

ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА
НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ТА ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО
ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ/
ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОЇ РОБОТИ**

Обов'язкової освітньої компоненти

**«Практична граматики англійської мови»
GRAMMAR TRAINER: SYNTAX**

**для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти**

**Галузь знань
Спеціальність
Предметна спеціальність
Спеціалізація
Освітня програма
ННІ**

**03 Гуманітарні науки
035 Філологія
—
035.10 прикладна лінгвістика
Прикладна лінгвістика (англійська мова)
іноземної філології**

Укладачі:

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кандидат психологічних наук, Наталія ДЯЧУК

Розглянуто та схвалено на засіданні кафедри
англійської мови та прикладної лінгвістики

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Завідувач кафедри _____ Інна БІЛЮК

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Методичні рекомендації до організації самостійної/ індивідуальної роботи обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Практична граматики англійської мови» (GRAMMAR TRAINER: SYNTAX) / Уклад.: І. Л. Білюк, Н. В. Дячук. – Житомир : Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2022. – 55 с.

Методичні рекомендації до організації самостійної/ індивідуальної роботи студентів 3 курсу обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Практична граматики англійської мови» (GRAMMAR TRAINER: SYNTAX) укладено для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти галузі знань 03 Гуманітарні науки, спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.10 прикладна лінгвістика денної форми навчання. Представлено механізми спільного використання лексико-функціональних структур в граматиці. Розглядаються питання моделювання правильного порядку слів в різних синтаксичних структурах.

ЗМІСТ

1. Пояснювальна записка.
2. Перелік питань і тем для самостійного опрацювання та індивідуального виконання.
3. Понятійний апарат теми.
4. Перелік видів роботи з рекомендаціями щодо їх проведення.
5. Перелік літератури для самостійного опрацювання тем.
6. Завдання для модульних контрольних робіт, самоконтролю, тести.
7. Рекомендована література (базова та допоміжна).

1. ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Вивчення мови варто транслювати як акт обробки інформації з метою розуміння сенсу. Щоб навчитися правильно розшифровувати інформацію, студенти повинні розвивати як вільне читання слів, так і розуміння мови. Розуміння мови базується на знаннях з лексики, морфології, мовних навичках та синтаксисі вищого рівня. Синтаксис — це граматична будова речень, тобто формат, у якому слова та фрази розташовані для створення речень. Під час вивчення мови синтаксичні навички є дуже важливими, оскільки вони допомагають студентам зрозуміти структуру мови системним і структурним способом. Знання синтаксичних правил є важливим, якщо ми хочемо сформувати правильні речення або речення, зрозумілі нашим партнерам по спілкуванню.

Синтаксис — це частина граматики, яка керує структурою та елементами речення. Він складається з усіх правил граматики, які застосовуються до формування речення та розташування його елементів. Наприклад, синтаксис підкаже вам, які елементи можуть бути або повинні бути в конкретному типі речення та де елементи, зокрема дієслово, іменники, прикметники мають бути розміщені. Отже, синтаксис — це набір правил, які допомагають читачам і авторам зрозуміти сенс речень. Це також важливий інструмент, який можуть використовувати для створення різних риторичних або літературних ефектів.

Мета курсу — формування у студентів практичних знань з граматичної будови речень в англійській мові, необхідних для фахівця англійської мови, сформувати в них навички володіння граматичних структур англійської мови в її усній і писемній формі.

Основними завданнями вивчення обов'язкової освітньої компоненти є:

- розвивати у студентів вміння розрізняти та використовувати складні граматичні форми та конструкції;
- спонукати студентів до використання широкого діапазону лексико-граматичних засобів англійської мови;
- удосконалити навички граматично правильного англійського мовлення в усних та письмових формах;
- сформувати у студентів перекладацькі навички шляхом розвитку умінь компресії тексту, засвоєння елементів перекладацького скоропису та виконання перекладних вправ.
- навчити володіти студентів сталими навичками граматично правильно висловлювати власні думки
- сформувати у студентів навички правильного використання граматичних конструкцій в усній (діалогічній і монологічній) та письмовій мові, а також під час перекладу;

- розвивати у студентів вміння розпізнавати, аналізувати, утворювати та використовувати речення різного типу за структурою і прагматичним спрямуванням;
- сформувати практичні знання з граматичної будови англійської мови, необхідні для підготовки кваліфікованого фахівця-філолога.

Компетентності та програмні результати навчання:

Компетентності

Змістовно освітня компонента спрямована на формування здобувачами вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня таких компетентностей:

ЗК 1. Здатність реалізувати свої права і обов'язки як члена суспільства, усвідомлювати цінності громадянського (вільного демократичного) суспільства та необхідність його сталого розвитку, верховенства права, прав і свобод людини і громадянина в Україні.

ЗК 2. Здатність зберігати та примножувати моральні, культурні, наукові цінності і досягнення суспільства на основі розуміння історії та закономірностей розвитку предметної області, її місця у загальній системі знань про природу і суспільство та у розвитку суспільства, техніки і технологій, використовувати різні види та форми рухової активності для активного відпочинку та ведення здорового способу життя.

ЗК 3. Здатність спілкуватися державною мовою як усно, так і письмово.

ЗК 4. Здатність бути критичним і самокритичним.

ЗК 5. Здатність учитися й оволодівати сучасними знаннями.

ЗК 6. Здатність до пошуку, опрацювання та аналізу інформації з різних джерел.

ЗК 7. Уміння виявляти, ставити та вирішувати проблеми.

ЗК 8. Здатність працювати в команді та автономно.

ЗК 9. Здатність спілкуватися іноземною мовою.

ЗК 10. Здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу.

ЗК 11. Здатність застосовувати знання у практичних ситуаціях.

ЗК 12. Навички використання інформаційних і комунікаційних технологій.

СК 1. Усвідомлення структури філологічної науки та її теоретичних основ.

СК 2. Здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності знання про мову як особливу знакову систему, її природу, функції, рівні.

СК 7. Здатність до збирання й аналізу, систематизації та інтерпретації мовних, літературних, фольклорних фактів, інтерпретації та перекладу тексту (за спеціалізацією прикладна лінгвістика).

СК 8. Здатність вільно оперувати спеціальною термінологією для розв'язання професійних завдань.

СК 11. Здатність до надання консультацій з дотримання норм літературної мови та культури мовлення.

СК 12. Здатність до організації ділової комунікації.

СК 13. Здатність застосовувати методи та прийоми наукового спілкування іноземними мовами для розв'язання професійних завдань у руслі сучасних тенденцій прикладної лінгвістики.

СК 14. Здатність розуміти значення всіх підсистем мови для вироблення вмінь аналізувати мовні одиниці, визначати їх взаємодію та характеризувати мовні явища і процеси, що їх зумовлюють.

СК 15. Здатність розуміти сутність і соціальне значення майбутньої професії, основних проблем лінгвістичних, математичних та дисциплін інформаційних технологій, що визначають прикладну лінгвістику як окрему філологічну спеціалізацію у взаємозв'язку цілісної системи міждисциплінарних зв'язків.

Програмні результати навчання:

ПР 1. Вільно спілкуватися з професійних питань із фахівцями та нефахівцями державною та іноземними мовами усно й письмово, використовувати їх для організації ефективної міжкультурної комунікації.

ПР 2. Ефективно працювати з інформацією: добирати необхідну інформацію з різних джерел, зокрема з фахової літератури та електронних баз, критично аналізувати й інтерпретувати її, впорядковувати, класифікувати й систематизувати.

ПР 3. Організовувати процес свого навчання й самоосвіти.

ПР 5. Співпрацювати з колегами, представниками інших культур та релігій, прибічниками різних політичних поглядів тощо.

ПР 6. Використовувати інформаційні й комунікаційні технології для вирішення складних спеціалізованих задач і проблем професійної діяльності.

ПР 7. Розуміти основні проблеми філології та підходи до їх розв'язання із застосуванням доцільних методів та інноваційних підходів.

ПР 8. Знати й розуміти систему мови, загальні властивості літератури як мистецтва слова, історію мови і літератури, що вивчаються, і вміти застосовувати ці знання у професійній діяльності.

ПР 10. Знати норми літературної мови та вміти їх застосовувати у практичній діяльності.

ПР 12. Аналізувати мовні одиниці, визначати їхню взаємодію та характеризувати мовні явища і процеси, що їх зумовлюють.

ПР 14. Використовувати мови, що вивчаються, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і регістрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних

завдань у побутовій, суспільній, навчальній, професійній, науковій сферах життя.

ПР 16. Знати й розуміти основні поняття, теорії та концепції прикладної лінгвістики, уміти застосовувати їх у професійній діяльності.

2. ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ І ТЕМ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОГО ВИКОНАННЯ

Тема 1. Синтаксис простого речення. Просте речення.

Тема 2. Комунікативні типи речень.

Тема 3. Односкладні речення і їх класифікація.

Тема 4. Головні члени речення.

Тема 5. Другорядні члени речення.

Тема 6. Синтаксис складного речення.

Тема 7. Складносурядні речення.

Тема 8. Складнопідрядні речення.

3. ПОНЯТІЙНИЙ АПАРАТ ТЕМИ

Змістовий модуль 1

СИНТАКСИС

Синтаксис простого речення. Просте речення. Комунікативні типи речень. Односкладні речення і їх класифікація. Двоскладні речення і їх класифікація. Повнозначний підмет і його вираження. Формальний підмет, виражений “безособовим it”, “увідним it”, “увідним there”, “емфатичним it”. Присудок: простий дієслівний, простий іменний, складений іменний, складений іменний подвійний, складний дієслівний модальний, складний дієслівний фазовий, змішані типи присудків. Другорядні члени речення. Додаток. Означення. Прикладка. Обставина. Відокремлені члени речення. Еліптичні речення.

Синтаксис складного речення. Складносурядні речення. Безсполучникові складносурядні речення. Сполучникові складносурядні речення. Типи відношень між частинами складносурядних речень: єднальні, протиставні, розділові, причинні, наслідкові. Складнопідрядні речення. Співвідношення підрядного речення з членом простого речення. Типи підрядних речень. Складносурядно-підрядні речення

4. ПЕРЕЛІК ВИДІВ РОБОТИ З РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЯМИ ЩОДО ЇХ ПРОВЕДЕННЯ

Самостійна робота є невід'ємною складовою вивчення навчальної дисципліни. Вона здійснюється за такими напрямками:

- підготовка теоретичних питань до занять;
- виконання практичних завдань;
- конспектування автентичних підручників;
- виконання індивідуальних завдань (написання творів);
- підготовка до підсумкових модульних робіт;
- підготовка до заліків.

Підготовка теоретичних питань до занять передбачає опрацювання теми заняття. Такі питання могли як розглядати під час практичного заняття, так і повністю виноситися на самостійне опрацювання.

Алгоритм підготовки

- Визначте питання для підготовки (мають бути розглянуті усі питання теми).
- Візьміть у бібліотеці університету (читальному залі або на кафедрі) джерела, зазначені у списку основної літератури. При підборі літератури Ви можете користуватися бібліотечними каталогами (алфавітним, предметним або систематичним).
- Визначте розділи (теми або параграфи), у яких розкрито питання заняття.
- Прочитайте ці розділи.
- Складіть план відповіді на кожне питання.
- Визначте основні поняття, які Ви повинні засвоїти.
- Проаналізуйте, як опрацьований матеріал пов'язаний з іншими питаннями теми.
- Для кращого засвоєння та запам'ятовування матеріалу складіть короткий конспект, схеми, таблиці або графіки по прочитаному матеріалу.
- Визначте проблеми в опрацьованому матеріалі, які Ви недостатньо зрозуміли. З цими питаннями Ви можете звернутися на консультації до викладача.
- Перевірте, як Ви засвоїли опрацьоване питання. Ви можете це зробити, відповівши на тестові питання до теми або розв'язавши практичні завдання.

Конспектування автентичних підручників передбачає поглиблений розгляд окремих питань теми. Для конспектування можуть пропонуватися автентичні підручники британських та американських видань, які всебічно розглядають використання тієї чи іншої часової форми або іншої частини мови.

Алгоритм підготовки

- Прочитайте тему у запропонованому підручнику.
- Складіть план (простий або складний).
- Для кожного пункту плану виділіть основні положення проблеми, яка висвітлюється у підручнику.
- Представте прочитаний текст у вигляді тез або анотації, використовуючи, при потребі, схеми, таблиці, графіки тощо.
- Для самоперевірки перекажіть тему, використовуючи власний конспект.
- Оформіть реферат відповідно до вимог.
- Здайте реферат викладачу у зазначений термін.

Виконання індивідуальних завдань має на меті вироблення умінь, необхідних для практичного застосування навичок, отриманих впродовж вивчення теми.

Алгоритм виконання

- Ознайомтеся з вимогами до написання твору.
- Визначте, чи доводилося вам виконувати подібні завдання.
- Проаналізуйте теоретичний матеріал, необхідний для виконання індивідуального завдання.
- Визначте питання, на які ви не можете дати відповіді самостійно, та зверніться з ними на консультації до викладача.
- Конкретизуйте завдання, які ви маєте вирішити в ході виконання індивідуального завдання.
- Складіть розгорнутий план виконання завдання.
- Виконайте індивідуальне завдання відповідно до плану.
- Проаналізуйте, чи всі поставлені завдання ви виконали.
- Внесіть, при потребі, корективи до виконаного завдання.
- Оформіть завдання відповідно до вимог.
- Здайте завдання викладачу у зазначений термін.

Підготовка до підсумкових модульних робіт (ПМР), екзамену має на меті узагальнення та систематизацію знань з окремого модуля або дисципліни у цілому.

Алгоритм виконання

- Ознайомтеся з переліком питань та завдань до ПМР, заліку або екзамену.
- Підберіть підручники, інструктивно-методичні матеріали або іншу довідкову літературу, необхідну для підготовки (її перелік Ви можете знайти в інструктивно-методичних матеріалах до модуля або курсу).
- Перегляньте зміст кожного питання, користуючись власними конспектами або підручниками.
- Визначте рівень знань з кожного питання.
- Визначте питання, які потребують ретельнішої підготовки (опрацювання додаткової літератури, складання конспектів, схем, розв'язання окремих типів

задач тощо). З цією метою зверніться до алгоритму підготовки теоретичних питань до семінарських занять та виконання практичних завдань до лабораторних занять.

- Для самоперевірки перекажіть теоретичні питання або вирішіть практичне завдання.

5. ПЕРЕЛІК ЛІТЕРАТУРИ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТЕМ

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6. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ МОДУЛЬНИХ КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ, САМОКОНТРОЛЮ

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

1. Define the communicative type of the sentence.

1. Why are you being so cruel today?
2. Jonatan has returned from a conference about succeeding in business.
3. I still haven't received the money for the competition I won.
4. How much time do you spend on social media every day?
5. Shall I help you install the new computer programme?
6. What stunning scenery!
7. Promise you will send a selfie from Niagara Falls!
8. The Internet has had a huge effect on our lives, hasn't it?
9. Does your cousin live in Italy or France?
10. Don't stay here for a long time.

2. Define the communicative type of the sentence.

1. Does public transport operate around the clock in your city?
2. Tell him briefly about the city in general.
3. You can always choose to attempt entering the market without a degree.
4. How much time should students dedicate to studies?
5. You shall never compete with your family members
6. Are these rules generally good or bad?
7. Dogs can't be taken to the school grounds.
8. What kinds of things do you want to learn about?
9. What great scenery is seen from our windows!
10. Who can provide more information about this person?
11. Rewrite the text in full sentences!
12. It's high time to join the gym, isn't it?
13. Either do as I tell you, or I'll punish you immediately.

3. Define the type of the questions.

1. How lovely! You went to Spain last year, didn't you?
2. Did anybody find the missing child?
3. Who says the following sentences?
4. Will it get warmer or colder these days?
5. Can you come to a meeting next week?
6. What is your spoken English like?
7. Those are fantastic motorbikes, aren't they?
8. You look shattered?
9. Let's visit her in the hospital, shall we?
10. Does she need to come to the hotel one day a week or daily?

4. Define the types of the sentences according to the structural classification.

1. Cross it out!
2. What is the poem about?
3. Dream until another day.
4. It was written in the last in the last years of the statement's life.
5. Really?
6. Teachers have gone.
7. Did you take my scissors?
8. My husband went to bed early as he had to leave for New York the next day.
9. The city is a bit dangerous at night, but you'll be perfectly safe with me.
10. Some restaurants have a fixed price.
11. Don't ask me to decide!
12. You could train to be an opera singer.
13. He works late some Tuesdays.
14. I've had a lovely evening, dear!
15. And before the fight scene, he'd forgotten some of his lines.
16. So I had to spend hours trying to get them off.
17. Stop letting people walk over you!
18. Good book, wasn't it?
19. Police are looking for an ugly yet rather bold man.
20. Write a letter of complaint to Mr. Walter.

5. Match two halves to make up a sentence. Define the type of the sentence.

1. He worked hard	a. looking for a bargain.
2. Having spent all our money gambling,	b. measles is not a dangerous illness.
3. Thousands of people went shopping in the sales	c. but a detective doesn't
4. Diagnosed early enough for treatment to take effect,	d. and saved a lot of money.
5. A policeman wears one	e. thinking he was dead
6. He lay there	f. the men went home

6. Match two halves to make up a sentence. Define the type of the sentence.

1. She spilt wine on mu suit,	a. his hand shaking?
2. I wouldn't blame you	b. it's engaged.
3. A new outfit is too expensive	c. completely ruining it.
4. Didn't you see	d. for us to afford.
5. Every time I phone Jane,	e. it was!
6. What a disaster	f. if you weren't guilty.

7. Match two halves to make up a sentence. Define the type of the sentence.

1. Can I help myself	a. your honest reaction?
2. This cannot be doubted,	b. because I'm not patient enough
3. Will you give me	c. or shall I?
4. I could never be a teacher,	d. don't try to back it out.
5. Are you going to pay the bill,	e. to a coffee?
6. Once you've given your word,	f. everyone knows about it.

8. Define the subject of the sentence.

1. Nothing could be done.
2. Mary is said to have spoken the last.
3. It's a natural thing staying together with the grandchildren when their parents are away.
4. To deny the past is to deny the future.
5. It's no use Mark's telling the truth.
6. It is dreary today.
7. For her to set off early was a disaster.
8. The elderly people are greatly supported by the local authorities.
9. It's essential for her to interact with friends via her gadget.
10. There was silence for a moment.
11. It was lucky that he agreed to marry her.
12. It is odd that they should get married.
13. It is Sean who gives extra lessons free of charge.
14. How far is it from the heart of the city to the local museum?
15. Poverty and ignorance lead to personal disaster.

9. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use different types of subjects.

1. _____ through forest was extremely dangerous.
2. _____ met the man called Anthony Tromp.
3. Why did _____ tell Ann about Ken and me splitting up?
4. My _____ followed me round wherever I went.
5. Both Chinese and Italian _____ incorporate a lot of spices, but while the former is quite bland, the latter is rich and hot, as for me.
6. _____ gave him a pain to speak.
7. _____ can be done about her lies. She is constantly lying to her pals.
8. _____ is not divided by three.
9. _____ shall I trust after that accident?
10. _____ was seen _____ with his staff.
11. It's no use _____ to Mike; she won't agree
12. _____ hard for hours a day is what he needs.

10. Define the predicate of the sentence

1. My aunt has to leave in two weeks.
2. Ancient people used to hunt to save their lives.
3. His favourite pastime is reading magazines.
4. Do leave off dressing up so often!
5. An old man looked pleased.
6. The robbers left silent.
7. The venue seemed strangely chosen.
8. The friends kept running on the possibility of a storm.
9. He should have called her that night.
10. My husband to insult a lady in the restaurant!
11. The public transport all over the world might seem poor during rush hour.
12. Shouldn't you cover those running sores with some gauze?
13. Why isn't there any hot water?
14. It was great to be talking to the foreigners again.
15. What I want is not to see me blood sister any more.

11. Point out the predicative and say by what it is expressed

1. Mark felt released when he got to know about his exam results.
2. The door to the study was slightly ajar when family members returned home and entered the house.
3. Amanda's voice grew angry and she turned into a monster.
4. They sat silent not saying a word.
5. Mary's favorite pastime is collecting ancient coins.
6. He was easy to argue with.
7. He was a singer deep in his soul.
8. Are you for or against her being your second wife?
9. His first idea was to work out individually but then he changed his mind.
10. Was it difficult to understand who all the characters were?
11. My grandpa was 60 last year.
12. Everything appeared superb for the couple of friends.
13. The weather has turned nasty and rotten.
14. Her new manager is a ray of sunshine for the company.
15. My task will be to put up a dozen of overseas guests at our new hotel.
16. The stage looks pretty decorated though the actors feel a bit nervous before the performance.
17. This is where the keys have been found.
18. The question was which task to start with.
19. All they want now is to get away from the city life.
20. The director's desire was for us to go on business trips annually.
21. I'm all for giving students extra tasks to improve their knowledge.
22. The neighbourhood looks neglected as it has become a remote area to live in
23. Whose goggles are over there? – They are David's.
24. Wake up! It's eight o'clock already.

25. She turned green with envy when she heard her sister was getting married to one of the most after-sought businessman in the country.

12. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use different types of predicates.

1. Parents _____ their children to take up sports.
2. Who _____ Alice that her mother _____ sacked?
3. The last years of her life _____ and she fell back on her religion to provide the support.
4. Sue _____ to France than Scotland for her holiday,
5. My brother _____ harder if he wants to win the championship.
6. _____ about the phone. I'll answer it!
7. Wonderful! The performance _____!
8. Tourists _____ to London because of its sense of history.
9. An Oxford amateur pilot _____ a hero after his propeller flew off in mid-air
10. My ideas _____!
11. How _____ you _____ to that deduction?
12. She _____ when she got to know about their grief.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES (Subject-predicate agreement)

13. Choose the correct option

1. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. Every one of the suits has a patterned collar.
2. Every one of the suits have a patterned collar.

2. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. The president or the vice president are speaking today.
2. The president or the vice president is speaking today.

3. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. This singer, along with a few others, play the harmonica on stage.
2. This singer, along with a few others, plays the harmonica on stage.

4. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. Sandals and towels are essential gear for a trip to the beach.
2. Sandals and towels is essential gear for a trip to the beach.

5. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. Either Cassie or Marie pays the employees this afternoon. (correct)
2. Either Cassie or Marie pay the employees this afternoon.

6. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. Neither she nor I is getting the lunch special.

2. Neither she nor I am getting the lunch special.
3. Neither she nor I are getting the lunch special.

7. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. The coat or the hats are in that closet.
2. The coat or the hats is in that closet.

8. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. The elderly in my area is cared for by their children and grandchildren.
2. The elderly in my area are cared for by their children and grandchildren.

9. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Amanda, as well as her siblings, are still in college.
2. Amanda, as well as her siblings, is still in college.

10. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. This task on singular-plural agreement of subjects and verbs are difficult for Mary to understand.
2. This task on singular-plural agreement of subjects and verbs is difficult for Mary to understand.

11. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. The extend of Christina's knowledge on various exact subjects astound me.
2. The extend of Christina's knowledge on various exact subjects astounds me.

12. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. The subjects you will be studying in this course is listed in the syllabus.
2. The subjects you will be studying in this course are listed in the syllabus.

13. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Lettuce is good for young ladies who keep fit.
2. Lettuce are good for young ladies who keep fit.

14. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Cheese and pork is high in calories.
2. Cheese and pork are high in calories.

15. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Making meat dishes are Mrs. Green's specialty.
2. Making meat dishes is Mrs. Green's specialty.

16. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Half of this money belong to my parents-in-law.
2. Half of this money belongs to my parents-in-law.

17. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. A lot of clothes in that store is on sale this month.
2. A lot of clothes in that store are on sale this month.

18. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. One of my nephews is coming to visit me next Sunday.
2. One of my nephews is coming to visit me next Sunday.

19. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Getting into contact with people from different countries is one of the best parts of my job.
2. Getting into contact with people from different countries are one of the best parts of my job.

20. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. My old granny had a hard time when she was coming home from the store because the bag of groceries was too heavy for her to carry.
2. My old granny had a hard time when she was coming home from the store because the bag of groceries were too heavy for her to carry.

21. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. The number of employees in my company is approximately five thousand.
2. The number of employees in my company are approximately five thousand.

22. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Every of the students are required to take the final test.
2. Every of the students is required to take the final test.

23. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Why was Susan and Sean late for the live concert?
2. Why were Susan and Sean late for the live concert?

24. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Is having the responsibility for taking care of pets good for teenagers?
2. Are having the responsibility for taking care of pets good for teenagers?

25. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Half of the students in the university is from Arabic-speaking countries.
2. Half of the students in the university are from Arabic-speaking countries.

26. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Why were one of the students expelled from the university?
2. Why were one of the students expelled from the university?

27. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. None of the animals in the captivity are free to roam. All of them are in enclosures.
2. None of the animals in the captivity is free to roam. All of them is in enclosures.

28. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. A number of schoolchildren is away this week because of flu epidemic.
2. A number of schoolchildren are away this week because of flu epidemic.

29. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. One of the chief materials in bones and teeth is calcium.
2. One of the chief materials in bones and teeth are calcium.

30. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. Do all of this homework have to be finished by tomorrow?
2. Does all of this homework have to be finished by tomorrow?

31. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. What percentage of the people in the world is illiterate?
2. What percentage of the people in the world are illiterate?

32. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. Does any of you know the solution to this problem?
2. Do any of you know the solution to this problem?

33. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. Why was some of the students excused from the examination?
2. Why were some of the students excused from the examination?

34. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. Various theories on this issue has been proposed.
2. Various theories on this issue have been proposed.

35. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. The studies of civilization are extremely important to pass down for the next generation.
2. The studies of civilization is extremely important to pass down for the next generation.

36. Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.

1. There is a good many amenities for living in this modern housing estate.
2. There are a good many amenities for living in this modern housing estate.

37. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Here is my aunt and uncle.
2. Here are my aunt and uncle.

38. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Not only Phoebe, but her children bakes and sells cakes.
2. Not only Phoebe, but her children bake and sell cakes.

39. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. There is an orange, an apple, some grapes and a plump in his lunch box.
2. There are an orange, an apple, some grapes and a plump in his lunch box.

40. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Who have been there recently?
2. Who has been there recently?

41. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Have you ever met the company of the foreigners who are standing over there?
2. Have you ever met the company of the foreigners who is standing over there?

42. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Lots of furniture in my apartment is of dark brown colours.
2. Lots of furniture in my apartment are of dark brown colours.

43. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. The news I've heard drive me crazy.
2. The news I've heard drives me crazy.

44. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. He walked all over town and his feet are sore.
2. He walked all over town and his feet is sore.

45. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Twenty percent of the factory workers is on strike because they want more money.
2. Twenty percent of the factory workers are on strike because they want more money.

46. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. The majority of actors after the performance was in a terrible mood.
2. The majority of actors after the performance were in a terrible mood.

47. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. The outskirts of the city are too far from the centre.
2. The outskirts of the city is too far from the centre.

48. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. A school of fish has been shot swimming in deep ocean.
2. A school of fish have been shot swimming in deep ocean.

49. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Many a good housewife seem unhappy in their marriage.
2. Many a good housewife seems unhappy in their marriage.

50. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. Neither Mark nor his group-mates is going to skip lectures next week.
2. Neither Mark nor his group-mates are going to skip lectures next week.

51. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. My nephew or my niece is coming to visit me soon.
2. My nephew or my niece are coming to visit me soon.

52. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. To know how to read music doesn't mean you can become a prominent singer.
2. To know how to read music don't mean you can become a prominent singer.

53. ***Choose the sentence in which the subject and verb agree.***

1. The pajamas was not worn yet.
2. The pajamas were not worn yet.

14. Choose the correct option.

1. Andrew along with his family members, *has/have* already arranged everything for a surprise party.
2. The levels of knowledge *depends/depend* on learner's motivation.
3. A number of students in the class *speaks/speak* Chinese quite well.
4. There *is /are* some exciting shots in today's magazine.
5. There *is /are* an inaccurate statement in that newspaper article.
6. The United States *are/is* one of the prosperous countries in the world.
7. Physics *is/are* a very complicated subject for the majority to learn.
8. Forty minutes *is/are* more than enough to have a daily nap.
9. Most children *adore/adores* spending time in the contact zoo.
10. The police *has/have* investigated this complicated case with ease.
11. The number of fish in the local lake *is/are* enormous.
12. The rich in my city *have/has* contributed to the development of the sports facility.
13. My cousin, together with my aunt and uncle, *breed/ breeds* dogs in their homestead.
14. Poultry *has/have* been produced annually on the farms worldwide.
15. Cutlery *is/are* polished every week by a desperate housewife.

16. The professor and the student *agree/agrees* on this scientific issue.
17. Each boy and girl in the tenth-grade class *has/have* to do a science project
18. Your looks *is/are* stunning today
19. *Do/Does* crockery cost a lot in your department store?
20. Some of the pears in the orchard *have/has* become rotten
21. Each student in the university *is/are* aware of the importance of working hard.
22. What percentage of the Earth *is/are* covered by waters
23. A good deal of reading *make / makes* it possible to develop your critical thinking

15. Put the verb “to be” in the correct form.

1. This crossroads _____ dangerous.
2. Acoustics _____ a subject I know little about.
4. The police _____ interested in this case.
5. Where _____ the scissors?
6. Keeping large animals as pets in small houses _____ dangerous.
7. If your clothes _____ dirty, please put them in the laundry basket.
8. My earnings _____ rather high.
9. Where _____ the money you earned?
10. I agree that the criteria _____ not of equal importance.
11. A bicycle _____ a means of transport.
12. Some deer _____ noticed in the reserve last year.

16. Define the object of the sentence.

1. He heard the driver start his engine.
2. She would be sorry to miss you.
3. Do I have to deliver the letter today?
4. You shouldn't have used bad language while talking to her.
5. My brother was impatient to work long hours.
6. Jack saw her cook dinner.
7. Suddenly Mary sighed a heavy sigh.
8. Sean was not aware of Kate being so arrogant.
9. My family wants to be happy.
10. She knows how to put up with his bad character.
11. Mothers are always very anxious for their daughters to get successfully married.
12. Our team has just finished an assignment on the space exploration.
13. I asked him to help me start the car.
14. Will you teach me how to solve different problems?
15. I would like you to stop pretending.

17. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use different types of objects.

1. We were pleased _____ again.
2. It's not worth _____ over one hundred euros for a restaurant meal!
3. My parents really enjoyed _____ through the Alps last year.
4. Everyone is looking forward to _____.
5. The doctor advised _____.
6. I can't understand how _____.
7. My arrogant friend smiled a cruel _____.
8. I find it boring _____.
9. The company was not aware of _____.
10. The coach saw _____.
11. Her caring and loving mom has always read fairy tales _____ her small daughter.
12. _____ have you bought your auntie for her birthday?
13. Her boyfriend expected _____.
18. The principal had no time _____.
19. The _____ duty is to develop the system of public transport.

18. Define the attributes in the text.

Customers in Barclays Bank, Heston, received a terrible shock yesterday. People were standing in queues chatting to each other when two masked robbers burst into the bank. 60-year-old Andrew Blade suffered a heart attack and was taken to the hospital. The robbers escaped with a huge sum of money.

19. Define the attributes in the sentence.

1. Have you ever tried the Chinese food?
2. I don't want to go into that room.
3. The road goes through a beautiful forest.
4. Who's that tall guy standing beside Helen?
5. They were approaching towards me with an angry look on their face.
6. The English language is the subject for you to learn.
7. The land to the north is fertile.
8. Any chance for your close friend to take the exam successfully?
9. The man standing in front of me was really rude.
10. I'd like another glass of orange juice.
11. I went for a ten-mile run last Saturday.
12. There is no chance of their meeting one more time.
13. My wife-to-be was the last to be summoned.
14. There was no need for Mark to tell a lie.
15. The article translated by this student deserves a good mark.

20. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use different types of attributes.

1. The _____ furniture fits the room well.
2. His true friends were the last _____.
3. The man _____ by a dog had undergone a serious operation.
4. Her _____ clothes were amazing yet quite affordable.
5. My classmate heard the sound of _____.
6. This is the puzzle for you _____.
7. There was a(n) _____ giant _____ in a castle _____ by a(n) _____ garden.
8. The _____ story I have ever reported began one _____ morning in Albania
9. There was nobody _____
10. _____ children _____ of excitement woke Kate up.
11. The principal had no time _____
12. The _____ duty is to develop the system of public transport.

21. Define the adverbial modifier of the sentence.

1. At Christmas we all buy presents for each other.
2. Don't sit in the sun for too long.
3. Can we go somewhere quiet?
4. I was in a queue, waiting to buy some bread.
5. My uncle died without making a will and it was very difficult for our family to sort out his money and possessions.
6. Before you go on holiday you should make sure that all the doors and windows are shut and locked.
7. He must cut the grass regularly.
8. They definitely lived together.
9. I don't usually go out in the evening, except for Monday evening.
10. Whose pen is this! – I've got no idea.
11. He is too old to win the competition.
12. Besides knitting my mother really enjoys gardening.
13. This is the article that Andrew edited.
14. If treated gently, the coat should last for a long time.
15. The children came into the room, their eyes shining.

22. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use different types of adverbial modifiers.

1. He jumped out of bed and ran to the window, _____
2. He strolled down the road, _____.
3. _____, I am totally against private health care.
4. _____, be careful not to cut yourself.
5. _____, she smiled _____
6. Derek has been working _____.
7. they didn't have enough space _____

8. _____ she had no choice, but to drop out of college.
9. The got engaged _____
10. Somebody called to complain _____
11. The advertisement won't be seen _____; she should put it _____
12. _____, she realised she was extremely late.

23. Cross out the odd ones out

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. declarative | imperative | notional | exclamatory |
| 2. nominal | incomplete | impersonal | complex |
| 3. noun | object | verb | interjection |
| 4. formal | notional | restrictive | clausal |
| 5. introductory | extended | impersonal | emphatic |
| 6. subject | attribute | conjunction | predicate |
| 7. indefinite | reciprocal | common | reflexive |
| 8. plural | countable | demonstrative | collective |
| 9. positive | genitive | superlative | comparative |
| 10. indicative | declarative | oblique | imperative |

24. Cross out the odd ones out

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. gerund | infinitive | participle | subjunctive |
| 2. extended | compound | nominative | elliptical |
| 3. alternative | statement | special | general |
| 4. continuous | perfect | common | simple |
| 5. recipient | prepositional | nominal | indirect |
| 6. adverb | adjective | object | preposition |
| 7. my | her | theirs | our |
| 8. myself | itself | yourselves | himself |
| 9. subjunctive I | suppositional mood | conditional mood | subjective |
| 10. voice | aspect | category | correlation |

25. Match two halves. One word is extra

1. introductory	a. voice
2. active	b. it
3. impersonal	c. degree
4. common	d. there
5. notional	e. aspect
6. positive	

26. Match two halves. One word is extra

1. subject-predicate	a. it
2. mixed	b. type
3. emphatic	c. agreement
4. one-member	d. predicate
5. clausal	e. sentence
6. communicative	

27. Match two halves. One word is extra

1. common	a. clause
2. perfect	b. sentence
3. subordinate	c. aspect
4. complex	d. correlation
5. superlative	e. degree
6. formal	

28. Match two halves. One word is extra

1. objective	a. sentence
2. ordinal	b. case
3. universal	c. voice
4. passive	d. numeral
5. extended	e. pronoun
6. subjunctive	

29. Define the type of subject in the sentences from column A using the choices from column B. There are two extra options you don't need to use.

1. It's essential to boost our knowledge on the subject we are into	a. complex notional subject
2. The injured are highly supported by the local authorities.	b. formal subject expressed by the impersonal IT
3. For her to be responsible for IT projects was impossible.	c. clausal notional subject
4. How far is it from your company to the city centre?	d. phrasal notional subject
	e. simple notional subject
	f. a formal subject expressed by the emphatic IT

30. Define the type of object in the sentences from column A using the choices from column B. There are two extra options you don't need to use.

1. I find it strange that he doesn't know what to say	a. Formal
2. Have you got any siblings?	b. Complex
3. Mary is eager to be more careful.	c. clausal
4. Doctors advise you to have your lungs X-rayed once a year.	d. cognate
	e. simple
	f. phrasal

31. Define the type of object in the sentences from column A using the choices from column B. There are two extra options you don't need to use.

1. Ukrainian people know the importance of peace nowadays	a. a notional direct recipient complex object
2. Are most insects unpleasant to humans?	b. a simple direct non-prepositional object
3. We saw bison running across the river, the pride of lions following it	c. a simple cognate object
4. The Browns were happy to return home	d. an indirect recipient prepositional object
	e. a clausal object
	f. a phrasal direct non-prepositional object

32. Choose the correct option.

1. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

Mark would have played but for ankle injury

- a. the AM of condition
- b. the AM of time
- c. the AM of concession
- d. the AM of result
- e. the AM of attendant circumstances

2. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

She is said to have been a top student last year

- a. the notional clausal subject
- b. the formal phrasal subject
- c. the notional phrasal subject
- d. the formal clausal subject
- e. the notional complex subject

3. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

May they pay in cash?

- a. the simple verbal predicate
- b. the compound verbal modal predicate
- c. the compound verbal phrasal predicate
- d. the compound nominal predicate proper
- e. the compound nominal predicate

4. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

There is nothing for us to say to Mary.

- a. subject
- b. predicate
- c. predicative
- d. attribute
- e. object

5. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

Didn't Sean know your niece well enough to call her?

- a. imperative
- b. exclamatory
- c. interrogative
- d. declarative positive
- e. declarative negative

6. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

Kitty kept whispering some words, her lips trembling.

- a. the compound verbal mixed predicate
- b. the compound verbal modal predicate
- c. the compound verbal phrasal predicate
- d. the compound nominal double predicate
- e. the compound modal nominal predicate

7. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

The letters written yesterday have already been mailed

- a. adverbial modifier
- b. predicative
- c. object
- d. attribute
- e. predicate

8. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

I like the idea of travelling to Australia.

- a. adverbial modifier
- b. predicative
- c. object
- d. attribute
- e. predicate

9. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

Freezing weather.

- a. simple two-member complete extended
- b. simple one-member nominal extended
- c. simple one-member verbal unextended
- d. simple two-member incomplete
- e. simple two-member complete unextended

10. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.

You look as fresh as a daisy!

- a. declarative
- b. interrogative
- c. imperative
- d. exclamatory
- e. statement

33. Analyze the simple sentences.

1. Have you ever had a problem using your mobile phone? What happened?
2. What are you hoping to do next year?
3. Might you move abroad at some point?
4. What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
5. Do you ever help your classmates do their homework? What subjects do you usually help them with?
6. Which of the household chores do you usually avoid doing?
7. I'm leaving at 5 pm today
8. We're on vacation until the 15th.
9. Can you finish this for me till the end of the day?
10. I'll call you before lunch.
11. Do you like absolutely low-budget movies?
12. Looking for an overseas pen-pal would help you improve written English
13. You absolutely must study regularly to make progress.
14. Despite the heavy rain, it was very hot
15. He spoke quietly not to wake a baby.
16. The English language is difficult to learn.

34. Analyze the simple sentences.

1. It took him a long time to learn the poem by heart.
2. He can't have offered you such a strange thing.
3. Leave a note for him on the table!
4. Roger had a high forehead and the freshest colour of cheeks.
5. Old Jackson has got nobody else to leave his money to.
6. An unknown man entered the room at five o'clock, his coat on his hand.
7. At the top of the stairs she paused to wait for him.
8. He smiled gently, looking at his son.
9. He is said to be the best sportsman in his class.
10. There was no reading in the room because of darkness.
11. This is a question never to be answered.
12. My brother refused to go as though being afraid of strangers.
13. Weeping loudly, she left the empty room.
14. It was marvelous to read this book.
15. Jame's hobby is inventing computer games.

16. Last night the students biked in a park in Ottawa.
17. My little boy visits the library once a week.
18. The government owns the parks in the city.
19. A hunter asks for permission to hunt on private land.
20. In spite of feeling afraid, Jim went on the roller coaster.

35. Analyze the simple sentences.

1. The first thing was to make some coffee.
2. There was a van parked outside the house.
3. John gave up smoking and started jogging in the morning.
4. I began by examining the roadway there.
5. In 1926 Margaret Mitchell, a journalist and housewife from Atlanta, started to write her book.
6. She turned and watched the red tail-light disappearing in the darkness.
7. The food on the plate smells good.
8. There is no time to lose.
9. Nothing could be done about this matter.
10. The lights having gone out, we couldn't see the tree.
11. Entering the room, Mr. Walker saw a nice girl, with her eyes red.
12. She is very good at solving problems
13. The president seems to have resigned because of serious scandal.
14. My cousin has to go to night school to learn how to write poems.
15. Anne was sitting downstairs with her clothes neatly on, her hair brushed and braided.
16. The public doesn't walk in a farmer's fields.
17. It is expensive to drive a car into the city every day.
18. My brother and his wife live in the city and drive to the country at weekends.
19. I find it unpleasant to talk to a foreign stranger.
20. My idleness made him cranky (cranky - objective predicative)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES (COMPOSITE SENTENCE (*Compound sentence*))

36. Analyze the compound sentences.

1. My teacher says I must work harder, but I can't work any harder.
2. We asked to see the manager and we made a complaint about the terrible service in the restaurant.
3. Open the shutters otherwise it'll get too hot inside.
4. The shoes are to go with my suit, so they need to be dark brown.
5. I thought it was amazing at first, but then I saw how annoyed my guests were!
6. I spent the whole evening repeating the same lines over and over while the friends always managed to do that within several minutes.
7. I really enjoyed teaching her, we ended up cooking a full dinner for our parents.

8. I hope you'll find them useful as well as I hope to hear your success stories!
9. Put your keys into the pocket else you will lose them!
10. Not only does Phoebe bake cakes, but she also sells them.
11. The days became shorter, for it was winter already.
12. Can you feed the cats whilst we are away on holiday?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES (COMPOSITE SENTENCE (*Complex sentence*))

37. Define the subordinate subject clauses.

1. What all people need is peace.
2. It's odd how his group-mates always support him.
3. Whether I loved or not made no difference.
4. It was important that the patient was operated by that surgeon.
5. What accommodation to choose is a serious issue.
6. It's a pity her blood relatives should live in a far away county.
7. What I insist on is that we shall follow his piece of advice.
8. It's not surprising they are getting engaged soon.
9. Because I listen to you doesn't mean I trust you utterly.
10. How splendid it is that they should get in touch soon.

38. Define the subordinate predicative clauses.

1. That's why I had to leave immediately.
2. The young woman looks as if she had been crying all morning.
3. It's not what my brother is driving at.
4. The problem is whether the judge gave her a fair verdict.
5. He feels as if he was into business management at the moment.
6. The reason for investing into education is that she is eager to become a MP.
7. This is where I reside with my parents-in-law.
8. The trouble with it is that he gives brief and unwilling attention to everything.
9. So it was that we figured out the idea of having a nice evening.
10. It sounds as though Max has already made up his mind to put up with the situation.

39. Define the subordinate object clauses.

1. I hope Jack enjoys playing backgammon.
2. He explained why he has resigned.
3. The principal at the college where I work suggested that I should write to you.
4. You'll soon see how the company deals with a particular task, job or problem
5. Do you remember how you behaved in a state of anxious suspense?
6. He wished he started a project again because the first attempt was unsuccessful.
7. I wonder if we could improve something so that it is ready for use, or presentable
8. Her mother feared lest her daughter should fall in love with a poor man.

9. Make sure they won't get lost in deep forest.
10. It's not for us to know why they have left immediately.
11. The boss wanted to know if they could ruin someone's plans.

40. Circle the correct words (Subordinate attributive clauses).

1. This is the building in *that/ where/ which/* my prosperous cousin works.
2. My younger sister Amanda is looking forward to the day *which/ when/ where* she graduates.
3. The personnel manager, *that/ who/ which* was very friendly and sociable, offered me the job.
4. The town *that/ which/ where* I was born is full of factories and plants now.
5. Is this the only candidate *which/ who/ who's* applied for the position?

41. Complete the text with a relative pronoun or relative adverb.

Have you ever wondered what the rich and famous did for a living before they became rich and famous?

Michael Dell, (1)_____ is the founder of Dell Computers and (2) _____ company is worth billions, used to wash dishes at a Chinese restaurant. He was just 12 years old (3)_____ he got the job, and the reason (4) _____ he took it was to have money for his hobbies. Actor Bill Murray stood outside the grocery store (5)_____ he sold chestnuts. For fashion designer Tommy Hilfiger, (6) _____ no shops were interested in selling his jeans, he sold them to buyers from the boot of his car.

Most celebrities took jobs (7)_____ paid the bills while they tried to find success. Early in her career, Madonna worked at Dunkin' Donuts, (8) _____ she served customers.

For author Stephen King, his first job led to his eventual success. He worked as a janitor and was cleaning a changing room (9) _____ he became inspired to write his first novel, *Carrie*, in (10) _____ a teenager girl gets revenge on some bullies. It became a bestseller!

42. Complete the sentences with who, which, why, where, when, whose, that or —. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. My supervisor, _____ is very popular with the staff, is being promoted.
2. Is there anyone at work _____ you can confide in?
3. I don't understand _____ you applied for a position so far away.
4. The shop, _____ is closing down soon, is having a huge sale.
5. The cashier put the goods in a bag _____ was torn.
6. The building _____ my fiancé works is very modern
7. Does anyone know _____ overalls these are?
8. Easter is _____ we are at our busiest.

43. Choose the correct answer.

1. Choose the correct answer.

I bought this bike second-hand from Stephen, _____ you met last week at the garage sale.

- a) which
- b) whom
- c) –

2. Choose the correct answer

The student _____ lent you his textbooks instead of selling them was extremely generous.

- a) whom
- b) which
- c) who

3. Choose the correct answer

Paula is only one of the many employees _____ they've made redundant.

- a) whose
- b) when
- c) –

4. Choose the correct answer

That's the factory _____ they make those cars you like so much.

- a) where
- b) that
- c) when

5. Choose the correct answer

Andrew and Linda, _____ children go to the same school as ours, are moving into the house next door.

- a) which
- b) whose
- c) that

6. Choose the correct answer

I'm afraid they've devalued our currency, _____ makes foreign holidays prohibitively expensive.

- a) which
- b) when
- c) that

7. Choose the correct answer

It wasn't until the following year _____ they were able to afford to buy a car.

- a) which
- b) that
- c) where

8. Choose the correct answer

We love going on holiday in May, all the hills are covered in wild flowers.

- a) when
- b) that
- c) —

44. Define the subordinate adverbial clauses

1. Why didn't you check it before we set out?
2. When my grandma was at school, she had to learn everything by heart.
3. She stayed with her baggage where he left her.
4. The more people gather in the hall, the hotter it gets inside.
5. Mark looked bold and courageous for the reason that some children might need his help.
6. Supposing you were wounded, what medication would you take?
7. She is such an intelligent speaker that you can't but get fascinated by her style of teaching. (Adverbial clause of result)
8. Even though they were close friends, they had constant arguments.
9. Hardly had they seen each other, they fell in love at first sight.
10. Family reunion must be held in order that he may introduce his bride-to-be.

45. Define the subordinate clauses of the sentences. Analyze the sentences.

1. It's easy to see what the intense user will appreciate.
2. We aren't sure how much it will cost
3. It is still unknown when it will be or if it will be affordable
4. We can't really say it's a good purchase
5. We'll see what they do in the future
6. We know it's the work in progress
7. I don't know what time it is
8. I want to see what the weather will be next week
9. I am not sure I'll buy it
10. Do you know how much the new model costs?
11. I want to see if the new model is better than the old one
12. I know the old model of my device was worse
13. It's essential to mention it will be better than the original
14. Is there anyone who seems to understand you better than anyone else?

15. Have you ever managed to convince your parents to buy you something

46. Define the subordinate clauses of the sentences. Analyze the sentences.

1. Do you think you will live in Canada all your life?
2. Have your parents ever asked you to do something which you thought was unfair?
3. Do you think you could have the same job all your life or would you like to have several professions?
4. Whatever you do, don't use word by word translation.
5. You should try to read as much as you can.
6. Have you ever taught your group mates to do something they couldn't do?
7. If you decided to stop eating three types of food, what would they be?
8. When you apologise, she won't be angry anymore.
9. He left the band because his bandmate made some rather insulting comments.
10. Make sure you practise your English often enough so that you don't forget what you've learnt.

47. Analyze the composite sentence

1. He walked past me but he didn't see me.
2. As soon as the bell rang, the kids ran out of the classroom.
3. What I know is how to write a letter.
4. Whatever I say I am right.
5. It is obvious that he is selfish.
6. It depends on what you are willing.
7. It looks as if it's going to snow
8. It doesn't matter whether you visit me today.
9. Judy was singing while she was decorating the Christmas tree.
10. I am waiting for the day when my husband comes back.
11. It was such a hot day that we all went swimming.
12. The chair that the dog was sleeping on was in the corner.
13. Although he was starving, he didn't want any of the food they offered him.

48. Analyze the composite sentence

1. I didn't call you yesterday because I was very busy.
2. Those who have not read that book should do it at once.
3. After Walter Disney had started to create 'The Alice Comedies' which was about the real girl and her adventures, his company went bankrupt.
4. Strange though it might seem, he became a student soon.
5. The secret of the matter is that Michael has a great disposition to protect and patronise.
6. He spends more than he earns.
7. I needed some fresh air, so I went jogging in the woods.
8. Even though he had problems, John kept on trying.
9. This power is what I mean when I talk reasoning backwards.
10. The fact is that the railway station will be improved.
11. There was so much dust that we couldn't see what was happening.
12. As I didn't have a map with me, I got lost.
13. When they heard the good news they all started hugging one another.

14. Paul fell and hurt himself while he was trying to fix the TV aerial.

49. 1a. Define the type of the sentence

There was no reading in the room because of darkness.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

1b. How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

2a. Define the type of the sentence

Whatever Sean does he is extremely polite and modest.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

2b. How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

3a. Define the type of the sentence

It was high summer and the hay harvest was almost over.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

3b. How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

4a. Define the type of the sentence

At first she used to read to me but it was so awful that I couldn't bear to hear her.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

4b. How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

5a. Define the type of the sentence

My little brother pronounced the words curling his lips.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

5b. How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

6a. Define the type of the sentence

As you must know perfectly well you could get your wife back if you wanted to see her.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

6b. How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

7a. Define the type of the sentence

If you were asked to prove that two and two made four you might find some difficulty and yet are quite sure of the fact.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

7b. How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

8a. Define the type of the sentence

After Walter Disney had stated to create "The Alice Comedies" which was about the real girl and her adventure, his company went bankrupt.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

8b. How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

9a. Define the type of the sentence

She turned and watched the red-tail light disappearing in the darkness.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

9b. How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

10a. **Define the type of the sentence**

Put the purse deep in the pocket else you will lose it.

- a. a composite complex sentence
- b. a simple sentence
- c. a composite compound sentence
- d. a compound-complex sentence

10b. **How many clauses does the sentence consist of ?**

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

GRAMMAR EXERCISE (CLEFT SENTENCE)

50. Rewrite the sentences in your notebook by using a cleft structure and the word given.

- 1. He bought Stocks in Face Mask, but they fell in value. (did)
- 2. His low-paid job is really getting him down, (it)
- 3. Just invest 10% of your salary each month. (all)
- 4. The fraud was discovered on Monday. (when)
- 5. You should open a bank account first. (thing)
- 6. The best prices are at Woollywarts Supermarket (where)

51. Complete the cleft sentences with these words.

all reason thing what when where

- 1. _____ concerns us is the state of the economy.
- 2. _____ you have to do is put a little aside at the end of every month.
- 3. The _____ that really upset me was their lack of honesty.
- 4. The _____ I was so angry was because they hadn't told me the truth.
- 5. University is _____ you make your best friends.
- 6. He says the day he stops enjoying his job is _____ he'll retire.

WRITING

52. Make up your own story using

- extended sentences
- one-member sentences
- two-member sentences
- declarative sentences
- special questions
- exclamatory sentences
- imperative sentences
- compound sentences
- complex sentences

Write more than 100 words.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

TECTH

TEST 1

1. Define the type of the sentence.

What did you enjoy doing last week?

- A. declarative negative
- B. interrogative
- C. imperative
- D. declarative affirmative

2. Define the type of the sentence.

"I wonder if I'll ever find my torch"

- A. interrogative
- B. imperative
- C. declarative
- D. exclamatory

3. Define the type of the sentence.

Doesn't he have another shirt?

- A. declarative negative
- B. imperative
- C. exclamatory
- D. interrogative-negative

4. Define the type of the sentence.

Does he have to wear a new costume?"

- A. special question
- B. general question
- C. subject question
- D. alternative question

5. Define the type of the sentence.

Why do they like the olive tree so desperately?

- A. general question
- B. disjunctive question
- C. subject question
- D. special question

6. Define the type of the sentence.

Sean teaches French at the high school.

- A. declarative
- B. exclamatory
- C. imperative

D. interrogative

7. Define the type of the sentence.

What a time I had at Susana's party last week!

- A. declarative
- B. exclamatory
- C. imperative
- D. interrogative

8. Define the type of the sentence.

Please come to the supermarket with me.

- A. declarative
- B. exclamatory
- C. imperative
- D. interrogative

9. Define the type of the sentence.

I doubt if I'll pass the exam.

- A. declarative
- B. exclamatory
- C. imperative
- D. interrogative

10. Identify the correct sentence from the four options given.

- A. New-Delhi is the capital of India!
- B. new-delhi is the capital of India.
- C. New-Delhi is the capital of India?
- D. New-Delhi is the capital of India.

11. Choose the correct option.

The new manager is one of the employees who _____ responsible for organising various meetings.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. are being
- D. were

12. Choose the correct option.

Two thirds of the department _____ in favour of the new policy.

- A. was
- B. were
- C. have been
- D. are being

13. Choose the correct option.

Mary together with her siblings _____ to cycle across Canada this summer.

- A. plan

- B. plans
- C. have planned
- D. are planning

TEST 2

1. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

The old house on the hill gave Nora **chills** and conjured up images of ghosts and monsters.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative
- f) predicate

2. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

His **terror** of spiders kept him out of the dark basement.

- a) subject
- b) predicate
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative
- f) predicate

3. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

Despite winning the lottery last week, my team leader still seems **unhappy**.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)
- f) predicate

4. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

Would you willingly **exchange** half your chocolate for a bag of chips?

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)
- f) predicate

5. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

I don't know how Emma can understand **anything** Luigi says.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object

- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)
- f) predicate

6. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Before the movie, Emma bought **Luigi** dinner.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)
- f) predicate

7. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Although the movie was exciting, Luigi grew **drowsy** and slept through it.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)
- f) predicate

8. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

There were no **credits** after the movie.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)
- f) predicate

9. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Natalie and her new boyfriend, Luigi, will be **going** to the symphony next week.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)
- f) predicate

10. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

The company has been mailing **me** CD catalogues ever since I bought my sound system.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object

- e) predicative (subject complement)
- f) predicate

TEST 3

1. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Sean looked **exhausted** after having pulled an all-nighter to finish his global history paper on the partition of Ireland in 1921.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

2. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

I opted to bring homemade **scones** to the brunch potluck.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

3. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

The children **hand-picked** flowers from their grandparents' garden to make a birthday bouquet for their Aunt Esther.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

4. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Aunt Esther had tears in her eyes when she described the bouquet of flowers the children had given **her**.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

5. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Your party animal **ways** are going to land you on academic probation unless you shape up.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object

- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

6. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

After Julie learned how to cast on, her grandmother **taught** her how to do the purl stitch.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

7. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Like her grandmother, Julie eventually became an adept **knitter** and started a knitting circle to teach her friends how to knit.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

8. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

To prepare for his first stand-up comedy show, Sébastien told his **family and friends** his repertoire of jokes.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

9. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

The comedian's jokes drew hearty **laughter** from the audience.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

10. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Her **desire** to become a skilled rock climber was stronger than her fear of heights.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

TEST 4

1. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

Kelly felt **drained** after competing in the 400-metre sprint.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

2. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

Please **walk** to the other side of the parking lot while the firefighters inspect the building.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

3. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

The way the principal handled the bullying case drew sharp **criticism**.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

4. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

In spite of the hot July weather, many of us felt **cold**.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

5. *Choose the correct information about the words in bold.*

Her **love** of the ocean drove her to open a surf shop.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

6. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Susan brought **pastries** to work to celebrate Jack's birthday.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

7. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

The cable company has been mailing **us** many promotions.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

8. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

There is no **milk** left in the fridge.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

9. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Jonathan sent **his grandmother** a postcard from Maine.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

10. Choose the correct information about the words in bold.

Mark **washes** the dishes every night after dinner.

- a) subject
- b) verb
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object
- e) predicative (subject complement)

TEST 5

1. Choose the correct option.

Do we have all the equipment we need for our cross-country skiing weekend?

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

2. Choose the correct option.

What a beautiful painting!

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

3. Choose the correct option.

Go home right now!

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

4. Choose the correct option.

We'll finish work on the construction site tomorrow.

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

5. Choose the correct option.

Please let me know what I can bring to the potluck.

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

6. Choose the correct option.

As a little girl, Ellie loved the book Charlotte's Web.

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

7. Choose the correct option.

Would you prefer to eat in tonight or try one of the new restaurants in the neighbourhood?

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

8. Choose the correct option.

Wow, what a nice surprise running into you here!

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

9. Choose the correct option.

Turn to chapter 7, and read sections 1 and 2.

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

10. Choose the correct option.

Don't you ever borrow my car again without asking!

- a) declarative
- b) interrogative
- c) exclamatory
- d) imperative

TEST 6

1. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

TO TELL HIM everything was a disaster

- a) simple subject
- b) clausal subject
- c) phrasal subject
- d) complex subject
- e) formal subject

2. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

The boy WAS HEARD singing a hit.

- a) simple verbal predicate
- b) predicative
- c) notional subject
- d) formal subject
- e) compound verbal predicate

3. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

THE COLOURS of your dress are bizarre

- a) formal subject
- b) introductory subject
- c) notional subject
- d) phrasal subject
- e) complex subject.

4. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

Mary's face looked AWFUL every time he addressed her

- a) simple verbal predicate
- b) notional subject
- c) predicative
- d) formal subject
- e) compound nominal predicate proper

5. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

John KEPT TELLING his silly jokes.

- a) the Compound Nominal Predicate proper
- b) predicative
- c) the Compound Verbal Phasal predicate
- d) the Compound Verbal Modal predicate
- e) The Simple Verbal Predicate

6. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

It's no use JOHN'S JOINING OUR COMPANY.

- a) formal subject
- b) notional subject
- c) Simple Verbal Predicate
- d) Compound Mixed Predicate
- e) Compound Nominal Predicate

7. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

IT gives me a pain to walk.

- a) impersonal IT
- b) introductory IT
- c) emphatic IT
- d) demonstrative IT

8. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

IT's approximately 50 km from here to the city centre

- a) emphatic IT
- b) impersonal IT
- c) introductory IT
- d) demonstrative IT

9. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

The noise BECAME incredibly intolerable

- a) link verb
- b) predicative
- c) Simple Verbal Predicate
- d) phasal verb
- e) Simple Nominal Predicate

10. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

Children KEPT RUNNING on the possibility of a lightning.

- a) Simple Verbal Predicate
- b) Simple Nominal Predicate
- c) Compound Verbal Modal Predicate
- d) Compound Verbal Phasal Predicate
- e) Compound Nominal Predicate proper

11. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

Me TRYING to speak seriously!

- a) Simple Verbal Predicate

- b) Simple Nominal Predicate
- c) Compound Verbal Modal Predicate
- d) Compound Verbal Phasal Predicate
- e) Compound Nominal Predicate proper

12. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

He appeared TO HAVE LEFT Paris three days ago.

- a) the perfect infinitive
- b) the non-perfect infinitive
- c) the continuous aspect
- d) the passive voice

13. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

She seems TO BE SMILING now.

- a) the perfect infinitive
- b) the non-perfect infinitive
- c) the continuous aspect
- d) the passive voice
- e) the common aspect

14. Choose the correct information about the words in CAPITALS.

HER TALKING makes me crazy!

- a) simple subject
- b) phrasal subject
- c) complex subject
- d) clausal subject
- e) formal subject