра, уболівальники і зітхнули полегшено.
20. Саме вживанню емоційних конструкцій в сучасній англійській мові і присвячено наше заняття.
21. Не тільки я один винний у зникненні доказів.
22. Ти знав, що в мене алергія на рибу та горіхи, але замовив мені саме фаршированого лосося з горіховою підливою.
23. Саме за допомогою друзів я і зміг пережити найстрашнішу трагедію в моєму житті.
24. Лише повага один до одного та чесність є невід'ємною частиною будь-яких стосунків.
25. Тільки тоді, коли Колін побачила результати аналізів, вона зрозуміла, що довгі місяці безперервної боротьби з хворобою вже позаду.

Task 4 *Emphasize the following sentences using **wh-clefts** (make more than one pseudo-cleft sentence where possible).*

e.g.: *Dear, I think you need an 8-hour sleep. – What you need is an 8-hour sleep.*

1. The way the news was announced bothers me.

2. The book she read had changed her mind.
3. Finally, we have written a letter to the managing director.
4. At that moment they were doing nothing but arguing about which way to go.
5. I'll drink a pint of bitter with my friends after work.
6. In his childhood Chris watched dog-shows in circuses every month.
7. A pseudo-cleft sentence conveys emphasis or politeness through the use of a relative clause.
8. I need a good piece of advice but not your criticism.
9. Every morning mom takes my sister to school.
10. Sometimes Jill and Lenny are inadequate.
11. Go home, dear, and get some sleep.
12. He has been staying here for a week, remember that.
13. The prices in this restaurant are unreasonably high.
14. We don't know at the moment how everything happened.
15. The fact that she has lied upsets me.

Task 5 Give responses beginning with *No, what* Use the prompts in brackets.

e.g.: Did you say that the Connors were going to live in Greece? (*holiday/Greece*)
- No, what I said was that they were going on holiday to Greece.

1. Did it annoy you that Claire came too late? (*not apologize*)
2. Did Dave find a new job to be able to pay his debts? (*sell flat/move in with sb*)
3. Do you hope to sell your Picasso paintings? (*public art gallery*)
4. Did you buy Sally the dress she wanted? (*advise*)
5. Did they fly from Warsaw to Kyiv? (*hire a car/drive all the way*)
6. The steak tastes delicious. Did you fry it? (*oil and soy sauce/grill*)
7. Do you promise not to tell any more lies? (*try*)
8. Did you mean to give Erika your bike? (*could borrow until needed*)
9. Did you watch the Champions League on TV last Wednesday?
(*brother/video/watch tonight*)
10. Was Kim late because her bike had been stolen? (*bicycle chain*)

Task 6 Read the article and complete it with phrases from A-L below. Remember that not all phrases are needed.



If you are looking for some good books to take on holiday and you like a good detective thriller, 1).... is the Stieg Larsson *Millennium* trilogy. The three books center around an unlikely heroine – an anti-social egoistic young woman called Lisbeth Salander. 2).... is make this anti-hero a vulnerable and therefore not completely negative character. While the translation seems rather ordinary, 3).... that hooks the reader – the books are fast-moving, with sometimes shocking journeys in the criminal underworld in the company of Salander and an investigative

journalist Mikael Blomkvist. It is through the Blomkvist character 4).... the protagonist - a hard-bitten but a really sympathetic journalist.

The characters and general feel of the novels are introduced in *The Girl With a Dragon Tattoo*, and developed through the series. 5).... is the graphic violence though it is kept to a minimum.

The trilogy has received an enormous success, and 6).... is the untimely death of his author, himself an investigative journalist who struggled with organized crime and Neo-Nazism in Sweden. This, of course, led to endless theories – was Larsson murdered for having uncovered some awful criminal organization at the heart of Swedish political life? 7).... is the entirely natural, tragic cause of death – a massive heart attack.

A the thing that some readers might find off-putting

B it is the pace that

C it makes these theories unlikely that

D what Larsson manages to do

E it is what Larsson manages to do

F why it has been so popular

G what makes these theories highly unlikely

H how the reader can identify

I what some readers might find off-putting

J that the reader can identify

- | | |
|--|---|
| K it is the pace what | M that has helped fuel its success |
| L the best thing you can choose | N the thing what you can choose |

Task 7 *Using the word in brackets write the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first.*

e.g.: Antonia left her job because of the long working hours.

(why) The reason why Antonia left her job was the long working hours.

1. The car doesn't need anything else except new tyres.

(needs) _____

2. Keith told me about your wedding.

(who) _____

3. I really can't stand porridge in the morning.

(hate) _____

4. The accident happened because someone was a careless driver.

(reason) _____

5. The nurse needs to check if my injury is serious.

(what) _____

6. People worry about the present economic situation and their future.

(all) _____

7. The Eiffels used to live round the corner.

(place) _____

8. The manager of sales informed the staff on the news.

(who) _____

9. Their relationship lacks trust.

(The only) _____

10. Jenny's younger brother is disobedient and noisy.

(what)_____

11. In case of emergency they had to stay calm.

(was)_____

12. The mechanics at *Formula 1* need less than 10 seconds to change a wheel.

(All)_____

13. Our company has recently imposed a ban on private emails.

(done)_____

14. Before leaving we switched off the power supply.

(what)_____

15. The daughters of her late husband inherited everything except the house.

(The only)_____

16. The mountaineers reached the peak at about midday.

(that)_____

17. Last autumn we engaged two au pairs to look after the children.

(did)_____

18. My colleague is always boasting about her son's achievements.

(doing)_____

19. Jake's new neighbours are unbearably arrogant.

(what)_____

20. Recently, the company has signed a one-million dollar contract.

(done)_____

21. The union representative called a strike.

(person)_____

Task 8 *Translate into English using different types of cleft sentences*

1. Єдиний, кого не запросили на весілля, був Патрік.
2. Повірте мені, усе буде гаразд. Що вам треба зробити, так це заспокоїтися.
3. Що зовсім не цікавило викладача, так це причина мого запізнення на лекцію.
4. Той день, коли вчителька присоромила мене за крадіжку перед усім класом, був найгіршим у моєму житті.
5. Абсолютно нестерпною була твоя поведінка на вечірці у Джулії.
6. Моя сестра не працює. Що вона постійно робить, так це сидить вдома і дивиться ці наївні серіали про кохання! Це так дратує.
7. Школу, в якій навчались кілька поколінь моєї родини, було нарешті відремонтовано.
8. Все, про що ми вас просимо, це другий шанс.
9. Єдина річ, про яку він ніколи не згадував у присутності своєї дружини, це автокатастрофа.
10. Причина, з якої Дженні звільнили, була у її постійних запізненнях.
11. Що команди нарешті зробили, так це зайняли свої місця на футбольному полі.
12. Юнак у сірій сорочці сидів на лаві біля будинку і удавав, що читав. Але що він насправді робив, так це спостерігав за чорним джипом, який було припарковано навпроти моїх вікон.
13. Що цікавило її у філологічній науці, так це функціональна граматика.
14. Єдине, що ви зможете зробити, це обміняти у нас речі, придбані в інших крамницях.
15. Остання річ, яку ми поклали у валізу, це зарядний пристрій для мобільного телефону.
16. Зовсім недемократичними були ваші дії під час останньої зустрічі.
17. Людина, яка врятувала моє життя, живе на моєму поверсі, але я чомусь раніше ніколи її не бачила.
18. Саме щоб показати, наскільки вона мені небайдужа, я і купив Ліні те намисто.
19. Пригощала вона своїх гостей домашніми пирогами з чорницею.
20. Сем – рання пташка. Час, коли він найплідніше працює над новим проектом – ранок.

Task 9 Emphasise the following information in all possible ways using the prompts in brackets

SOME TIPS FOR A TIDY DESK

1.Keep things you need on or near your desk (<i>a tray – papers, a jar - pens and pencils, a bin</i>)	
2.Don't keep any drinks on your desk (<i>the kitchen, a small table</i>)	
3.Reduce the amount of paper that you use (<i>information – folders/computer</i>)	
4.Scan your notes (<i>a scanner, digital versions</i>)	
5.Use your smartphone (<i>photos</i>)	
6.Get a notice board (<i>bits of paper, check, throw</i>)	
7.Clean your desk (<i>every day, five minutes</i>)	

Task 10 Translate the following into Ukrainian paying special attention to the *emphatic do*

1. Do be serious, Mark. It's your future we are discussing.
2. Laura didn't expect Jerry to worship her, what she did expect was a bit of respect.
3. This write does belong to that selected company of contemporary writers whose creations will survive beyond their lifetime.
4. I didn't speak French then, but I did speak a little German and Italian which contributed to getting a decent job in that town.
5. The settlers of the island never found riches or a shortcut to Asia, but they did create the first representative government in the British colonies.

Task 11 Fill the gaps with present simple or past simple forms of the verbs in the box. Where you think it is appropriate, add **emphatic do, does or did**.

come · decide · do · get · give · go · have · look · meet · offer · see · travel

Billy doesn't have a car and 1) _____ to work by bus every day. He doesn't have to wait very long for the bus, but he 2) _____ to change buses once.

On Saturday, the bus drivers 3) _____ to go on strike for the day, so there were no buses. Now it was Sunday and Dick was working in his garden. His next-door neighbour Jim, leant over the garden fence.

'So you won't have managed to get to work yesterday, then?' - he said. 'Actually, I 4) _____ to work,' said Billy, 'A colleague 5) _____ me a lift.'

Then Jim's wife Marge came out to call Jim in for tea. 'Hello Billy', she said, 'I must say your garden 6) _____ beautiful now you've added the pond and the waterfall. Did you do it all yourself?' - 'Well, I 7) _____ most of it myself, yes, but to be honest I 8) _____ a bit of help from my brother, Harry.'

'Oh, was Harry here? 9) _____ him my regards next time you 10) _____ him, won't you.' - 'I will', said Billy.

'My sister Betty has just popped round to see us, I think you 11) _____ her at our drinks party, didn't you? We're just about to have some tea. 12) _____ in and join us.' said Marge. - 'Would love to', replied Billy, blushing slightly and hoping that Marge wouldn't notice.

Task 12 Translate into English using the forms of the **emphatic do**

1. Ви можете не вірити моїм словам, але ми дійсно наполегливо працюємо розшукуючи вашу сестру.
2. Я дійсно вважаю, що італійську вивчити легше, ніж китайську.
3. Менеджер обіцяв подзвонити вчора, і він дійсно подзвонив, але вас не було вдома.
4. Вчитель сказав, що Ліна запізнилась на перший урок, але ж вона насправді вийшла з дому за сорок хвилин до початку занять, як завжди.
5. Мій любий брате, я насправді маю надію, що мої поради допоможуть тобі зробити правильний вибір.
6. Поводьтеся ж тихо, інакше вороги можуть почути нас.
7. Марк - один із підозрюваних. В нього дійсно були ключі від будинку Браунів, чи не так?
8. Ви мені не вірите, але я дійсно кажу правду.

9. Протягом кількох тижнів слідчі намагалися знайти зв'язок між цими двома подіями і дійсно знайшли його.
10. Адже я насправді виконую свою роботу належним чином, чи не так?

Task 13 *Translate into Ukrainian paying special attention to **double negation***

1. Their last archaeological expedition to Cyprus was not uneventful.
2. The crisis has been attributed, not unreasonably, by the Prime Minister's weakness.
3. Dear colleagues, I dare say your contribution to the development of the project is not insignificant.
4. This year's rise in inflation to 3% was not unexpected.
5. The time to resolve this issue through diplomacy is not unlimited, as you can see.
6. The first novel of this young writer was savagely, but not unfairly criticized by *The Times*.
7. Dr. Brickman was not unaware of his appearance but it didn't bother him at all.
8. The new disease brought to our country by African tourists was not non-infectious.
9. This gem is not uncommon in different collections.
10. It is usually hard, though not impossible to get planning permission.

Task 14 *Translate into English using **double negation***

1. Нова вчителька досить дружелюбно спілкувалася зі школярами та їх батьками.
2. Цілком природно хвалити тих, хто багато чого досягли в житті самотужки.
3. Як адвокат, Джулі була достатньо компетентною в питаннях сім'ї та шлюбу.
4. Ніхто ніколи не називав її красунею, хоча вона була досить привабливою.
5. Його остання п'єса була досить цікавою, і ми маємо надію, що її постановка стане цілком успішною.
6. В інтернет-магазині Біллі вибрав собі телефон 2017 року, тому що проблеми з моделями попередніх років трапляються досить часто.

7. Ремонт коштував 50 фунтів, але я вважаю, що ціна була досить помірною.
8. Двоповерхові маєтки - доволі звичне явище у цій частині міста.
9. Загальна кількість німецьких слів у англійській мові досить значна.
10. Він був досить відповідальний щодо своїх прямих обов'язків.

Task 15 *Rewrite the sentences putting emphasis on the highlighted words*

1. Linda stole the papers **from the office**.
2. He got **a promotion** this morning.
3. **Where** did you meet your former classmate?
4. **Alice** made brides' dresses.
5. **Why** didn't you remember my birthday?
6. Are you going to buy **that cake** for the party?
7. **Who** told you this nonsense?
8. **Why** were they followed by the police?
9. I don't need **your advice**.
10. The series became a huge success **soon after its release**.
11. Greg **updated** the files.
12. Sharon has been **designing clothes** since she was a senior pupil at school.
13. He only **called me to say goodbye**.
14. Her advice is absolutely **useless**.
15. **What** are you hiding behind your back, I wonder?

Task 16 *Rewrite the sentences using emphatic constructions, starting with the words given*

1. She needs a new laptop for her work. - What
2. John set off the fire alarm. - What.....
3. Why did they sell their business, I wonder? - Why ever.....
4. Read the sentence aloud! - Do.....
5. When did you get married? - When was.....
6. What did you tell him about me? - Whatever.....
7. The boy cut himself with a knife trying to peel vegetables. - It was when.....
8. They promised to come, believe me. - They did.....
9. Your mom only wants you to be here with us. - All.....
10. Everyone forgot about her birthday, but Jason. - The only.....
11. I hate rainy weather at the beginning of September. - What.....

12. Someone broke into the museum last night. – The museum.....
13. I searched for my keys for a long time, but couldn't find them. – I searched...
14. I really hope you will join me in my trip. – I do.....
15. Meg was happy only in her childhood. – The time.....

Task 17 Write a new sentence with the same meaning, containing the words in *bold*

0. The police asked Don the same question repeatedly.

and The police asked Don the same question again **and** again.

1. I want to have a bike just for myself.

own _____

2. There was absolutely no chance of saving the damaged ship.

all _____

3. The house I was looking for was right at the end of the street.

very _____

4. The only thing I want to do is to have a relaxing bath.

all _____

5. I became alarmed when I saw smoke coming from under the door.

It _____

6. Thanks a million for your help.

indeed _____

7. I can't imagine what you mean.

whatever _____

8. Everyone was taken by surprise by what Robert did.

what _____

9. You have no one to blame but yourself.

own _____

10. I had spent every penny of my money.

absolutely _____

11. Brenda didn't worry at all about her exams.

bit _____

12. I really can't stand boiled milk.

hate _____

13. Her car was the last you'd expect to be stolen.

very _____

14. The accident happened because someone was very careless.

sheer _____

15. I think you must have seen a ghost.

that _____

16. In the end Marion went to the police.

was _____

Task 18 Choose the best option A, B or C to complete the sentence

1.did you get that silly hat with feathers?
A Wherever B It was when C Where it was that
2. Jennyupset by what Ron said to her.
A was none at all B was none whatsoever C wasn't at all
3.the lights went on that we saw that the magician had disappeared.
A What happened was B It was C It was when
4. I have almost finished.is another half an hour, that'll be it.
A It's what I need B All I need C More and more
5. What you have to bear in mind.....your last chance.
A that is this is B is this that is C is that this is
6. Do you have any regrets about what you've done? -
A No whatsoever B None whatsoever C Not at all whatsoever

7. What irritates menobody told me about the changes in the schedule.
A that B is the fact that C it is that
8. Sam waited and waited the invitation never arrived.
A when B whenever C but
9. The completion date for the new stadium is getting away.
A further and further B more and more C again and again
10. What I do is waste money buying useless things.
A want is B don't want you to C want you is
11. The plane tickets arrived by messenger at.....
A the very last moment B the last moment indeed C the moment indeed
12. It was Jim finally found the answer.
A the one who B who C the person that
13. Nick wasshocked by the amount of money she had spent on her dog.
A not whatsoever B not at all C nothing at all
14. What we want to know is the anonymous letter with threats.
A who did it send B who sent C who that sent
15. have you been all afternoon? We've all been very worried!
A Where indeed B Wherever C Wherever indeed
16. My German friend is interested in football, sausages and beer.
A none at all B not the slightest bit C nothing whatsoever

Task 19 Complete the sentences with one suitable word thus making them emphatic

1. You shouldn't complain. It is your fault, isn't it?
2. I'm sorry to keep you waiting. I hope you haven't been here long.
3. Kelly wasn't the bit disappointed when I couldn't make it to her wedding.
4. It is by no certain that the Mayor will attend our conference.
5. I really enjoy on winter evenings is a warm blanket and a mug of hot tea.
6. What the bank then was to raise interest rates.
7. There isn't much food in the fridge.we've got is some leftovers.
8. I searched and for my plane tickets but I couldn't find them.
9. you all are going to sleep I don't know!
10. That looks like Susan! - it is! Oh, God, she hasn't changed!
11. I saw *Hobbit* in the cinema and I thought it was very good
12. You haven't been doing very well lately! - told you that?

13. The public thought that his last speech wasrubbish.
14. The film has become so popular that some critics suggested that it will win several awards.
15. Sandra's last album sells badly. – No wonder, she is not ... Beyonce, is she?
16. Her performance was magic! Even skeptic John believed, I think.

Task 20 Match sentences from column A with those from column B. Choose the most appropriate continuation for each sentence

A	B
1. Today's planes were delayed by fog.	a) Where I am going to get the money from is another matter.
2. Last year I was certain that my favourite film would sweep the board.	b) What I really need is a new fridge.
3. You are sitting on my leather cap!	c) It must have been my assistant whom you dealt with.
4. I know you've been busy preparing for your party.	d) It was after 10 p.m. that I finally got home.
5. It wasn't my qualification that impressed them so much.	e) What really gets on my nerves is people who push in the queue.
6. I don't find that the buses are especially late, actually.	f) It was when I got off the plane that I felt ill.
7. Actually my washing machine is in quite good condition considering its age.	g) What I did in the end was to ask for a pay-rise.
8. I found that I was spending more time staying in the office.	h) It was Sarah who taught me how to bake bread.
9. I don't find idling away the time particularly relaxing.	i) It was because I spoke well at the interview that I got the job.
10. I've decided to buy a new phone after all.	j) What I like most is a long walk in the country.
11. This book didn't teach me everything I know about cooking.	k) But in the end it got no awards whatsoever.
12. The flight itself didn't bother me.	l) So I am!
13. Actually I wasn't in the office yesterday.	m) But I do think you could have helped me with the decorating.
14. I can't make any sense of this letter from the council at all.	n) You are right, it's utter nonsense.

Task 21 *Translate into English using emphatic constructions*

1. Що я збираюсь зробити, так це вмовити його прийти раніше.
2. Гарний відпочинок – це саме те, що мені потрібно.
3. Про що я хотів би поговорити з тобою, так це про твої постійні запізнення.
4. Усе, що ви маєте зробити, – це видалити зламаний зуб.
5. Що цікавить мене більш за все – це емфатичні конструкції.
6. Саме через сильний вітер старе вікно і розбилося.
7. Саме від секретаря деканату ми і дізналися про те, що залік перенесли на інший час.
8. Через те, що Мері прекрасно готує, мій брат і одружився з нею.
9. Що ж ти наробив? Адже я просила тебе не спілкуватися з журналістами!
10. Саме в університеті я і зустрів свою майбутню дружину.
11. Єдине, що вони зробили – це повернулися до старту і почали усе з початку.
12. Четверта міська лікарня – саме те місце, куди доставляють постраждалих у ДТП.
13. Хто це розповів тобі, що вони збираються одружитися? – Я дійсно чув це на власні вуха.
14. Викличте нарешті швидку допомогу! В нього насправді висока температура.
15. Усе, що має значення сьогодні – це твої успіхи у вивченні мови.
16. Чому власне я маю закривати магазин у середині робочого дня? – Саме відсутність покупців і змушує нас так поступити.
17. Це саме та сукня, що Доллі бачила у каталозі і тепер намагалася замовити он-лайн.
18. Хірург призначив тобі ці ліки, а не терапевт. – Саме так!
19. Коли подзвонили з деканату і нагадали про відрахування, він анітрохи не схвилювався.
20. Ти виглядаєш просто розкішно! – В мене є власна дієта і система тренувань.
21. Саме Шейла купила усі ці книги з магії. Вона дійсно вірить у чари.
22. Друзі відвернулися від мене після того прикрого випадку, жодного не залишилось.
23. Його остання стаття – справжня маячня. Хто ж це дозволив її друкувати?

24. Що мені не подобається у прогнозах погоди, так це те, що їм не можна довіряти.

Task 22 Fill in the gaps with the constructions *neither/nor or so + auxiliary verb*.

1. 'I have a terrible cold.' - '..... I feel really bad.'
2. 'I didn't go to the party last night.' - '..... I stayed at home instead.'
3. 'We went shopping yesterday.' - '..... We bought lots of things.'
4. 'I've got some good news!' - '..... I've got a new job!'
5. 'I didn't win a prize.' - '..... I was very disappointed.'
6. 'I'll send Kim a card.' - '..... I'll buy one tomorrow.'
7. 'I went skiing last year.' - '..... I had a lovely time.'
8. 'We're not going on tour this year.' - '..... We can't afford it.'
9. 'I can play the guitar.' - '....., but not very well.'
10. 'I'm not going to work tomorrow.' - '..... My boss has given me the day off.'
11. 'I can't find Bill anywhere.' - '..... Perhaps he went downstairs.'
12. 'I would like to know where he is'. - '..... Let's wait here.'

Task 23 Rewrite the sentences, beginning with the words in bold. Use full inversion

1. The rain came **down**.
2. The birds flew **away**.
3. My house is **at the end of the road**.
4. The actors came **onto the stage**.
5. The aeroplane rose **up into the sky**.
6. The Grand Hotel stands **at the foot of the mountain**.
7. The policeman walked **down the street**.
8. The window cleaner climbed **up the ladder**.
9. The tourists stroll **along the street**.
10. The avalanche moved **down the steep hill**.

Task 24 Rewrite the sentences using partial inversion

1. I have seldom eaten at such an expensive restaurant.
Seldom
2. She had no sooner fallen asleep than the telephone rang.
No sooner
3. We not only got lost, but our car broke down.

- Not only*
4. I have never heard such a terrible story before.
Never before
5. We realized only then that the jewels had been stolen.
Only then
6. Business has rarely been so good.
Rarely
7. The boss has not once given him a bonus.
Not once
8. You should not enter this room under any circumstances.
Under no circumstances
9. I got to know Peter only after meeting him several times.
Only after
10. The police didn't know that the man was a criminal.
Little
11. I haven't been to the beach since last summer.
Not since
12. If I had known about the party, I would have gone.
Had
13. We haven't had such a wonderful time anywhere else.
Nowhere
14. I were you, I would look for a new job.
Were
15. He had barely entered the office when the manager called him.
Barely

Task 25 *Fill in the gaps with a suitable word or phrase.*

1. Never such a beautiful dress.
2. No sooner than there was a knock at the door.
3. Only by did we finish the report on time.
4. On no account arrive late on Monday morning.
5. Not only my wallet, but my watch was missing too.
6. Only when did I realise I had been asleep.
7. Not since I was young such an enjoyable day.
8. Under no circumstances be informed of this agreement.

9. Hardly, when they announced the departure of the plane.
10. Only by 5 o'clock
11. Little that Meggy was to become his beloved wife.
12. On no Jake the money.
13. Only by.....get out of the burning bus.
14. LittleChris had left for London.
15. No sooner.....suddenly broke into pieces.

Task 25 Look at the following text and write inverted sentences using the words / phrases in bold



Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928. He had **no sooner** noticed an interesting mould growth in one of his glass dishes **than** he knew that it was something important.

He **only later** realized what a difference it would make to our lives. There had **never** been a drug like this **before**. Patients with infections could **only** be successfully cured **by** taking penicillin. Penicillin **not only** advanced medical technology, **but also** saved thousands of lives. People **rarely** die from infections these days.

Task 26 Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

1. You will get there on time if you leave now.
will Only if you get there on time.
2. As soon as I got into bed, I fell asleep.
sooner No into bed than I fell asleep.
3. We didn't notice the time until it was late.
did Not until it was the time.
4. It was only after I drank the milk that I realized it was sour.
did Only after I had drunk the milk it was sour.
5. If I were you, I would buy a computer.
you Were buy a computer.
6. I only noticed the scratch on my car when I looked closely.
notice Only when I looked closely the scratch on my car.

7. They had no idea it was the wrong train.
know Little it was the wrong train.
8. There's no way I can meet him at the airport.
can In no way at the airport.
9. We could only get there on time by taking a short cut.
could Only by taking a short cut there on time.
10. She's a brilliant actress and a talented writer as well.
only Not actress, but she's also a talented writer.
11. Don't open the door on any account while I'm out.
should On no account the door while I'm out.
12. If I had realized how late it was, I wouldn't have stayed so long.
realized Had was, I wouldn't have stayed so long.
13. I haven't eaten such delicious food anywhere.
else Nowhere such delicious food.
14. You must not open this box under any circumstances.
no Under this box.
15. I had never seen such a fierce dog before.
before Never such a fierce dog.
16. I remembered my keys only after I had closed the door.
remember Only after I had closed the door my keys.
17. We rarely had sweets when we were young.
have Hardly ever we were young.

Task 27 Complete each sentence using the words in bold.

1. She remembered the man's name after he'd walked away.
remember Only after he'd walked away his name.
2. They had no idea it was a classical concert.
know Little it was a classical concert.
3. There's no way I can come to the meeting on Friday.
can In no way to the meeting on Friday.
4. They could only keep the children quiet by giving them sweets.
by Only they keep the children quiet.
5. She's a talented dancer and a good singer as well.
only Not dancer but she's also a good singer.
6. Don't show these figures to anyone on any account.
should On no account to anyone.
7. If I had realised how unhappy she was, I wouldn't have been so abrupt.
realised Had was, I wouldn't have been so abrupt.
8. I haven't seen better service anywhere.
else Nowhere better service.
9. You must not open this door under any circumstances.
no Under this door.
10. He'd never seen such a professional performance before.
before Neversuch a professional performance.
11. As soon as he had eaten, he jumped up and began to dance.
sooner No he jumped up and began to dance.
12. She wasn't pretty; she didn't have a nice personality either.
nor She wasn't prettya nice personality.
13. You will finish this work if you start now.
will Only if you this work.
14. The papers blew away.
blew Awaypapers!
15. They didn't see the sign until it was too late.
did Not until it wasthe sign.
16. It was only after he'd left the house that he realised he'd forgotten the key.
did Only after he'd left the house forgotten the key.
17. If I were you, I'd just ignore her cruel remarks.
you Were ignore her cruel remarks.
18. They didn't arrive on time; they didn't apologise either.

- nor** They didn't arrive on time; apologise.
19. He laughed so much that tears rolled down his cheeks.
laugh So much tears rolled down his cheeks.

Task 28 Complete each sentence using the words in bold

1. I won't lend Joe my bike on any account.
account On Joe my bike.
2. I lost my handbag and my keys too.
only Not handbag but I also lost my keys.
3. Uncle John doesn't visit us often.
does Rarely us.
4. As soon as she took out insurance, her house mysteriously burnt down.
sooner No insurance than her house mysteriously burnt down.
5. Stanley was so happy that he threw his hat in the air.
happiness Such that he threw his hat in the air.
6. It was the first time I had visited London.
before Never London.
7. Had he apologized, I'd have forgiven him.
if I'd have forgiven apologized.
8. She wasn't old enough, or experienced enough to get the job.
nor Neither experienced enough to get the job.
9. Bill had no idea that the car was stolen.
know Little that the car was stolen.
10. You should never lend Tony your car.
circumstances Under lend Tony your car.
11. I have never seen Chris pay for a drink.
occasion On Chris pay for a drink.
12. She won't do it unless you make her.
will Only if do it.
13. He had to break the window to get into his car.
could Only by get into his car.

Task 29 Complete each sentence using the phrases from the box

Rarely have	No sooner had	Under no circumstances are
Not only did	Under no circumstances will	as did
Were you	Hardly had	Little did
		Rarely have

- we arrived at the hotel, when there was a power cut.
- members of staff to accept gratuities from clients.
- Detective Brown realise what she was to discover!
- to pay the full amount now, there would be a ten per cent discount.
- I supposed, most people, that I would be retiring at 60.
- the doctors seen a more difficult case.
- Harry win first prize, but she was also offered a promotion.
- late arrivals be admitted to the theatre before the interval.
- one missing child been found, than another three disappeared.
- so many employees taken sick leave at the same time.

Task 30 Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given

- was only when the office phoned me that I found out about the meeting.
find Not untilabout the meeting.
- The facts were not all made public at the time.
later Onlyall made public.
- The response to our appeal was so great that we had to take on more staff.
response Suchto our appeal that we had to take on more staff.
- Chris broke his leg, and also injured his shoulder.
but Not onlyalso injured his shoulder.
- The police didn't suspect at all that the judge was the murderer.
did Little as being the murderer.
- The bus driver cannot be blamed for the accident in any way.
held In responsible for the accident.
- If the government raised interest rates, they would lose the election.
raise Were interest rates, they would lose the election.
- As soon as I got home, I realized I'd left my bag in the shops.

- had** No sooner I realized I'd left my bag in the shops.
9. It was only when I asked a passer-by that I realized where I was.
did Not until where I was.
10. The minister was interrupted just after starting his speech.
when Hardly he was interrupted.

Task 31 Complete each sentence with a suitable phrase containing the verb in brackets in an appropriate form

1. Should (*need*) anything, could you let me know?
2. Had the plane (*take off*), everything in it would have been killed.
3. Had (*study*) harder, I would probably have passed all my exams.
4. Should (*be*) in the neighbourhood, drop in.
5. Had (*go*) to the doctor immediately, your daughter would not be so ill.
6. Never before (*spend*) so much money on her daughter's birthday.
7. Should (*feel*) hungry, just call room service, and order a meal.
8. Were (*offer*) her the job, we couldn't be sure that she would accept.
9. Had (*take*) the necessary measures, this political crisis could have been avoided.
10. Scarcely (*get*) home when the police called us with the news of Geoffrey.

Task 32 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence

1. Jim promised that *he would never* / *never would he* tell anyone else.
2. Not until it was too late *I remembered* / *did I remember* to call Susan.
3. Hardly had we settled down in our seats *than* / *when* the lights went out.
4. Only after checking three times *I was* / *was I* certain of the answer.
5. At no time *I was aware* / *was I aware* of anything out of the ordinary.
6. Only Catherine and Sally *passed* / *did they pass* the final examination.
7. Only when Pete *has arrived* / *has Pete arrived* can we begin the show.
8. No sooner had it stopped raining *than* / *when* the sun came out.
9. I've got a headache and so *has* / *does* Peter.
10. *So* / *such* a big bill *received* Luke / *did Luke receive* that he couldn't pay it.

Task 33 Complete the text by using the words and phrases from the box

little	such	not only	under no circumstances	had
seldom	along	no sooner	as	scarcely



Well, ladies and gentlemen, we've done it again – another election victory. The last four years of office has been a wonderful time for the party, a tale of adversity overcome. (1)had we come to office than the Stock Market crashed. But we survived that scare, and we came out of it stronger for the experience. The opposition claimed we were faltering.

(2) have I heard such hypocrisy from a party which continued to squabble internally for the next four years. Then (3) came a fellow called David Rew, with his new breakaway Democratic party – but he didn't have much success in the opinion polls! (4)did he claim he'd become Prime Minister within three years, he also reckoned that this party was now unpopular with younger voters. (5) did he realise that it would be the young voters who gave us an overwhelming vote of confidence in yesterday's election. (6)had the first votes rolled in when it was obvious that we would be re-elected with a huge majority. (7) was the extent of our victory that the New Democrats obtained a meagre five seats. (8) they known they would perform so poorly, I don't think they would have been quite so scathing in their criticism of our economic policy. But rest assured, ladies and gentlemen, (9) will we rest on our laurels. There is no room for complacency in this government. And I am confident, (10) as I'm sure are most of you, that the next four years will be a resounding success. Thank you.

Task 34 Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given

- Please never ever interrupt me when I'm in a meeting.
am On no account when I'm in a meeting.
- Nobody from this school has ever written a better composition.

anyone Neverwritten a better composition.

3. Such was the demand for tickets that people queued day and night.
great The demand for tickets that people queued day and night.
4. The money is not to be paid under any circumstances.
no Under to be paid.
5. Three days passed before we arrived at the first oasis.
had Not until at the first oasis.
6. Little did Brenda know what she was letting herself in for.
no Brendawhat she was letting herself in for.
7. It was only when I stopped that I realised something was wrong.
only Only..... that something was wrong.
8. The accused never expressed regret for what he had done.
time At regret for what he had done.
9. Exhaustion prevented any of the runners from finishing the race.
were So of them finished the race.
10. It's not common for there to be so much rain in March.
see Seldom so much rain in March.

Task 35 Complete the sentences with an appropriate adverb and a form of either come or go. Explain inversion in these sentences

0. We'd just got to the top of the hill when down came the rain and we got thoroughly soaked.
1. Just when you've bought a computer that you think will last a lifetime, some new software that needs an even bigger hard disk.
2. Whenever I ask the class a question,their hands and they sit patiently until I choose one of them to answer.
3. I asked Dave to get three kilos of potatoes from the supermarket and he only bought one, so he to get some more.
4. After I'd been waiting for an hour, the door opened and the nurse, who said the dentist would be able to see me now.
5. We'd given up hope of getting the cat out of the tree, whena man with a ladder.

6. As soon as I'd given Jo some pocket money, she to buy sweets from the shop.

Task 36 Write new sentences using *as* or *than* + *be* or *do*.

- Compared with their counterparts 20 years ago, the highly educated now receive vastly higher salaries.
*The highly educated receive vastly higher salaries **than** their counterparts 20 years ago **did**.*
- 1. I was opposed to the new road being built. Everyone else in the village was opposed to it, too.
I was opposed
- 2. Karen went to Oxford University. Her mother and sister went there, too.
Karen went
- 3. Compared with people in developed nations, people in poorer countries consume a far smaller proportion of the earth's resources.
People in poorer countries
- 4. Compared to 5 years ago, he is a much better teacher.
He is
- 5. Don is a keen golfer. His wife is a keen golfer, too.
Don is
- 6. Both Paul and Lenny excepted the proposal of the manager.
Lenny excepted.....
- 7. Neither of my five friends were on time for the appointment.
Three of my friends.....

Task 37 Write new sentences with a similar meaning beginning with one of these words and phrases.

only if	barely	only with	rarely	at no time	little
----------------	---------------	------------------	---------------	-------------------	---------------

1. A new film has not often before produced such positive reviews.
2. The public was never in any danger.
3. He only left entirely relaxed with close friends and family.
4. The match won't be cancelled unless the pitch is frozen.
5. I didn't know then that Carmen and I would be married one day.

6. He had only just entered the water when it became clear he couldn't swim.

only once	only in	on no account	hardly	not only
not for one moment				

7. You must not light the fire if you are alone in the house.

8. There was never any competitiveness between the three brothers.

9. I wasn't only wet through, I was freezing cold.

10. I had only ever climbed this high once before.

11. The audience had only just taken their seats when the conductor stepped on to the stage.

12. He has only been acknowledged to be a great author in the last few years.

Task 38 *Complete the sentences in any appropriate way using the words below*

alike boring complicated dominance interest strength

1. Suchthat it will be held in a bigger lecture theatre.

2. Suchthat few buildings were left standing in the town.

3. Suchthat he hasn't lost a match for over three years.

4. So that even their parents couldn't tell them apart.

5. So that it even took a computer three days to solve it.

6. So that most of the students went to sleep.

Task 39 *Correct any mistakes you find in this newspaper item. Explain the type of inversion you are using*

Town Evacuated as Forest Fires Approach



The people of Sawston were evacuated yesterday as forest fires headed towards the town. Such the heat was of the oncoming inferno that trees more than 100 metres ahead began to smoulder. Only once in recent years, during 1994, a town of this size has had to be evacuated because of forest fires. A fleet of coaches and lorries arrived in the town in the early morning. Into these vehicles the sick and elderly

climbed, before they headed off to safety across the river. Residents with cars left by mid morning, as all non-essential police officers did.

Hardly the evacuation had been completed when the wind changed direction and it became clear that the fire would leave Sawston untouched. Soon after that were heard complaints from some residents. ‘At no time the fires posed a real threat,’ said one local man. ‘I didn’t want to leave my home, and nor most of my neighbours did.’ So upset some elderly residents are that they are threatening to complain to their MP. But Chief Fire Officer Jones replied, ‘Hadn’t we taken this action, lives would have been put at risk. Only when the fires have moved well away from the town residents will be allowed to return to their homes.’

Task 40 Write new sentences with a similar meaning. The new sentence should contain inversion and begin with one of the following words or phrases

Had	Hardly	Little	Not for one moment	Only if	Only in
Seldom	Should	So	Under no circumstances	Such	Were

1. I didn’t imagine that the boss had called me into her office to fire me.
2. The police will only investigate the matter further if an official complaint is made.
3. The instructions were so complicated, that it was impossible to assemble the machine.
4. If we had known how ill Rob was, we would have taken him straight to the hospital.
5. The wind was so strong that all the trees in the park were blown down.
6. She didn’t often regret her lack of formal education, although she was sometimes aware of gaps in her knowledge.
7. You should only phone for an ambulance in an emergency.
8. There was never any disagreement between us.
9. If it were not for financial assistance from the government, the museum would have closed long ago.
10. They had only just finished eating before a waiter started to clear away the plates.

11. Children should never be allowed into the room without adult supervision.
12. If the bridge is ever built, it will be welcomed by the local community.

Task 41 *Correct the mistakes in the following sentences if necessary*

1. They are going to complain about this and so are we.
2. Little we knew the full extent of his involvement in the fraud.
3. The sales director is resigning and so most of the marketing team are.
4. I tried to get there by nine, only was there a traffic jam on the motorway.
5. Over there stood the three-metre tall statue of Lenin.
6. The embassy refuses to intervene. Well, so it be.
7. Tomorrow the first day is of the rest of your life.
8. Long live the glorious republic!
9. No way is the boss treating me like that and getting away with it!
10. Under no circumstances latecomers will be admitted to the auditorium.
11. Armando and Josepha are quite destitute and such the condition is of many of the refugees.
12. Now the time is for wise investors to think seriously about buying Treasury Bonds.
13. Rarely had we encountered such friendly and positive attitudes.
14. Oh look – here comes the procession at last.
15. Not since Kubrick's 2001 a director has made such an intellectually challenging sci-fi movie.
16. The government's proposals are unrealistic, as those are of the opposition.
17. Opposite this house ran the old city walls.
18. Only with the greatest of luck he managed to escape from the rising flood waters.
19. May John and Carol have a long and happy life together.
20. No doubt didn't he realise the consequences of his actions.

Task 42 *Complete these newspaper stories with words from the box*

Had	had it not been	hardly	little	should	so	such
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Fans Over-eager to Greet Their Hero

(1)..... had their hero's plane stopped moving when thousands of fans



broke through police cordons and ran across the runway. A police spokesman admitted later that the incident could have ended in disaster. ‘(2) the fans invaded the run a minute or two earlier, there might well have been a number of serious injuries.’ (3) is the star’s current popularity that many of the fans had waited all night at the airport.

Holiday Chaos on the Roads



A combination of warm weather and a public holiday has caused chaos on the country’s motorways. (4) crowded is the main coast road, that police broadcast the following statement: (5) you be thinking of setting off for the coast, we advise you to avoid the motorways at all coast and find alternative routes if at all possible.’

Family Saved, Thanks to 7-year-old’s Quick Thumbs



A mother praised the technical skills of her seven-year-old son Tom, after the boy sent a text message telling the emergency services that the family car had been involved in an accident 100 kilometres from the nearest town. ‘(6)did we realise how useful it could be to be able to write a text message. (7)for Tom’s quick thinking and quick thumbs, we probably wouldn’t have survived the night.’

Task 43 Look at the underlined sections in these short dialogues. Correct any errors. If the section is correct, write a tick (✓)

Dialogue 1 A: I don’t like to criticise, but you’re driving incredibly fast.

B: (1) It may seem fast to you, but at no time since we left home I’ve broken the speed limit.

A: Oh no!

B: What’s the matter?

A: (2) There goes a police car. He’s right behind us. He wants us to stop!

Dialogue 2 A: Why were you late for work?

B: (3) The first bus didn't come, and nor did the second one.

A: So what did you do?

B: (4) I kept waiting, then along three came at the same time.

Dialogue 3 **A:** Do you ever use the Internet to find things out?

B: Sometimes, but if I'm in a hurry to look something up, I ask my ten-year-old daughter. (5) She's much quicker than am I at finding information.

A: That's not really surprising, is it?

B: (6) No, children are often better at these things than their parents are.

Dialogue 4 **A:** Oh no! (7) There my lunch goes!

B: What do you mean?

A: (8) The dog's just eaten my sandwiches.

1	5
2	6.....
3	7.....
4	8.....

Task 44 Complete the article with appropriate phrases from the box

in walked little do they neither do

no sooner not until off he went

(1).....the technology lets us down do we realise how dependent on we have become. And when things do go wrong, what is the first thing we do? Panic of course, because, unless we are highly-trained computer scientists, we just don't know what to do. There must be a few individuals lucky enough to know computer experts personally, but I certainly don't and (2) any of my friends.

The last time my computer crashed I got someone from a local firm to come and fix it for me. I'll never forget it. I opened the door and (3)



..... a smart-looking man dressed in a dark suit. Ten minutes later (4) again saying I'd have no more trouble with my computer. You can imagine what happened. (5)had I switched on the computer and logged on to the Internet than a familiar message appeared on the screen: 'Error of type 4457 has occurred. Contact technical support immediately.'

Of course there are still people around who don't have a computer or know how to use one. (6) know how lucky they are.

Task 45 *Make these sentences more emphatic by 'fronting' part of them. Do not use any additional words*

1. I can't stand hypocrisy.
2. Though he was exhausted, he managed to reach the finishing line.
3. My life's ambition is to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.
4. The ninth symphony is his most sublime work.
5. I really can't accept that proposal.
6. An enormous gold Buddha was placed on the altar.
7. The Cresta Run is much more challenging for the dedicated skier.
8. Several sharp criticisms of ministerial conduct were also included in the report.
9. An old man was lying in the shop doorway.
10. It proved impossible to get to the bottom of the mystery.
11. The pilot couldn't regain control because the damage was so severe.

Task 46 *Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Mind the inversion.*

In no other country in the world 1)(there/is) such a high regard for wit as in Britain. One quality which they all possess is their sense of humour. As John Cleese once said, 'Under no circumstances 2)(you/should/tell) an Englishman that he has no sense of humour. Only in Britain 3)(we/can/make) a virtue of the ridiculous; nowhere else 4) (I/eat) such absurdly named dishes as 'Toad-in-the-Hole' or 'Bubble-and-Squeak'. Not only 5)(it/have) the world's most depressing weather but also the longest queues. Nevertheless, as long as it retains its humour and politeness, Britain will always be 'home' to me.'

Task 47 Choose the best option, A, B or C for each gap

Odysseus and the Sirens

Before the ship came to the island of the Sirens, Odysseus ordered his men to plug their ears with wax and tie him to the mast. ‘Under no circumstances **1)**..... cut me free, whatever happens,’ he told them. ‘**2)**.....we are clear of the island must I be set free.’ **3)**.....he did this was very simple. The Sirens lured sailors to their deaths by their beautiful singing. **4)**.....all the sailors to hear their songs, they would lose their will to continue on their journey. Odysseus wanted to hear the beautiful singing, but he wanted to survive. Soon **5)**..... appeared the island of Sirens. The women were sitting on a bank of flowers, holding out their arms to the ship, and singing. No sooner **6)**.....them, than Odysseus became mad with longing. **7)**.....not been tied to the mast, he would have leapt into the water and swum to the shore. **8)**.....he might, he couldn’t persuade his men to untie him. Past the island **9)**....., the crew pulling at the oars. **10)**.....the singing of the Sirens had died away, and the island had passed out of sight, did Odysseus regain his proper senses. His men untied him, and they continued on their voyage.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A you will | B are you to | C do you |
| 2. A only after | B Not only | C Never |
| 3. A Little | B Try as | C Why |
| 4. A Were | B If | C Should |
| 5. A than he had expected | B had it | C out of the mist |
| 6. A he heard | B had he heard | C was he hearing them |
| 7. A Was he | B Had he | C Did he |
| 8. A Try as | B If | C Only after |
| 9. A did they went | B went the ship | C go Odysseus and his men |
| 10. A Not until | B In no way | C No sooner than |

Task 48 Write some examples beginning:

- *Were my country*.....
- *Should global warming*.....

- *Had I known*.....

Task 49 Write some true examples beginning or ending:

It was when I first came to school.....

What interests me most.....

.....no time whatsoever.....

.....very good indeed.....

Task 50 Translate into English using Inversion.

1. Не встигла вона заснути, як у двері постукали.
2. Вони не тільки заблукали, але й у них зламалась машина.
3. Якби я був із тобою, я б не приймав його допомогу.
4. Ледь ми ввійшли у вагон, як потяг відправився.
5. Знав би я про твоїх гостей, ні за що б не прийшов.
6. Ніколи раніше мені не зустрічались такі чесні і порядні люди.
7. І тільки через годину вони зрозуміли, що це було пограбування.
8. Ні в якому разі не слід відкривати двері незнайомим людям.
9. Жодного разу не чули ми від нього ні одного доброго слова.
10. Ніде більше мене так не зустрічали.
11. З минулих виборів нічого не було чути про цю політичну силу.
12. Дуже рідко він буває в таких дорогих ресторанах.
13. Осінь. Птахи відлетіли. Падає листя. Іде дощ.
14. Завтра у нас немає занять. – У нас також. Деканат повідомив про вихідний.
15. Був би брат із нами, обов'язково знайшов би вихід.
16. Не встиг він покласти слухавку, як почув дзвоник у двері.
17. Жодного разу я не отримувала поганих оцінок на семінарах з історії мови.
18. У мене не тільки вкрали гаманець, але й мій телефон зник.
19. Ні в якому разі не кажи йому, що ти погоджуєшся на його умови.
20. Ніколи раніше я не зустрічав таких розлючених собак. Саме хазяїни роблять їх такими.
21. Якби він знав, скільки часу пройшло з моменту нашої останньої розмови, ні за що б не намагався помирити нас.
22. Якщо тільки ти зараз підеш, ти мене більше не побачиш.
23. Ось і ти! Виглядаєш чудово. – Ти теж.
24. Він не тільки лінивий, але й упертий.
25. Не встигли ми закінчити вечерю, як вимкнулося світло.
26. Ніколи раніше ще не було таких ліків.
27. Тільки після того, як ти отримаєш гарну роботу, ти зможеш розрахуватися з боргами.

28. У хмарах приховані вершини гір. На схилах гір лежить сніг. Біля підніжжя знаходяться готелі. На вулицях гуляють туристи.
29. Якщо виконувати всі інструкції, то не тільки впораєшся з роботою вчасно, але й ще отримаєш премію.
30. Ніде раніше я не куштувала таких смачних салатів.
31. Марія – поганий кухар, і її сестра теж.
32. Я ніколи раніше не чула таких абсурдних речей. – І я теж.
33. У мене не вистачило сміливості визнати свою вину. – І у них теж.
34. Одним із представників Відродження був Леонардо. – І Рафаель теж.

APPENDIX

1. *Emphatic Conversations*

Grammar focus: cleft sentences

Materials: none

Dynamic: pairs

Time: 20 minutes

Procedure:

Ask the students to make emotional conversations between *a parent and a teen-aged child, a husband and a wife, two siblings, two women at the bus stop/in the shop*, etc. and use it-cleft and wh-cleft sentences in them.

2. *The Parents' Evening*

Grammar focus: emphatic *do, does, did*

Materials: Worksheet A

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 10 minutes

Procedure:

1. Ask your students to role-play parents attending a parents' evening.
2. The teacher announces the problems every pupil has in class or with studying.
3. The parents respond to the teacher's remarks using emphatic *do* to confirm something they feel strongly about.
e.g.: T: *Nick was 15 minutes late for the lesson today.*
P: *But he **did** leave the house at 7.45 as usual.*
4. Time permitting, ask the students to provide their own examples of possible problems and their solutions.

3. *Responses*

Grammar focus: emphatic *do, does, did*

Materials: Worksheet F

Dynamic: the whole class

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

1. Cut Worksheet F into pieces containing either the beginnings or the endings and deliver these pieces to the students.
2. Ask students to match their sentences with those of their group-mates and read the situations aloud.

4. *Suspicious Parents*

Grammar focus: cleft-sentences, *question word + ever*

Materials: none

Dynamic: pairs

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

1. Ask the students to work in pairs.
2. The students role-play a scene with a teenager and a parent who is interested in the life of his child and asks different questions showing his suspicion. The teenager answers using cleft sentences.

e.g.: *You are so sad, my dear. Whoever made you sad? – It was my classmate who made me sad. She boasted about having the newest digital camera.*

5. *That's Unbelievable*

Grammar focus: *question word + ever* to show disbelief, cleft-sentences

Materials: none

Dynamic: pairs

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

1. The students work in pairs. Student A tries to remember something unusual, sensational, extraordinary, even contradicting the reality (**e.g.:** *The Earth is not round and rests on the three elephants*).
2. Student B shows his/her surprise or disbelief using *any question word + ever* (*Wherever did you read about it?*).
3. Student A answers using cleft-sentences (*It was in a fairy-tale that I read about it*).
4. Then Student B takes his turn.

6. *Similarities*

Grammar focus: *So, neither/nor + auxiliary/modal verb + Subject* to show agreement

Materials: none

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

Ask students to compare two or more animals or birds pointing out the similar features they have (**e.g.:** *Ostriches can't fly. – Neither can kiwis and penguins*).

7. *Just agree!*

Grammar focus: *So, neither/nor + auxiliary/modal verb + Subject* to show agreement

Materials: Worksheet B

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

The teacher reads the sentences from Worksheet B and the students respond using phrases with *Neither/no, so+ auxiliary verb+ subject*

8. *Making up a sentence*

Grammar focus: inversion

Materials: Worksheet C

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

1. Cut up Worksheet C or make your own.
2. Give one copy of Worksheet C to each student.
3. Ask the students to put the words in the correct order using inversion.

9. *An E-mail*

Grammar focus: inversion

Materials: Worksheet D

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

1. Give one copy of Worksheet D to each student.
2. Have each student rewrite the underlined sections of this e-mail, starting with the words or phrases given and using inversion where necessary.

10. *Your Own E-mail*

Grammar focus: inversion

Materials: Worksheet E

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 15 min

Procedure

1. Cut the Worksheet E or make your own.

2. Ask the students to write their own email to a friend telling him about something they did and found interesting, exciting or just different. The important condition is to use as many of the sentence beginnings as the students can.

WORKSHEETS

Worksheet A

- Mark didn't appear at the lesson today.
- Lucy is seldom ready with her homework.
- I think, Nancy will have problems with the exams.
- Paul fainted at the lesson as he had had nothing to eat for breakfast.
- Jake and Peter had a fight again.
- Meggy has nothing to write with at the lesson.
- Larry was day-dreaming while the whole class was writing an essay.
- Jenny's bag is full of things that distract her attention from the lesson.
- The classmates complain that Lizzy is always lying to everybody.
- Sean hurt his knee during the break.

Worksheet B

- Smoking damages health.
- They can play several musical instruments.
- Doctors have to wear uniforms.
- NASA is an abbreviation.
- This suit is not to my liking.
- Dad has got some bad news.
- We'd like to improve our pronunciation.
- Nightingale is a bird.
- The idea seems foolish.
- The police came in time.
- I have no courage to tell them the truth.
- Leonardo represented the Renaissance.
- Infinitive is a verbal.
- The manager was not invited.
- Little children shouldn't be left unattended.
- A whale is a mammal.
- "To understand" is a state verb.
- Penguins can't fly.
- The Prince can't have been a murderer.
- Telephone is a great invention.

Worksheet C

1. *I a on had the that forgotten Only stamp
postponing remember put to after letter I did*
2. *they when the had scored a begun hardly goal game*
3. *have disappointing I read Never a such ending*
4. *began sooner No film started to the cry than she had*
5. *atmosphere left did change the he Not until*
6. *Only he he understand grew his did up when
parents*
7. *have I such Rarely tasted food delicious*
8. *began we sooner than it No rain had to left*
9. *the her stop contacted she he did Only police when calling*
10. *the castle Scarcely they entered had explosion there huge was when a*

Worksheet D

Hi Alistair,

I thought I'd email you just to let you know we're back from our holiday in Italy. We arrived back very early on Sunday morning. (1) I only realised when we got home how different Italy is. For a start, the weather was very warm (2) and the Italian people were, too. They were just so friendly and always ready for a chat.

We were in Tuscany and we travelled all over the region while we were there. I must say, I've never seen such wonderful scenery. The food was fantastic and surprisingly (3) we didn't have pizza once. (4) We had pasta several times while we were there, because it was quick and cheap – and always really good quality. I was disappointed by the red wine, though. I didn't like the Chianti and (5) Polly didn't either.

We had a fantastic fortnight all in all, except that the time just seemed to fly by. (6) We were never bored or at a loose end. In fact, (7) if I'd known we were going to enjoy our stay so much, we'd have stayed another week. Actually, as soon as we got back, I booked three weeks in the same place next year!

Better go. Take care. Send a reply when you have time.

Love,

Jill

1. Only

.....

2. as

.....

3. not

.....

4. Several

.....

5. neither

.....

6. At no time

.....

7. had

.....

Worksheet E

1. At no time,
2. Nor did
3. Neither
4. Little did
5. Only later / then,
6. Not for one moment did
7. Had
8. Only if
9. Hardly
10. Seldom
11. Should
12. So
13. Under no circumstances
14. Such

Worksheet F

<i>She wasn't very friendly to me</i>	<i>But she did give me her phone number</i>
<i>I know he is very competent</i>	<i>But I do wonder if he is up to that job</i>
<i>Sorry about being late</i>	<i>I do apologise for holding the meeting</i>
<i>This exercise is quite complicated</i>	<i>I do hope you get it all right</i>
<i>I like her</i>	<i>But I do find her irritating sometimes</i>
<i>He didn't play tennis as well as usual</i>	<i>But he did have a problem with his elbow</i>
<i>Please, be quiet Brian</i>	<i>You do talk a lot of rubbish sometimes</i>
<i>I don't like football matches very much</i>	<i>But I do watch them sometimes when my partner wants to</i>
<i>He's been talking for more than two hours</i>	<i>I do wish he would stop talking</i>
<i>She may not be the most interesting speaker</i>	<i>But what she says does make a lot of sense</i>

<i>I wash most of my clothes in my machine</i>	<i>But I do send my clothes to the laundry</i>
<i>You spoke extremely well</i>	<i>And I do agree with what you say</i>
<i>You look really good</i>	<i>And I do like your new hairstyle</i>
<i>Are you sure you are OK?</i>	<i>You do look ill</i>
<i>I know we quarrel a lot</i>	<i>But I do still love you</i>

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