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«Комсомольский-на-Амуре государственный технический университет»

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## **INSIGHT INTO ENGLISH SYNTAX**

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Учебное пособие содержит упражнения по синтаксису английского языка и состоит из четырех разделов, каждый из которых включает в себя лексико-грамматические упражнения, направленные на формирование навыков использования изучаемого грамматического явления в различных ситуациях иноязычного общения. Материал для упражнений подобран из аутентичных книг VOA и BBC Programme Highlights или взят с одноименных сайтов.

Предназначено для студентов 2-го курса, обучающихся по основной образовательной программе подготовки бакалавров по направлению «Лингвистика» и подготовки специалистов по специальности «Перевод и переводоведение» очной и заочной форм обучения.

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## PREFACE

The suggested textbook is intended for the second-year students. The textbook contains exercises on the syntax of the English language and is divided into four sections, which include lexico-grammatical exercises to practice the mentioned grammar phenomenon in different situations of foreign language communication. The material used in exercises is taken from the authentic sites of VOA and BBC Programme Highlights. Presented exercises cover a wide range of formats (correlation, filling gaps, error correction, multiple choice, word-formation, transformation, composing sentences, translation, creative exercises), which allows to consider them as a complex sufficient for different types of educational activity both in school and at home. As there is a great variety of textbooks and curricula, it seemed reasonable not to link lexical and grammatical material to any topics or books on speech practice in particular. At the same time exercises in each section are presented in the order from simple to difficult, which gives the opportunity to choose those exercises that comply with students' level. The transition from abilities to skills is ensured with the help of exercises where you are to use a certain grammar phenomenon according to speech circumstances without any lexical prompts. The textbook assumes oral practice under the guidance of a teacher, who gives necessary explanations, and subsequent written work at home with the analysis of mistakes made.

Учебное пособие содержит упражнения по синтаксису английского языка и состоит из четырех разделов, каждый из которых включает в себя лексико-грамматические упражнения, направленные на формирование навыков использования изучаемого грамматического явления в различных ситуациях иноязычного общения. Материал для упражнений подобран из аутентичных сайтов VOA и BBC Programme Highlights. Представленные упражнения охватывают широкий спектр форматов, что позволяет рассматривать их как комплекс, достаточный для проведения обобщающих аудиторных занятий и/или самостоятельной работы студентов по указанной теме. При существующем в настоящее время разнообразии учебных программ не представляется целесообразным согласовывать материал пособия с какими-либо конкретными разговорными темами по практике речи. В каждом разделе упражнения расположены по мере возрастания трудностей, что дает возможность подбирать упражнения в соответствии с языковым уровнем обучающихся. Переход от умений к навыкам обеспечивается заданиями на употребление активизируемого грамматического явления в соответствии с речевыми обстоятельствами. В пособии предусмотрена первичная аудиторная работа под руководством преподавателя и последующая домашняя работа студентов. В ряде случаев пособие может быть использовано и при самостоятельной работе.

# 1. COMPOUND SENTENCE

## Theoretical Part

1. A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinator. The structure of a compound sentence sends certain messages to readers. First, it tells readers that the sentence contains two ideas, each one deserving its own independent clause. Second, it tells readers that these two ideas are approximately equal in importance, since they are balanced as a pair.

A number multiplied by zero is zero, and a number multiplied by one is the same number.

Число, умноженное на ноль, равняется нулю, а число, умноженное на единицу, равно самому себе.

2. Compound sentences can be formed in three ways:

a) by using coordinating conjunctions (and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet) or a or by a set of correlatives (either-or, not only-but also, neither-nor, both-and). Except for very short sentences, coordinators are always preceded by a comma.

They may take our lives, **but** they will never take our freedom.

Они могут убить нас, но не могут забрать нашу свободу.

Not only do our parents encourage us to work hard, but also they reward us when we succeed.

Наши родители не только побуждают нас работать усердно, но и поощряют нас, когда мы добиваемся успеха.

b) by using the semicolon, either with or without conjunctive adverbs (also, besides, hence, for example, however, meanwhile, then, so, finally, as a result, earlier, that is, in fact, however, thus).

The apples weren't selling very well; **so** he decided to have a sale.

Яблоки покупали плохо, поэтому он решил устроить их распродажу.

**Note.** In cases when two independent clauses are connected by a long linker (consequently, therefore, henceforth, however, moreover, nevertheless, as a result) there is a semicolon in front of that linker and a comma behind it. When only a semicolon is used to link independent clauses, the clauses should be thoroughly parallel in structure and word choice.

I can recite lists of irregular verbs any time of the day or night; therefore, I am idolized by my students.

Я могу в любое время перечислить все неправильные глаголы, поэтому мои ученики боготворят меня.

October days are often beautiful;  
November days often aren't.

Дни в октябре красивы часто, в  
ноябре – никогда.

c) by using the colon instead of a semicolon between two sentences when the second sentence explains or illustrates the first sentence and no coordinating conjunction is being used to connect the sentences.

Rabbits make good pets: they don't  
make too much noise and they are  
clean.

Кролики – хорошие домашние  
животные: они чистолюбивы и не  
сильно шумят.

3. The semantic relations between the clauses constituting the compound sentence are determined both by the meanings of the words used in each clause and by the lexical meaning of the conjunction joining these clauses:

a) copulative conjunctions (and, neither...nor) express the addition of the meanings:

You would hardly ever see a cat  
walking outside of the house with  
its master, **nor** would you see a  
teenager in public with his or her  
parents very often.

Вряд ли ты сможешь увидеть кота,  
гуляющего по улице со своим хо-  
зяином, ты также не часто можешь  
увидеть на людях подростка в со-  
провождении своих родителей.

b) disjunctive conjunctions (or, otherwise, either...or) form a connection of the clauses with distinct alternatives of their meanings.

You can make a big poster, **or** you  
can make a little clay statue.

Ты можешь сделать или большой  
плакат, или можешь сделать ма-  
ленькую глиняную статую.

c) adversative conjunctions (but, yet, still, nevertheless, however) form a connection of the clauses with opposition or antithesis of their meanings.

The boy didn't want to practice  
playing the violin, **yet** he was  
afraid to disobey his mother.

Мальчик не хотел играть на  
скрипке, и в то же время он боял-  
ся не послушаться матери.

### Language Focus

**Exercise 1.** *In the following sentences find compound sentences and explain how they are formed.*

1. Tides constitute a change in the level of water in the oceans and are caused by the gravitational interaction between heavenly bodies. 2. The Great

Depression serves as an example of dramatic fluctuations in the balanced wage rate. 3. Ulysses wants to play for UConn Huskies, but he has had trouble meeting the academic requirements. 4. My grandmother has stayed up late four nights in a row; as a result, she cannot seem to get well. 5. Harold wants the Boston Red Sox to win the World Series, yet his favorite team is the Baltimore Orioles. 6. The union leaders wanted to strike, for the union members were not being paid a living wage. 7. Your resume looks quite promising, so we are anxious to hire you. 8. The President's recommendation called for a tax increase; very few senators will vote for it. 9. Tom, my orange cat, loves having his head scratched but hates getting his claws trimmed. 10. Kyle refused to eat the salad served with the meal, nor would he touch any green vegetable put on his plate. 11. At a red light, Maria jumped out of Gino's car and slammed the door because she could not tolerate one more minute of the heavy metal music that Gino insisted on blasting from the stereo. 12. Toolmakers not only help to construct elaborate tools but also test them for reliability and utility. 13. Florida has not yet ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, and neither have several other states. 14. She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests; however she did not have much sugar.

**Exercise 2.** Match the parts of the given compound sentences and translate them.

|    |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1  | You need to pack all the things you will need; ...  | a | ... or else they cease to be feasts.                        |
| 2  | There was a meteor shower in space, ...             | b | ... so they went to the travel agency for some brochures.   |
| 3  | Pollution is ruining our water; ...                 | c | ... however it soon spread to adjacent floors.              |
| 4  | Feasts must be solemn and rare, ...                 | d | ... as a result, the police revoked his driver's license.   |
| 5  | The fire began on the fifth floor of the hotel; ... | e | ... but the crew did not know how to avoid it.              |
| 6  | Mrs. Simpson bought a new car last week; ...        | f | ... nevertheless, she has the higher grades.                |
| 7  | The Smiths have decided to take a cruise, ...       | g | ... for example, a sleeping bag will keep you warm.         |
| 8  | He knocked down a pedestrian at the crossing; ...   | h | ... for the details of the project were rather hazy.        |
| 9  | Both of them are trying to get the scholarship; ... | i | ... yet she has to learn how to operate the manual gearbox. |
| 10 | We decided to reject the proposal, ...              | j | ... soon we may have to ration the supply.                  |

**Exercise 3.** *Divide the following adverbial conjunctions into seven groups according to their meaning: 1. Addition; 2. Contrast; 3. Comparison; 4. Exemplification; 5. Intensification; 6. Result; 7. Time.*

instead, in addition, likewise, moreover, meanwhile, consequently, nevertheless, comparatively, on the contrary, incidentally, thereafter, subsequently, for instance, otherwise, furthermore, undoubtedly, accordingly, certainly, conversely, similarly, therefore, for example, additionally, henceforth, finally, similarly, indeed, however, likewise, as a result, on the other hand, namely, then, next, at the same time, notably, in fact, that is, still, also, now

**Exercise 4.** *Peruse the given statements and select the word from the box below that best completes the sentence.*

|  |
|--|
| nevertheless • but • consequently • as a result • or • however • for<br>for instance • and • furthermore • moreover • otherwise • finally • so |
|--|

1. She must have been tired, ... she fell asleep the moment she inclined her head. 2. Rembrandt was forced to declare bankruptcy in 1656, ... his possessions were sold. 3. They have waited very patiently; ... the day has arrived. 4. At this restaurant, patrons order food a la carte, ... they buy a complete dinner. 5. I want to own my own company; ..., I want to pay all my workers a lot of money. 6. I have paid all of the dues; ..., I expect to receive all the privileges listed in the bylaws. 7. Everyone knows how to talk, hardly anyone knows what to say. 8. I telephoned at least ten times yesterday; ..., the line was never free. 9. Jane is a conservative; ..., she voted for a liberal Democrat in the last election. 10. You should put antifreeze in your car's radiator each fall; ..., your radiator might freeze and ruin your car's engine. 11. Oscar does not study or get enough sleep; ..., he will probably do poorly in school. 12. Fatty foods are high in calories; ..., butter contains 108 calories per tablespoon. 13. She saw a cat run in front of her, ... she fell down while roller-skating. 14. The raging forest fires consumed much of the timberland; ..., they threatened the houses of the people living near the forests.

**Exercise 5.** *Connect two simple sentences with different coordinators and explain how the use of them alters the relationship between the two clauses.*

Model: Tom played chess. Ann went shopping. →  
a) Tom played chess, **so** Ann went shopping. "Tom played chess" first, and as a consequence, "Ann went shopping".  
b) Tom played chess, **for** Ann went shopping. "Ann went shopping" first, "Tom played chess" because, possibly, he didn't have anything else to do, because "Ann went shopping."



1. Mark did very well on his job interview. He didn't get the position.
2. We thought we might go to see a film. We might have dinner out.
3. The dictionary contains definitions of words. It also contains a great deal of other information.
4. Some animals are endangered. Many people are working to protect them.
5. I have studied German for many years. My German-speaking friends can chat easily with me now.
6. The doctors looked at the x-rays. They decided to operate on the patient.
7. John invested a lot of money in the business. The business went bankrupt.
8. We needed some food for the week. We went to the supermarket.
9. Janet doesn't like sushi. She doesn't like any kind of fish.
10. The students didn't prepare for the test. They didn't realize how important the test was.
11. You are quite intelligent. You don't think before you act.
12. Peter doesn't need to buy a new car. He also doesn't need to go on vacation.
13. The library is a quiet place to study. Many students prefer to study at home.
14. We wanted to visit our friends. We didn't have enough money to get a flight.
15. Mary thinks she should go to school. She wants to get qualifications for a new profession.
16. The dangers of smoking are well known. Many people continue to smoke anyway.
17. Angela said she might buy him a watch. She might give him a gift certificate.
18. He must have lost his key. He knocked on the door for us to let him in.
19. Wear your seatbelt. You might be injured.

**Exercise 6.** *In most of the lines in the following text, there is a punctuation mistake. Find the mistakes and correct them. Write the correct punctuation mark in the space provided. If you think a line contains no mistake, put a tick (✓) next to it.*

| Fashion Trucks   |   |
|--|---|
| For many years, food vendors in American cities have offered “meals on wheels”: they sell food from trucks. People find hot dogs or pretzels in these vehicles besides they explore high-quality food from other cultures there too. Now looking for new clothing is becoming also easy and satisfying. Jean Kelly tells us about a new movement the fashion truck. Once a month, just after sunset, trucks fill an outdoor parking lot in Los Angeles, California. Some trucks as usual, sell all kinds of food products; however others have clothing or jewelry for sale. These vehicles are known as fashion trucks still many people have never seen them before. “It’s kind of going into a closet and you sift through everything. Clothing hangs on one side: jewelry and purses are on the other side.” | 0 ✓<br>0 ;<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9 |
| Jordana Fortaleza is one of the store’s owners. She says the cost of owning a truck is low moreover you’re able to travel to your customers. But Jordana admits there are difficulties. “When it’s cold it’s cold outside, and there’s no one here. In addition, a vehicle can break down, and consequently business will stop for the repair work.” But still a lot of  | 10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14                              |

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| people have gone to a mobile truck for it allowed them to keep their business afloat. Meagan Rogers is a fashion school graduate. Owning a fashion truck has enabled her to start earning money, meanwhile, her classmates are still working in unpaid positions.   | 15<br>16<br>17<br>18       |
| Fashion trucks are giving Internet businesses some competition for American shoppers may be more compulsive in fashion trucks. Stacey Steffe says, any kind of business you can put in brick and mortar you can put into a vehicle. "There's a lot of money out there right now, just a lot of loose change and there is a lot to purchase with that loose change." | 19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23 |
| So there is a truck that sells flowers, and another that features specialty sportswear. Such trucks have also attracted the attention of local officials and they are creating laws to rule the growing industry.   | 24<br>25<br>26             |

**Exercise 7.** *Insert the punctuation marks into the sentences below.*

1. Some readers contribute funds to private libraries these readers use the library without charge. 2. The power failed for the third time that day and once again we sat in darkness. 3. The handwriting was almost illegible the spelling was very poor throughout the paper. 4. The ancient spirit is not dead old times are still breathing there is still strength and dignity in life. 5. You have to write that paper tonight or you will almost certainly lose points for turning it in late. 6. Most house plants prefer lots of sun and plenty of water others like shade. 7. I have been in the meadows all day and I have gathered there these beautiful flowers. 8. He did not take the money for it was not the right thing to do. 9. Debby left home early but she wasn't able to make it to her class on time because the buses were running late. 10. Some say that all of us want change jobs about every ten years meanwhile we should make the best of our present employment. 11. It was still cold but the rain had stopped. 12. Lewis had been well trained by scientists in Philadelphia and he was a curious man by nature. 13. Mike has a talent for fixing bicycles likewise his brother is very proficient at building motorcycles. 14. My daughter wants to be a computer programmer so she spends all her spare time on the computer. 15. Linda wanted to see Chinatown yet her husband chose Granville Island. 16. They couldn't make it to the summit and back before dark so they decided to camp for the night. 17. The dog came rushing in so the cat ran upstairs.

**Exercise 8.** *Use each of the compound sentences below as the model for a new sentence of your own. Ask your group to translate them.*

Model: It was a dim cold day in March, and the clock was striking eleven.  
 —▶ It was a dark, snowy morning in Watertown, and the schools were closing for the day.

1. You will face many defeats in your life, but never let yourself be defeated. 2. Nick had plenty of ideas, besides he knew what to do with them. 3. The days were hot and dry; the nights were extremely cold. 4. I hadn't seen my nieces and nephews for ages, so I went overboard on buying them Christmas gifts. 5. Do you want to stay behind, or will you come with us? 6. Some people did not like the rain, nor did they like the fog. 7. The boys walked down the road and their parents waved from the house. 8. That movie was extremely funny; nevertheless, it was a bit too tasteless for me. 9. Only one choice remained: he must confront his enemy. 10. Everyone knows how to talk, but hardly anyone knows what to say. 11. Every year thousands of salmon swim up the stream near my house, yet I have scarcely ever seen one. 12. Life is full of loneliness and misery and suffering and unhappiness, and it's all over much too quickly. 13. Many tourists visit British Columbia, for they enjoy its natural beauty. 14. Gillian did not like to read, as a result, she was not very good at it. 15. Dogs are obedient animals, in contrast cats are their own bosses. 16. The doctor told him to lose weight; in addition, she advised him to stop smoking. 17. Spelling is hard for many people; nonetheless, there are techniques for improving it.

**Exercise 9.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Поднялся сильный холодный ветер, и отдыхающим тут же захотелось поскорее укрыться от него в одном из многочисленных кафе, расположенных на набережной. 2. Моя собеседница постаралась изобразить на лице улыбку, и от этого оно сделалось кислым и злым. 3. Никто не смеет хорошо отзываться о своём уме, однако все расхваливают своё отзывчивое сердце. 4. Во дворе посадили деревья, и на следующий день первые жильцы уже въехали в новый дом. 5. Далекие страны и таинственные названия манили мальчика к себе, кроме того, они невероятно будоражили его воображение. 6. В траве что-то подозрительно зашуршало, и к тому же треск со стороны куста заставил путников насторожиться. 7. Наступила поздняя осень, но в солнечный полдень то тут, то там еще раздавалось пение птиц. 8. От сырых веток повалил густой дым, и скоро мы выжили всех комаров из палатки. 9. Спать никому не хотелось: тихий плеск прибоя располагал к доверительной беседе. 10. Запомни, сынок: горек корень учения, зато плоды его сладки. 11. Лицо девушки побледнело, ее пухлые губы побледнели тоже. 12. Этот молодой художник, безусловно, талантлив, и тем не менее его картины не пользуются успехом у посетителей выставки. 13. Вскоре геологи подошли к ущелью: они услышали рокот воды и падение камней. 14. Водитель громко хлопнул дверцей, и машина умчалась в темноту. 15. Мы остановились на ночь в маленькой гостинице у подножья Эвереста, на следующий день нам предстояло начать восхождение на него. 16. Скрывать возможные осложнения после операции бессмысленно, да твой врач и не считает себя вправе это делать. 17. Погода в апреле непредсказуема: то солнце яркое блестит, то туча темная висит. 18. Убеждения внушаются словом, а поведение воспитывается личным примером.

**Exercise 10.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Он засмеялся, и от этого его лицо сразу помолодело на несколько лет. 2. То ли птица летит, то ли дождь шумит. 3. Ребенок остался жить с бабушкой, она начала рассказывать ему перед сном сказки. 4. Она едва могла принудить себя улыбнуться, однако скоро ей удалось принять совершенно равнодушный вид. 5. Много работы предстоит фермеру сделать летом, но зато он сможет отдохнуть зимой. 6. Небо на востоке уже начало светлеть, хотя звезды еще сияли остро и холодно. 7. Этот полицейский не только герой, он также эффективен в раскрытии преступлений на своем участке. 8. Его собака завоевала много наград, но она не знает множества трюков. 9. Ты можешь плакать как ребенок или можешь убрать в комнате как взрослый. 10. Ее ногти не были длинными, они также были не накрашены. 11. Они не только выиграли, но и улучшили характер взаимоотношений в своей команде. 12. Он обошелся с тобой плохо; тем не менее он – твой брат и ты обязан помочь ему. 13. Марии нужна была новая одежда, поэтому она отправилась по магазинам. 14. Был приятный летний вечер, и на улицах гуляло много людей. 15. Надень дубленку и шапку-ушанку, а то простудишься. 16. Он был неправ, однако продолжал гнуть свою линию. 17. Полицейский несколько раз с силой толкнул дверь плечом, но запор не поддавался. 18. Контракт наконец-то подписали, и мне больше нечего было там делать. 19. Наш старый автомобиль заглох на полпути, и нам пришлось идти пешком три километра.

**Exercise 11.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Мы будем противостоять неудачам, иначе они погубят нас. 2. Лыжные гонки из-за метели не состоялись, и было решено перенести их на ближайшие выходные. 3. Снег на опушке леса уже потемнел, но деревья еще находятся в снежном плену. 4. Глаза волка в темноте светятся, подобным образом горят огоньки долгожданного постоянного двора. 5. Ребенок утомился и заснул, или же он притворяется спящим. 6. Канонада стала слабее, однако треск ружейных выстрелов сзади и справа от них слышался все чаще и чаще. 7. Раздался сильный взрыв, однако ребята не растерялись. 8. И отец, и мать самоотверженно любили меня, но от этого мне было только труднее. 9. В окно хлестал дождь, а в комнате с горящим камином было тепло и уютно. 10. Она приходила ко мне каждый день, а ждать я начинал её с утра. 11. «Или вы соглашаетесь, или я немедленно ухожу!» – прошипел старик. 12. Поезд медленно тронулся, и она остановилась, глядя на окна вагонов, мелькающие мимо платформы. 13. Небо, казалось, от зноя совсем выцвело, даже трава на полях съежилась и пожелтела. 14. Зацвели липы, и воздух наполнился запахом липового мёда. 15. Продолжительная работа на компьютере изнурила меня: я уже не мог ни читать, ни печатать. 16. В такие дни ни о чем не хочется думать, или же приходят воспоминания,

отрывистые и смутные, как сон. 17. Не надо считать, что твоя доброта к людям – это твой подарок им; ты делаешь его самому себе. 18. У подъездов домов сиротливо мерцали бледные фонари, зато здание казино сверкало разноцветными огнями.

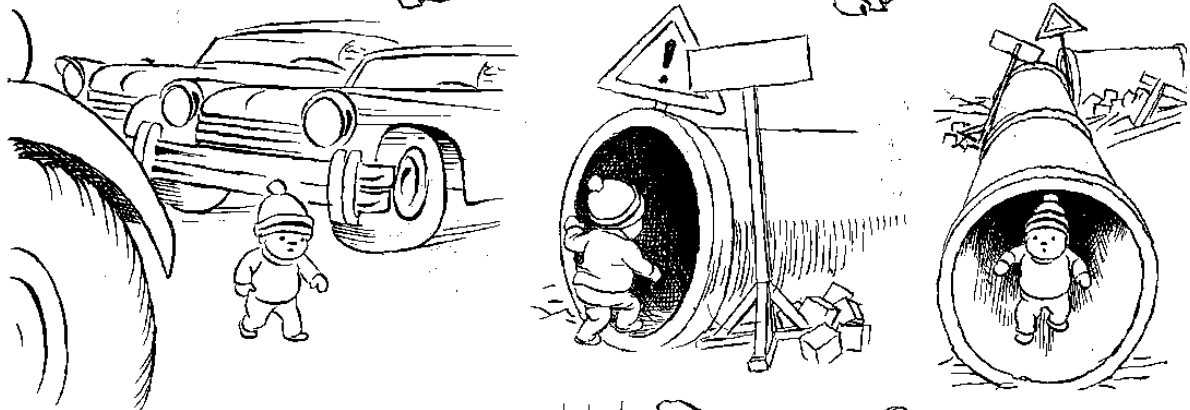
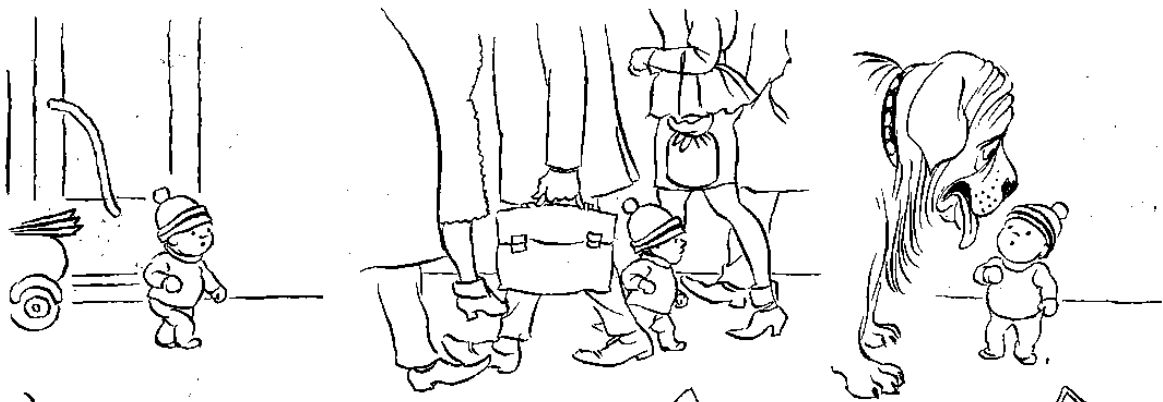
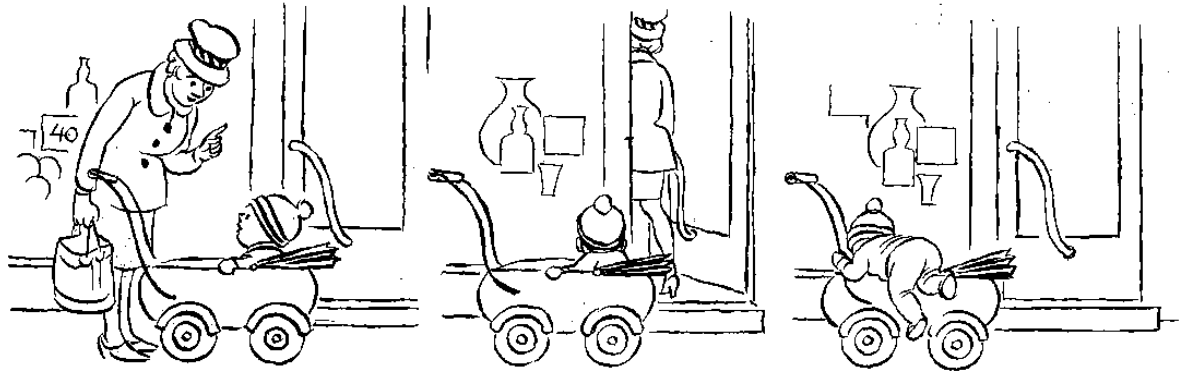
**Exercise 12.** *In the following text about Whitney Houston, turn the sentence pairs into single compound sentences, each with a coordinating conjunction. You can rearrange or add words in the sentence to make it sound better, but only if it's necessary.*

Model: As a teenager, Whitney Houston performed as a back-up singer for Chaka Khan. She also had a successful modeling career by the time she was twenty.

—> As a teenager, Whitney Houston both performed as a back-up singer for Chaka Khan; and she had a successful modeling career.

As a teenager, Whitney Houston performed as a back-up singer for Chaka Khan. She also had a successful modeling career by the time she was twenty. In nineteen eighty three, Clive Davis, the head of Arista records, heard Whitney Houston singing in New York City. He offered her a recording agreement soon after. The album “Whitney Houston” had seven number one hit singles. It remains the biggest-selling first album by any artist. The singer followed that success with another. Her album “Whitney” sold twenty million copies. It also made her the first female artist to enter the Billboard Top Two Hundred at number one. Whitney Houston was clearing a path of recognition for women artists. However, her next professional move was her most important. She recorded the soundtrack for and starred in “The Bodyguard,” in nineteen ninety-two. Kevin Costner played opposite White Houston in the movie. It is the story of a relationship between a pop music star and a former secret service agent who protects her. The movie was a big hit, making more than four hundred million dollars in ticket sales worldwide. But the film’s popularity did not even come close to the success of the album that went with it. “The Bodyguard” is the fourth highest selling album of all time. Forty-four million copies have been sold. Among the singles is “I Will Always Love You,” a song written and recorded earlier by Dolly Parton. Whitney Houston’s version sold many more copies. In nineteen ninety-two, Whitney Houston’s personal life also grew. She married singer Bobby Brown, of the band New Edition. The marriage surprised many people both in and outside the music industry. Bobby Brown was considered an industry “bad boy.” Meanwhile Whitney Houston had an innocence that led to her nickname the “prom queen of soul.” She and Bobby Brown had a daughter, Bobbi Kristina, in nineteen ninety-three. In the late nineteen nineties, Whitney Houston’s professional behavior began to come under question. She began to cancel shows and was late for important events. Her appearance changed; she lost weight and looked unhealthy. Her voice also was suffering. Many reports said she was abusing drugs and alcohol.

**Exercise 13.** Describe the following picture using ten simple sentences.  
Tell the same story, using ten compound sentences.



## 2. COMPLEX SENTENCE

1. A complex sentence is a sentence composed of at least one principal and one subordinate clause (that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence). A complex sentence is often used to make clear which ideas are most important, and which ideas are dependent.

Model: The people slipped into dejection under the seemingly endless rain that pelted down day after day. →  
a) The people slipped into dejection under the seemingly endless rain (main idea);  
b) that pelted down day after day (subordinate idea).

2. The subordinate clauses function grammatically as subject, object, predicative, attribute or adverbial modifier in a main clause. Accordingly, there are five types of subordinate clauses: the subject clause, the predicative clause, the attributive clause, the object clause, and several types of adverbial clauses.

Models: It is obligatory **that we finish this assignment before class ends** (the subject clause).  
A law of physics **is that energy in any system cannot be created or destroyed** (the predicative clause).  
Artificial intelligence is concerned with designing computer systems **that perform such tasks as learning new skills** (the attributive clause).  
Robert Merton studied **how society influences the development of science** (the object clause).  
**Because the world is getting warmer**, polar bears are in danger of becoming extinct (the adverbial clause).

3. Complex sentences can contain two or more subordinate clauses, besides the principal clause:

Model: I knew a man, who believed that, if a man were permitted to make the ballads, he shouldn't care who made the laws of the nation. →  
a) I knew a man (the principal clause);  
b) who believed (the attributive clause);  
c) if a man were admitted to make the ballads (the adverbial clause);  
d) that he shouldn't care (the object clause);  
e) who made the laws of the nation (the object clause).

4. A subordinate clause may precede, interrupt or follow the principal clause:

Models: Each bowler rolls the ball twice in each frame, **unless a strike is bowled**.

**Before Richard Bennett accepted the appointment as the prime minister of Canada in 1930**, he had achieved success as a lawyer.

William Hazlitt's essays, **which were written in vigorous and informal style**, appeared between 1821 and 1822.

5. Complex sentences are connected:

a) by means of conjunctions and connectives: *that, whether, after, as, because, in order that, since, so that, although, whereas, while, even if, if, in case, provided that, unless, before, once, still, till, until, when, whenever, while*.

Model: Little land animals live in the polar regions **which** are covered with snow year round.

Today he is taking his old cat to the local vet, **because** he is afraid that it is going blind.

b) *asyndetically*:

Model: **Were a drop of water magnified to the size of the earth**, the molecules composing it would be about the size of oranges.

**Note.** These conjunctions and connectives are often polysemantic and multifunctional, which may cause confusion in usage and understanding.

Models: **What** is fairly gathered is roundly spent (a subject clause).

This book was **what** is often referred to as an autobiographical novel (a predicative clause).

He didn't know **what** she were talking about (an object clause).

6. A comma is generally not used between the subordinate clause and the main clause if the subordinate clause stands after the main clause. But a comma is used between them if the subordinate clause is at the beginning of the sentence before the main clause.

Models: The child is naughty only **when he is concerned about being ignored by his brothers**.

**Although Connecticut occupies a small area**, its weather can vary from one area to another.



## 2.1. Subject clause

### Theoretical Part

1. A subject clause is a clause which fulfills in a complex sentence the function identical to that which the subject fulfills in a simple sentence (the agent or target of the action) and answers the questions *who?* or *what?* As the main clause has no subject, it is deficient in its structure and meaning until it is linked with the subordinate clause.

**Whoever loves wealth** is never satisfied with income (who?).

Тот, кто любит богатство, никогда не удовлетворен своим доходом.

It is crystal clear **that** if you lose weight, **you will have a happier, healthier, better life** (what?).

Несомненно, что если ты похудеешь, твоя жизнь станет счастливее, здоровее и лучше.

2. There are two patterns of complex sentences with subject clauses:  
a) a subject clause comes before the predicate of the main clause:

**That she will never agree to marry him** was absolutely clear to everybody.

То, что она никогда не согласится выйти за него замуж, было совершенно ясно каждому.

b) a subject clause is stationed at the end of the sentence (then it is introduced by the formal *it*):

It was wonderful **that we could see each other.**

Как хорошо, что нам удалось повидаться.

**Note.** The formal *it* can be only implied in exclamatory sentences.

How lovely (it is) that the sun has come out!

Как чудесно, что выглянуло солнце!

3. Subordinate subject clauses can be inserted in the following ways:

a) by the connectives *what, whatever, who, whom, whoever, which, whose, when, where, how, why, because*. (A connective *what* is used only without formal *it*). This type of the subject clause cannot be attached asyndetically, because the opening words signalize its subordinate status:

**Because he asks too many questions** does not mean he is curious.

То, что он задает слишком много вопросов, не значит, что он любопытен.

b) by the conjunctions *that, whether, if*. (A conjunction *that* is used only with formal *it*):

It is better that she should see everything with her own eyes.

Будет лучше, если она увидит всё своими собственными глазами.

**Note.** Subordinate subject clauses beginning with the conjunctions *whether/if* should not be mixed with subordinate clauses of time and condition. In subordinate subject clauses a predicate can be expressed by the verb in any of the Future tenses.

**If he will call you** is hard to predict (a subject clause).

Трудно предсказать, позвонит ли он тебе.

**If he calls you**, don't forget to give him my regards (a conditional clause).

Если он позвонит, не забудь передать ему мой привет.

c) *asyndetically* (only with formal *it*):

It is a pity **you should have forgotten about mother's birthday**.

Жаль, что ты забыл о маминном дне рождения.

4. The Subject clause cannot be detached from the main clause by a comma except when we have two or more subject clauses coordinated with each other.

**Who his father was, and why he deserted his family**, were the questions that often pressed on the girl's mind.

Кем был ее отец и почему он бросил свою семью, эти вопросы часто угнетали девушку.

### Language Focus

**Exercise 1.** *In the following sentences find the subjects and explain what they are.*

1. Being the first woman president of Harvard did matter to a lot of people. 2. Her mother, who never worked outside of the home, was not one to encourage Faust to higher ambitions. 3. It was anticipated that probably I would marry and be a wife and mother. 4. That Faust's mother didn't live to witness her daughter's success is a pity. 5. That the cost of an education at the elite private university does not prohibit talented applicants from attending makes sense. 6. For students from families with incomes under \$60,000 a year, there is no parental contribution expected at all. 7. American higher education is seen as a

model in many other countries. 8. What they wanted to talk with me about was the liberal arts and humanities. 9. To become president of an Ivy League university takes years of hard work. 10. It is essential that education should prepare people for a lifetime, not just a single career. 11. What they saw as characteristic of American higher education is imaginativeness, curiosity and creativity. 12. Faust's responsibilities as president of Harvard have taken her to many corners of the globe. 13. She is a noted scholar of the American South and the Civil War. 14. Her mother seemed quite angry to have limited options for herself.

**Exercise 2.** *In most of the lines in the following text, there is an unnecessary word. For questions 1-28, find the unnecessary words and write them on the lines provided. If you think a line contains no unnecessary word, put a tick (✓) next to it.*

| Four Man-Made Wonders in the US  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. That South Dakota's Mount Rushmore is one place in America that almost everyone agrees is a man-made wonder it goes without saying.   | 0 ✓  |
| What visitors can learn is that sculptor Gutzon Borglum was been chosen to create it. It is indisputable that the four great American presidents whose faces are cut down into the rock represent important values in America. Because of each face is about 18 meters high means they can be observed at a great way off from the Mount Rushmore memorial.  | 0 it<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5                |
| 2. That the Gateway Arch in the Saint Louis, Missouri, is the tallest free-standing monument in the nation it is obvious to all. How the shiny, steel curve rises up to almost 200 meters above the Mississippi River is surprising. It is a pity building did not begin until 1963 though Eero Saarinen had designed the Gateway Arch during a national competition in the late 1940s years.  | 6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11                 |
| 3. As the Brooklyn Bridge in New York City connects the areas of Brooklyn and Manhattan is the reason why it extends over more than 480 meters. It is surprises people that the Bridge has tens of thousands of suspension wires that spreading many meters across and up and down to towers. It is amazing that from a distance the many wires look like the stringed musical instrument is called the harp. How dangerous the building project was can be perceived from the fact that about nearly 30 men died as a result of it. | 12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19 |
| 4. It is apparent that the Golden Gate Bridge is named for after the waterway it crosses: the Golden Gate Strait. That the Golden Gate Bridge was painted in International Orange makes it easier to be seen through out the heavy fog that often covers San Francisco. Whoever worked on the bridge used newly developed protective equipment which including a special safety net under the bridge. That it remained the most longest suspension bridge in the world for 30 years impresses many people.                           | 20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25<br>26       |

**Exercise 3.** Read the text about Olde Towne Pet Resort in Springfield, Virginia. Peruse the given statements and select the word from the box below that best completes the sentence.

|  |
|--|
| whoever • that • what • how • when • that • whatever<br>that • why • how • if • because • that • who |
|--|

1. ... pet ownership in the United States has reached an all time high is an issue of the day. 2. ... a dog was just a dog kept outside in its little dog house out in the backyard has become a past experience. 3. It is not surprising ... Ms. Atashbarghi says she too has been guilty of what some might call puppy love. 4. ... this puppy will be considered part of the family is still to be seen. 5. ... pet food manufactures may say does not discourage many pet owners from feeding the animals people food. 6. It surprises no one ... popular this well-to-do hotel for animals has become among the Washington area's pet owners. 7. ... refuses to leave their pets home alone can bring them to «Doggie Day Camp» to come for a day or stay for the night. 8. ... brings his dog to the center may be sure there are many different activities and services to choose from. 9. ... much you will be charged depends on the size of the room and the number of services chosen. 10. ... the center seeks to provide pets with the same kind of care they receive at home is very essential for their owners. 11. ... they like the best is that pets can even have their nails done. 12. ... some dogs like to be tucked in at night, before they go to sleep, doesn't amaze Sadaf. 13. ... there is also a webcam means owners can see their pets while they are separated. 14. ... Ms. Atashbarghi is planning to open a second pet resort in Sterling, Virginia indicates that her business has been successful.

**Exercise 4.** Define the type of the clause (subject, conditional, time) and define the proper form of the verb.

1. When future generations **hear/will hear** these songs of pain and progress and struggle and sacrifice, I hope they will not think of them as somehow separate from the larger American story. 2. If autistic children **form/will form** an attachment, it predominantly will be to inanimate objects. 3. Whether projections of demographic shifts are reliable and **prove/will prove** to be valid in the future is still to be verified. 4. When their profit targets **are/will be reached** or surpassed senior executives will receive bonuses. 5. When the mining of minerals **brings/will bring** about the destruction of landscapes and wildlife habitats in this area is not hard to predict. 6. If the smoke from burning fuels **is/will be released** into the atmosphere it will cause pollution. 7. Until the cubs **have/will have grown up** foxes stay in closely knit family groups. 8. When too many firms

*enter/will enter* competitive markets, their share of profits will fall. 9. If each reflex *involve/will involve* some stimulus that causes a response is doubtful. 10. When consumers *don't/won't have* everything they want, they will have to choose what they want most. 11. Whether coaching and preparatory courses *yields/will yield* results is still to be examined on test scores. 12. Whether the goalkeeper or one of the other players *retrieve/will retrieve* the ball from the goal makes little difference. 13. When a criminal case *goes/will go* to trial, the defendant may elect to have it heard either by a jury or by a judge. 14. Even if they *don't/won't come* into physical contact electrically charged particles will exert a magnetic force on one another.

**Exercise 5.** *Make complex sentences with subject clauses from the sentences below.*

Model: Today, the Space Needle is the most popular place for visitors to Seattle. And it remains the internationally known symbol of the city. →  
That the Space Needle has become the internationally known symbol of Seattle makes it the most popular place for visitors to the city.

1. The red clover is high in protein content. It is an extremely important leguminous hay and pasture plant of the eastern United States. 2. Unlike most Europeans, many Americans are used to eating bacon and eggs for breakfast every day. It is remarkable. 3. The financial manager's job is to shop around among the many sources of finance. He ought to find the best interest rates available. 4. All matter has kinetic energy because of its motion and mass. An axiomatic assumption in physics holds that. 5. Gardeners transplant bushes and flowers by moving them from one place to another. It is a well-known fact. 6. Fruit flies do not have to leap to take off. The scientists have established the cause of it lately. 7. Eskimos migrated from Alaska to Greenland in two great movements. Historians postulate when it happened. 8. Many people go to the Olympic Games. Each of them is hoping to be entertained by world-class sports. 9. Charles Kettering patented something in 1911. It was the first successful spark-based starter for automotive vehicles. 10. The planet Mercury rotates more slowly than any other planet except Venus. It surprises me. 11. Much information can be retained in short-term memory. The amount of it depends almost exclusively on how it is arranged. 12. Educational toys and games give children an opportunity to enjoy themselves. It is indisputable. 13. Humorous misunderstandings are often used in children's poetry and rhymes. They are a result of a word used in ambiguous contexts. 14. Water fire extinguishers must never be used for fires that involve electrical equipment. It is crucial.

**Exercise 6.** Match the parts of the given sentences and translate them.

|           |  |          |   |
|-----------|--|----------|---|
| <b>1</b>  | Whoever wants to know about the night sky ...  | <b>a</b> | ... is one of the most difficult structures ever built in the United States.                                    |
| <b>2</b>  | That people should hold on to the last remaining large tracts of primary forests ... | <b>b</b> | ... was that these measures would stop a steady flow of unauthorized arrivals into Australia's northern waters. |
| <b>3</b>  | It is widely recognized that Hoover Dam ...  | <b>c</b> | ... is a matter of grave importance.  |
| <b>4</b>  | How to export the country's cultural traditions to new audiences abroad ...          | <b>d</b> | ... ought to be concluded by the international team of researchers.   |
| <b>5</b>  | Whether rendang curry is to be cooked in coconut milk with ginger or lemongrass ...  | <b>e</b> | ... that investments have gone toward extractive industries, which bring in big money, but drain the resources. |
| <b>6</b>  | What they learnt from him ...  | <b>f</b> | ... can go outside, look up, and see some extraordinary sights.   |
| <b>7</b>  | So all the astronauts had to do ...  | <b>g</b> | ... means we need to develop them in the first place.   |
| <b>8</b>  | Where hunting is the main driver of species loss ...                                 | <b>h</b> | ... is at the heart of those discussions.   |
| <b>9</b>  | It is disconcerting ...  | <b>i</b> | ... will be a crucial part of the conservation mission of this century.   |
| <b>10</b> | Because creative industries have a lot of economic potential...                      | <b>j</b> | ... was to continue working in the weightlessness of space.   |

**Exercise 7.** Use each of the compound sentences below as the model for a new sentence of your own. Ask your group to translate them.

Model: How he is going to get across the border is the greatest difficulty. —→  
How they are planning to lift the piano to the fifth floor is an insurmountable problem.

1. That he was prepared to die for her that day revealed his blind and unrequited love for her. 2. It is indispensable that each student should write a composition before taking an oral exam. 3. What they learnt from him was that they were not going to have it so good any more. 4. It seemed uncertain that their meeting was favourable. 5. Whether I will help you or not is determined by your behaviour, my darling. 6. Whoever makes trouble during the World Cup will be severely dealt with. 7. That some of the famous athletes shave their heads is cool.

8. It was ordered that the delegates should tell the rest organized labor everything that had passed at the congress. 9. Whatever the little girl said or did became immediately known to her parents. 10. It appeared essential that her boyfriends should be kept away from intervening with her study. 11. What the country needs at the present point in time is new and better leadership. 12. That the price of petrol is rising again doesn't surprise me. 13. How the child managed to get through it all, had often astonished Mrs. Eden. 14. Whoever moved to this haunted house next would need to keep the presence of mind. 15. It was unfeasible that she would take any steps against her sister. 16. What nominee is saying is welcomed by his supporters. 17. It was unjust that somebody so young should be so sick. 18. It is sensible that the old man should have somebody to look after him. 19. It was consented that Jack should be the first to pilot a new jet. 20. That he would get into a pretty mess was clear from the very beginning.

**Exercise 8.** *Compose your own complex sentences with subject clauses from the words below. Ask your group to translate them.*

Model 1: It is apparent that the asteroid belt took shape early in the formation of the solar system, about four and one-half billion years ago.

**is/was** apparent, clear, critical, disconcerting, disgusting, distressing, due (to), evident, essential, important, indisputable, inevitable, obvious, remarkable, significant, striking, suggestive, true, undeniable, vital, worrying.

Model 2: It is a fact that the Treasury Department continually works to change the design of bills to make it difficult to copy.

**be+noun** a fact / a factor, an accident, a reason, a consequence, a miracle, a result (of), a problem, no reason (for), the fault (of), a source (of), a measure (of), a pity.

Model 3: It surprises the world market that Indonesia's economy has become a bright light amid global economic gloom, with strong growth drawing new attention from international investors.

**verb** surprises, amazes, amuses, angers, astonishes, bothers, deters, disgusts, disturbs, enriches, helps, illustrates, impresses, influences, infuriates, makes us (verb), matters, offends, reflects, reveals, shows, stuns, upsets, appeals (to), indicates something (to), means something (to), occurs, suggests (to).

Model 4: It is acknowledged that food can have a powerful impact on showcasing a culture and can help to generate increased tourism.

**be+Part** acknowledged, appreciated, believed, challenged, doubted, disputed, found true, recognized, remembered, understood, verified, well-known.

**Exercise 9.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Смущает то, что у него есть привычка предлагать работу людям, которых он встречает на званых обедах. 2. То, что Феликс не хочет менять свою жизнь на что-либо более неординарное, означает, что он ею доволен. 3. Печально видеть, что целый ряд школьных зданий в этом городе представляют собой опасность несчастного случая. 4. Странно, что никто никому ничего не говорил, но все знают обо всем. 5. Очевидно, что нельзя заставить ребенка хорошо учиться только тем, что ругать его все время. 6. То, что он вел машину с уровнем алкоголя в крови, превышающим норму почти в два раза, было неопровержимым фактом. 7. Кто сломал печать на бутылке драгоценного вина в его погребке, осталось неизвестным для коллекционера. 8. Тебе не кажется подозрительным, что он с тех пор больше ничего не написал? 9. То, что беспокоит меня сейчас, это состояние здоровья моей матери. 10. Вкладчиков привело в ярость то, что международная платёжная система Visa заблокировала операции клиентов нескольких российских банков из-за санкций США. 11. То, что овчарок легче тренировать, чем многих других собак, показывает, какие они умные. 12. Есть ли жизнь на других планетах нашей Галактики, до сих пор неизвестно. 13. Как будет продаваться книга, зависит от ее сюжета и автора. 14. Теперь необходимо, чтобы кто-то с чистой совестью реагировал на общественные запросы как внутри нашей компании, так и за ее пределами. 15. Печально, что в последнее время мы почти не видели солнца, и я боюсь, что скоро опять пойдет дождь. 16. Стало обычным, что более половины читателей в Америке находят свою утреннюю газету около своей двери, куда ее доставляет подросток.

**Exercise 10.** *Translate the following sentences into English*

1. То, что паводковая вода пока не спала, делает ситуацию в городе еще более критической. 2. От нее не укрылось то, что молодой человек рассматривал других гостей, не боясь привлечь их внимание. 3. Кто спас жизнь тонущей девушке, осталось неизвестным. 4. Сомнительно, является ли данная выплата вполне законной. 5. Давно известно, что молния есть не что иное, как электрическая искра. 6. Несомненно, что друзья должны держаться вместе в разных обстоятельствах. 7. Кто бы ни выломал дверь, чтобы мы могли выбраться из огня, спас наши жизни. 8. Является ли убийство молодого человека случайностью, еще необходимо доказать. 9. То, что стойка администратора в этой гостинице не находится на уровне земли,



является просчетом проектировщиков. 10. Запомни: тот, кто наведет беспорядок в моей комнате, будет незамедлительно наказан. 11. То, что уровень воды в океане продолжает падать уже несколько лет, беспокоит экспертов по окружающей среде во всем мире. 12. Как премьер-министр Испании мог принять этот устав против Европейского союза, долго оставалось горячо обсуждаемым вопросом. 13. Это очень хорошо, что мой старший брат сделал маленький удобный домик в клетке нашего хомяка. 14. Это было совершенно непредсказуемо, что решение принять участие в подобных соревнованиях заставит занервничать каждого в нашей команде. 15. Тот, кто нарушает правила дорожного движения, будет наказан в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации. 16. Считается, что идея супермаркетов принадлежит американскому бизнесмену, который открыл первый продуктовый магазин самообслуживания в 1916 году.

**Exercise 11.** *Translate the following sentences into English*

1. То, что у самолета в воздухе отвалилось крыло, привело к его крушению. 2. Меня очень расстроило то, что они отказались от нашего приглашения пойти вместе на выставку цветов. 3. Весьма возможно, что ты встретишь их по дороге в университет. 4. Многих людей удивляет то, как быстро могут бактерии размножаться при благоприятных условиях. 5. Всё верно: в рыбе полно витаминов и фосфора, поэтому она так полезна для здоровья людей. 6. Что ей было нужно, так это то, чтобы он сказал ей, как сильно он ее любит. 7. Согласятся ли они с тем, что аренда будет оплачена на следующей неделе, еще неизвестно. 8. То, что он много курит, свидетельствует о том, что он имеет все шансы получить рак легких. 9. То, что студенту предстояло написать тест в тот день, казалось ему поначалу небременительным занятием. 10. Необходимо накопить достаточно денег, перед тем как отправляться в путешествие. 11. Что мой сын выдумал эту историю с начала до конца, еще надо доказать. 12. Само собой разумеется, что цвета и запахи помогают легче отыскивать цветы. 13. То, что Фрэнк узнал от своих родителей, так это то, что богатство не может служить мерилем счастья. 14. Любой, кто едет за границу, не зная языка той страны, куда он направляется, непременно столкнется с проблемами недопонимания. 15. То, в чем сейчас нуждается компания, это закупка нового промышленного оборудования на мировом рынке. 16. То, что поезда были первым транспортным средством в Британии, объясняет те романтические чувства, которые многие люди до сих пор испытывают к ним.

**Exercise 12.** *Retell the following story using as many subject clauses as possible.*

### Through Writing, Afghan Women Find Freedom

In the virtual space created by The Afghan Women's Writing Project (AWWP), women have the freedom to write about whatever they want and they can receive mentoring by a volunteer team of teachers and authors. Zahra A., who is in her 20s, is excited about telling her story through the project's web site. "She's a daughter of uneducated farmers who place a high value on education for their children in the face of community and extended family disapproval," says American novelist Naomi Benaron, who is Zahra's mentor. "She puts despair on the page, but she's eternally hopeful." Zahra teaches English at an orphanage and writes about Afghan girls' life experiences and aspirations. Masha Hamilton, an American journalist and novelist, founded The Afghan Women's Writing Project in 2009, ten years after her first visit to Kabul. She was inspired, she says, by all the strong, smart Afghan women she encountered, who are eager to learn and express themselves. "It's important for a certain kind of survival to tell your own story, to tell it out loud. When you tell your story, you see it in different ways, and then you make changes that are right for you," Hamilton says. "We don't teach English. They write in English as the best they can. We fix it up. We work with them on their creative story-telling abilities." Over the past three years, the number of women taking part in the project has grown steadily, as the women share their experiences with their friends and family. "We have about 100 writers now," says journalist Susan Postlewaite, who edits their stories and poetry. "We're adding more writers. Our oldest writer is 45; our youngest writer is about 14." These women often face enormous risks to write their stories. Postlewaite says some of them hide laptops under their burqas while walking through Taliban-controlled territory. Recently, AWWP moved out of cyberspace into an actual building in the capital city, Kabul, where women can come, use the Internet and inspire one another. "I feel I'm not alone and there's a need for change," says Mahnaz, 20, who joined the group three years ago. In her poem "Legitimizing Inequality," she explores how women become victims of cultural and religious beliefs. Mahnaz says AWWP opened the door for her and other writers to have a voice and be a force for change.

**Exercise 13.** *Make up a story, which explains the meaning of the following idiom: "Whoever loves money never has money enough." Find a proper place for at least 5 complex sentences with subject clauses.*

## 2.2. Predicative clause

### Theoretical Part

1. A predicative clause is a clause which fulfills in a complex sentence the function identical to that which the predicate fulfills in a simple sentence (the action of a verb). Attention should be paid to the peculiar structure of the principal clause: it contains only part of the predicate – a link verb, which together with a predicative clause forms a compound nominal predicate.

All I wanted **was that they finally stopped talking about me.**

Всё, чего я хотела, чтобы они перестали обсуждать меня.

The main issue **is how we are going to fix the situation up.**

Главный вопрос – как мы сможем уладить сложившуюся ситуацию.

**Note.** Here is some verbs that are commonly used as link verbs: *to be, to get, to grow, to become, to remain, to turn, to sound, to feel, to taste, to smell, to appear, to seem, to look, to happen, to prove*. Remember, these words are not always used as link verbs; it is the function of the verb that determines its kind.

The talk **was getting** what she considered useless.

Разговор становился, как она считала, бесполезным.

It **seemed** that nothing could distract his mind from his sorrows.

Казалось, ничто не может отвлечь его от его горя.

2. Predicative clauses can be inserted in the undermentioned ways:

a) by means of the connectives *what, who, which* (conjunctive pronouns); *when, where, how, why* (conjunctive adverbs). This type of predicative clauses is not joined asyndetically, since the opening words signalize its subordinate status:

The thing **is which way will lead us to the castle.**

Вопрос в том, какая дорога ведет к замку.

That **was why I left.**

Вот почему я ушел.

b) by means of the conjunctions *that, whether, if, as if*:

She **felt as if the ground were slipping from under her feet.**

Она чувствовала, будто земля уходит из-под ее ног.

The truth **is that we are committed to sinking or swimming with the dollar.**

Правда заключается в том, что мы всецело зависим от доллара.

c) asyndetically:

The problem **is we don't know what to do.**

Проблема в том, что мы не знаем, что делать.

**Note.** In a complex sentence with a subject clause and a predicative clause, the principal clause is represented only by the link verb:

What they are concerned about **is why we are here.**

Что их беспокоит, так это то, почему мы здесь.

3. As a rule, a predicative clause is not detached from the principal clause by a comma except when we have two or more predicative clauses coordinated with each other:

The fact **is that he has no alibi, and that the evidence is against him.**

Дело в том, что у него нет алиби, а все улики указывают на него.

### Language Focus

**Exercise 1.** *In the following sentences find predicative clauses and explain how they are connected with the principal clause.*

1. Researchers at Ohio State University say sheep probably respond more to good care than any other animal. So the first thing people should ask themselves is whether they have enough time to give sheep the attention they need. 2. One of the best places to hear jazz is New York City. This is why the International Association of Jazz Education sometimes holds its yearly conference there. 3. Many people consider themselves number one, the most important person. They are always looking out for number one and taking care of number one. It is as if they are the one and only person on Earth. 4. It was a thickly-wooded area west of Fredericksburg, Virginia. That was where the Union army had lost a battle to the Confederates one year before. That was where the two armies would fight again. 5. Experts say one reason is because more people are smoking cigarettes in developing countries. 6. An issue is whether Mister Hussein should be tried before an Iraqi court or an international court. 7. But, the fact is, the American people are focused on our economy, and they are asking the question: "where are the jobs?" 8. The government first banned shipments in December of two thousand three. That was when the United States reported its first case of mad cow disease – bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or B.S.E. 9. I am working in Pakistan for a very good Chinese company. My problem is how I am to live a life in China being a gay guy. 10. The summer of nineteen-sixty-nine was a special time in history. That was when men from Earth – American astronauts – flew their Apollo Eleven spacecraft to the moon, landed and

returned home safely. 11. This is how the case developed. In nineteen ninety-eight, officials in New London, Connecticut, announced plans to redevelop an area of the city. Soon, the drug company Pfizer decided to place a research center in New London. 12. Supporters say this will reduce health care costs for all Americans. For opponents, the question is whether the federal government has the right to tell people what they can or cannot do. 13. Another explanation is that “OK” was invented by a political organization that supported Martin Van Buren for president in the eighteen hundreds.

**Exercise 2.** *Peruse the given statements and select the word from the box below that best completes the sentence.*

|  |
|--|
| whether • that • what • how • when • where • which • who<br>why • how • if • as if • when • where • that |
|--|

1. There were times when I missed having a father in my life. There were times when I was lonely and felt ... I didn't fit in. 2. The worry is ... any decrease in lending could hurt a global recovery. 3. He said the question was ... it would be right to stop people from communicating “when we know they are plotting violence, disorder and criminality.” 4. At first, she said Chicago. That was ... the Lincolns were going to live after they left the White House. 5. These systems are designed to reduce labor and increase milk production. Here is ... they work: cows are trained to follow a series of paths that lead to milking stations. Only one cow at a time can enter a station. 6. In the early nineteen hundreds, there was a dance hall in New Orleans called The Big Easy. But the nickname did not become famous until the early nineteen seventies. That was ... a Louisiana newspaper writer began calling New Orleans by this name. 7. The concern is ... extended contact with radiofrequency electromagnetic fields may increase a user's risk for glioma. 8. People believed for a long time that the heart was the center of a person's emotions. That is ... the word heart is used in so many expressions about emotional situations. 9. The message was: “... hath God wrought?” 10. Baby boomers were born between nineteen forty-six and nineteen sixty-four. That was ... the birth rate in the United States rose sharply, or boomed, after the end of World War Two. 11. Missus Astor gave tens of millions of dollars mainly to places and people in New York City. She said it was the sensible choice because that was ... the money had been made. 12. The next decision is ... area of the huge museum is to explore first. It would take days to fully explore the museum. 13. Earning the organic label requires controlled conditions. The question is ... fish that swim wild and free – like Alaskan salmon – could meet the proposed requirements. 14. Apple says this latest OS X upgrade has over two hundred new features. But one big difference is ... the company will sell it. 15. JON HUNTSMAN: “But the question each of us wants the voters to answer is ... will be the better president, not who is the better American.”

**Exercise 3.** Find and correct the mistakes in the following abridged dialog. If a sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it has an unnecessary word, write it on the line.

| Bamboo Clothing  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>THE HOST:</i> Now, bamboo until recently was something you made furniture out of it or watched a panda bear chewing into for a snack. But now this is solid substance is being re-cast as a fabric for the future.  | 0 ✓<br>0 it<br>1   |
| Silky feeling, softer than a cotton, bamboo cloth is even being recognized for its antibacterial qualities. Rich Delano is founder of Bamboo Textiles. He says he was the first to create the cloth and expanded himself to the BBC's Natalie Resrahee how he has came up with the idea.   | 2<br>3<br>4<br>5   |
| <i>RICH:</i> I was working in China for a wood fiber company and they basically told me after a period of the time, "look we can't afford you any more, we don't need for you any more." That was probably the worst day of my life but also the best day of my life because that is when I thought about you know what I will do, I'll start my own company. I'll start it with bamboo. No one was doing that bamboo anywhere in the world.   | 6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11                             |
| <i>NATALIE:</i> So as you say, it's soft and the people have said it feels like silky. Apart from that what are all the other properties of this fabric?   | 12<br>13   |
| <i>RICH:</i> I would say another property that bamboo has is that it keeps your body temperature really truly cool. So what happens is that when you are wearing the shirt or wearing the garments on your body, your body temperature doesn't to seem to rise. An example would be of one of the special properties of bamboo, when we are silk screening or printing on our shirts, we'll put a cotton shirt through an oven to dry with the ink onto the shirt and the cotton shirt will come out really hot when it does comes out of the oven. When we are silk screening a bamboo shirt and it is going on through the oven, it actually comes out kind of cool. So it doesn't retain a ton of the heat. | 14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23 |

**Exercise 4.** Make complex sentences with predicative clauses from the extract below.

Example: Tattoos are rather popular among men (now, big thing).  
 → A big thing now is that tattoos are rather popular among men.

#### Tattoos and Beauty Products in Kenya

1. A growing number of Kenyans get tattoos (not a very common situation, still). 2. The older generation thinks about this skin taint (predictable). 3. A lot of Kenyan mothers would frown. What some people really needed was a tattoo. 4. In the past the people who had tattoos were considered very bad and accused of having an unpleasant character (attitude). 5. Nowadays more and

more people are getting tattoos (getting used, result, such a novelty). 6. There are several reasons for getting a tattoo. Some people believe it is a form of embellishment or a status symbol. Kenyan men think it makes the human body look more beautiful. 7. At present the African men go to beauty salons (rumor, the press). 8. Manicures and pedicures and beauty therapy in general – some of them prefer today. 9. It seems such a development is increasing (interesting thing). 10. Why this is happening (question, such a ticklish, arising, state of affairs). 11. Basically women used to spend their free time (how, in fact, using beauty products, such as, going for services, pedicures and manicures). 12. Today you find men in a salon and many men seem to be accepting this (experience, interesting).

**Exercise 5.** Match the parts of the complex sentences and translate them.

|          |   |          |   |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| <b>1</b> | The people of this country work hard to meet their responsibilities. The issue is ...     | <b>a</b> | ... that some big Yahoo shareholders would support a deal if Microsoft raised its offer.              |
| <b>2</b> | The latest reports are ...  | <b>b</b> | ... that two-million women around the world live with fistulas.                                       |
| <b>3</b> | Current estimates are ...   | <b>c</b> | ... whether we'll meet ours.  |
| <b>4</b> | Finally, they remember almost nothing. It is ...  | <b>d</b> | ... whether they will be good ones or bad ones.   |
| <b>5</b> | No one wants a pilot to make a mistake. This is ...                                       | <b>e</b> | ... why almost all of them are sold at wintertime.  |
| <b>6</b> | The company has been privately held since two thousand four. That was ...                 | <b>f</b> | ... where the funeral for William's mother took place after Diana died in a car crash.                |
| <b>7</b> | Ripken said players are role models whether they like it or not. The only question is ... | <b>g</b> | ... when Mark Zuckerberg and several classmates at Harvard University started Facebook as a business. |
| <b>8</b> | Westminster Abbey was ...   | <b>h</b> | ... as if their brain dies before the other parts of the body.  |
| <b>9</b> | Red poinsettias are a traditional part of Christmas celebrations, which is ...            | <b>i</b> | ... why flight crews are trained in teamwork and communication.                                       |

**Exercise 6.** Complete the second sentence using the word(s) in bold. Use two to five words including the given word without changing it. The first sentence has been done for you.

1. More than two hundred million children worldwide are forced to work, mostly on farms.

**Estimates** *Estimates are that* more than two hundred million children worldwide are forced to work, mostly on farms.

2. One man who was there said: “A bright star had gone out of the sky.”  
**as if** One man who was there said ... a bright star had gone out of the sky.

3. Financial markets offer no guarantees. The Securities and Exchange Commission exists.

**why** Financial markets offer no guarantees. ... the Securities and Exchange Commission exists.

4. Over time, the church grew, especially after nineteen eighty. The new minister was a clergyman named Lon Solomon.

**when** Over time, the church grew, especially after nineteen eighty. ... a clergyman named Lon Solomon became the new minister.

5. Some colleges reported big increases in the number of applications. They say high school seniors are applying to more schools than in the past.

**main** They say ... high school seniors are applying to more schools than in the past.

6. He discovered that lung capacity in these children was far weaker than in those kids who live at least 1500 meters away from a thoroughfare.

**What** ... lung capacity in these children was far weaker than in those kids who live at least 1500 meters away from a thoroughfare.

7. Many measles wards have become empty in hospitals in Africa.

**good** ... many measles wards have become empty in hospitals in Africa.

8. Blood transfusions can save lives. But they can also spread diseases. At least two people became infected with the human version of mad cow disease.

**how** Blood transfusions can save lives. But they can also spread diseases. Researchers ... at least two people became infected with the human version of mad cow disease.

9. Players might see the training room as not the place even for well-qualified women.

**concern** They say ... players might see the training room as not the place even for well-qualified women.

10. The main building is Independence Hall. Colonial leaders declared independence and later debated the creation of a government.

**where** The main building is Independence Hall. ... colonial leaders declared independence and later debated the creation of a government.

**Exercise 7.** *Compose your own complex sentences with predicative clauses from the words below. Ask your group to translate them.*



Model 1: The **thing is** I don't remember how I left her place.

**noun+be+connective/conjunction** a fact, an aspect, a reason, a miracle, a result, a news, a problem, a thing, a principle, a policy, an issue, a matter, a point, a challenge, an outcome, a sign, a case, a worry + that, whether, if

Model 2: Today graffiti scenes appear more often in Barcelona. **That is how** the artists use their free time.

**particle+be+connective/conjunction** that/this is/was what, who, whom, which, whose, when, where, how, why, because

Model 3: Having broken the wedding photo, the bride **felt as if** she had lost something that would never reappear again.

**link verb+as if** to be, to get, to grow, to become, to feel, to remain, to sound, to look, to smell, to turn, to taste

Model 4: It **seemed as if** the girl were running into difficulties of expressing herself forcefully.

**It+ link verb+ as if** to appear, to seem, to happen, to prove

Model 5: **What I see is** how the waves are breaking on the shore, and how the breeze is stirring petals of the flowers.

**subject clause+link verb+ predicative clause**

**Exercise 8.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Я беспокоюсь по поводу того, что деньги закончатся через год и что затем произойдет. 2. Тем, что ей пришлось признать после ее первого визита к дантисту, было то, что она не была таким уж хорошим пациентом. 3. Когда-нибудь все дети уезжают из дома в первый раз. Вот тогда их матери начинают бояться за них. 4. Что не одобряет «Большая семерка» и что радует жителей полуострова, так это присоединение Крыма к России. 5. Вопрос не в том, как это произошло, а что нам делать дальше. 6. Большинство студентов университета вовлечено во внеаудиторную деятельность. Вот что играет важную роль в их опыте обучения. 7. Это была правительственная мера, чтобы некоторые магазины работали круглосуточно для обеспечения населения пищей. 8. Она подарила ему ослепительную улыбку. Вот почему вся его прошлая жизнь стала казаться ему скучной. 9. Это общеизвестный факт, что человек может сделать невозможное в

экстремальных условиях. 10. Он ей не нравился. Каждый раз, когда он ее касался, она чувствовала, словно лезвие бритвы полусует ее кожу. 11. Оказалось, что не только разнообразные деревья и кустарники растут в этом лесу, но и все виды грибов: как съедобные, так и ядовитые. 12. Что удивляет каждого ребенка, который начинает познавать окружающий мир, так это то, какой он необычный и интересный. 13. Она температурила, поэтому у нее были заплаканные глаза. 14. Проработав некоторое время на консалтинговую фирму, юрист почувствовал, что пора бы уже открывать свое собственное дело. 15. Во что он верит, так это в то, что компьютер – это потрясающий инструмент, который мы можем использовать для того, чтобы удовлетворить нашу любознательность и изобретательность. 16. Что я постиг в жизни, так это то, что женщины любят драмы и создают проблемы прямо на пустом месте. 17. Самоочевидно, что тот, кто захочет вырастить дуб, должен запастись терпением на долгое время.

**Exercise 9.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Их развод широко освещался в газетах, что было весьма болезненно для нее. Вот почему он усилил её нелюбовь к прессе. 2. По подсчетам, каждый год в нашей стране похищают около 1000 несовершеннолетних. 3. Плохая новость заключается в том, что многим университетам приходится выклянчивать деньги у правительства. 4. Одна из причин, почему я решала открыть свое собственное дело, – это то, что мне нравится быть самой себе хозяйкой. 5. Бессонница – это когда ты не можешь заснуть или насладиться непрерывным сном. 6. Он отказался выслушать мою версию происшедшего. Вот почему я так сильно обиделся на него. 7. Он любил костюмы, сшитые на заказ. Вот в чём запятая. 8. Одно из возможных объяснений – у их мозга было больше времени для развития мыслительных способностей. 9. Проблема в том, сократит ли правительство уровень безработицы, чтобы предотвратить восстание. 10. Проблема заключалась в том, что я не извинился перед своим братом, хотя мне следовало это сделать. 11. В наши дни коррупция среди юридических лиц продолжает набирать обороты. Именно поэтому экономика страны не сбалансирована. 12. Разум Дианы был чист от негатива, казалось, что она всегда оставалась на позитивной волне. 13. О чем я мечтаю сейчас, так это о том, где я проведу свои следующие зимние каникулы. 14. Моя комната всегда убрана. Вот как я люблю чистоту. 15. Переезд в другой округ – вот почему я так волнуюсь. 16. Правило состоит в том, что когда участник соревнования нарушает правила, его дисквалифицируют. 17. Народная мудрость заключена в том, что надо уметь радоваться тому, что тебя окружает, наслаждаться жизнью, даже если она порой тяжела.

**Exercise 10.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Потеряв свой сотовый телефон, я чувствовал, как будто я лишился своего подручного. 2. Итогом было то, что в 2014 году Россия выиграла не только олимпийские, но и параолимпийские игры. 3. У нас в стране постоянно увеличивают цены на сигареты. Вот так правительство борется с курением. 4. Никто не хочет умереть от голода. Поэтому люди работают на нескольких работах. 5. Очевидным фактом является то, что около 90 процентов людей регулярно слушают музыку. 6. Проблема в том, что Стив никак не может получить водительские права, а это необходимо для его работы экспедитором. 7. Что я вижу, так это то, как рыбаки ловят омуля, главную промысловую рыбу Байкала. 8. Вот, кто я, а это – то, что я изучал, а это – то, что я надеюсь изучить в университете. 9. На сегодняшний день политическая ситуация в мире становится более опасной. Вот почему многие люди откладывают свои путешествия за границу. 10. У нее был трудный день, и после того как она пришла домой, она чувствовала себя так, как будто проработала усердно не один день, а всю неделю. 11. Хорошая новость в том, что нам предоставят пятидесятипроцентную скидку на авиабилеты. 12. Что Джейн чувствует, так это то, что весна приближается, потому что в воздухе стоит приятный запах костров и на улице очень тепло. 13. Суть в том, что у каждого человека есть свои обязанности, которые он должен исполнять. 14. Разочаровавшись в своей первой любви, девушка почувствовала, как будто она потеряла смысл жизни. 15. Дом на берегу реки – это то место, где жители деревни видели разыскиваемого преступника. 16. Истина в том, что каждый человек заключает в себе целый мир, который рождается и умирает вместе с ним.

**Exercise 11.** *Find two or three expressions that relate to some particular nation and provide a proper explanation, using a predicative clause, and translation for them. You may support your mini report with some historical background information.*

Model: Many of the Dutch expressions heard in American English were first used in England in the seventeenth century. That was a time of fierce naval competition between England and The Netherlands. At that time, the British used Dutch as a word for something bad, or false or mistaken. Some of these expressions exist nowadays.

For example, **Dutch courage** is when courage is produced by the effects of drinking alcohol, but it is a false feeling. It corresponds to the Russian “храбрость во хмелю, пьяная удаль; ≈ море по колено.”

**Dutch leave** was what a soldier took when he left his base without permission. It is a synonym of the word “desertion” and is translated as “дезертирство; оставление поста.”

**Dutch lunch/supper** is when in a company/group of people (or on a date) eating together each person pays for his/her meal. We can render it as “угощение, при котором каждый платит за себя.”

**Exercise 12.** Write an essay of at least 250 words, which explains the meaning of one of the following quotations or proverbs. Find a proper place for at least 5 complex sentences with predicative clauses.

- 1 “If you love life, don't waste time, for time is what life is made up of.”  
- *Bruce Lee*
- 2 “You must understand the whole of life, not just one little part of it. That is why you must read, that is why you must look at the skies, that is why you must sing and dance, and write poems, and suffer, and understand, for all that is life.”  
- *J. Krishnamurti*
- 3 Handsome is that handsome does.  
*English Proverb*
- 4 “Nobody gets to live life backward. Look ahead, that is where your future lies.”  
- *Ann Landers*
- 5 “I grew up with six brothers. That’s how I learned to dance – waiting to get into the bathroom.”  
- *Bob Hope*
- 6 “It is a ridiculous thought but it is only when you see people looking ridiculous that you realize how much you love them.”  
- *Agatha Christie*
- 7 A man is not where he lives, but where he loves.  
*Latin Proverb*
- 8 “In fact, it makes me mad when someone kills snakes or dogs or cats or horses. I don’t even like to eat meat – that is how much I am against killing.”  
- *Charles Manson*
- 9 “The only time a woman really succeeds in changing a man is when he is a baby.”  
- *Natalie Wood*

## 2.3. Object clause

### Theoretical Part

1. An object clause is a clause which fulfills in a complex sentence the function identical to that which the object performs in a simple sentence (the recipient of the action of a verb) and answers the questions *what?* Object clauses fulfill the function of an object to the predicate-verb, to a non-finite form of the verb, or to an adjective of the principal clause.

She wanted to see **how he was doing his job** (what?).

Она хотела увидеть, как он справляется с работой.

I don't know **whether he will come or not** (predicate-verb).

Я не знаю, придет ли он.

Mr. Bush went on to discuss other economic issues, saying once again **that he intends to send Congress a spending plan next week** (non-finite form).

Господин Буш перешел к обсуждению других экономических вопросов, еще раз подчеркнув, что намерен отправить программу капиталовложений в Конгресс на следующей неделе.

He was not sure **why he was still thinking of her** (adjective).

Он не был уверен, почему он все еще думает о ней.

2. Complex sentences with object clauses may be of three patterns:

a) when an object clause follows the predicate of the main clause (the usual pattern):

They heard **he was going to give away the names of the criminals to the police**.

Прошел слух, что он собирается выдать имена преступников полиции.

b) when an object clause is preceded by the introductory object *it*:

I am aware of it **that they are seeing each other behind my back**.

Мне прекрасно известно, что они тайно встречаются.

c) when an object clause is introduced by a preposition:

You should keep your mind **on what the teacher is saying**.

Тебе следует сосредоточиться на том, что говорит учитель.

3. A subordinate object clause can be introduced in the following ways:

a) by the connectives *what, whatever, who, whoever, which, whichever* (conjunctive pronouns); *when, where, how, why* (conjunctive adverbs). This type

of object clauses cannot be joined asyndetically, because the opening words signalize its subordinate status:

I will do **whatever I want**.

Я буду делать все, что захочу.

Nobody noticed **where he put the case**.

Никто не заметил, куда он положил дипломат.

b) by means of the conjunctions *that, whether, if*:

Time will show **if you are right**.

Время покажет, прав ли ты.

The nanny asked the child **whether he was sleeping or wanted to listen to her story**.

Няня спросила ребенка, спит ли он или хочет слушать ее рассказ.

c) asyndetically:

He said **there was nothing left in the house**.

Он сказал, что в доме ничего не осталось.

We answered **we wanted to go to the Louvre early**.

Мы ответили, что хотим поехать в Лувр в ближайшее время.

4. In general, an object clause is not detached from the principal clause by a comma. However, there are two exceptions:

a) if the object clause precedes the principal clause and contains more than three words:

**Where she spent last night**, I'd like to know.

Где она провела прошлую ночь, я бы хотел знать.

**What happened then** I'm not aware of.

Что произошло после, мне не известно.

b) if we have several homogeneous object clauses that are coordinated with each other:

He can't explain **why he went to his ex-girlfriend's wedding**, or **where he disappeared after it**.

Он не может объяснить, зачем пошел на свадьбу бывшей подруги и куда затем исчез.

## Language Focus

**Exercise 1.** *In the following sentences find objective clauses and explain a) what part of speech and what part of the sentence each objective clause refers to; b) how an objective clause is connected with the principal clause.*

1. In a speech to employees of Caterpillar Incorporated, Mr. Bush said those who advocate a more protectionist stance in the name of saving American jobs are wrong. 2. The temptation is to say, 'Trade may not be worth it, let's isolate ourselves.' 3. I know it would be a mistake for Caterpillar workers to do that. 4. I know it is a bad mistake for the country to lose our confidence and not to compete. 5. The president said the United States is the largest exporter in the world, exporting a record \$1.4 trillion in goods and services in 2006. 6. He said exports now make up about 11 percent of the U.S. economy, and that level can only rise as new free-trade agreements are implemented, and new markets open to American products. 7. That means 95 percent live outside of America. 8. I think it makes sense to do so. 9. His top trade negotiator, Susan Schwab, recently met informally with other trade ministers and expressed confidence the Doha Round of trade talks may be back on track. 10. "We just want people to treat us fairly," he explained. 11. Mr. Bush went on to discuss other economic issues, saying once again that he intends to send Congress a spending plan next week that could balance the federal budget in five years while keeping taxes low. 12. The new survey of children with autism ... shows that about 560,000 children in the United States have the condition. 13. "I'm hoping that one in 150 is alarming enough to the government and our health care providers for them to pay a lot of attention." 14. "It actually validates what we've been saying all along." 15. More money on research is needed because very little is known about possible risk factors for autism, what causes it, or even how to recognize it biologically. 16. It is known that if an autistic child is identified before the age of three, intervention is much more effective. 17. California health officials say one fifth of the state's residents have no access to adequate health care. 18. But Schwarzenegger says spreading around the costs would actually lower them.

**Exercise 2.** *Find and rectify the mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence.*

1. I ventured on asked why he was in such a hurry.... 2. He says that tourists come and go, but it is up to the Dogon people to decide on how they will adapt or not in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. 3. Anyone which wants to leave early may do so. 4. At this stage it is unclear if the program makers have to intervene directly. 5. Young people agreed with Emerson that a person had the power within himself to succeed at how he tried. 6. He explains what had brought him to this corner of Mali. 7. But with their 'never say die' attitude, you can be sured these ghost tourists will be back again. 8. But Lawrence Mishel notes that executive profits ultimately coming out of the pockets of shareholders, workers, and consumers. 9. The symbolic timepiece measures that close mankind is to midnight, which represents total destruction of the Earth. 10. In spite of the impressive job growth figures, the Cuban-born secretary says what one of the most pressing challenges for the US to continued growth is the shortage of high-skilled workers.

11. She was aware that someone else was there. 12. And so begins her perilous adventure, stealing away every moment she can to learn why her destiny is truly at the end of the dark staircase. 13. Didn't you wonder if it never moved when the wind blew? 14. (Mummies had been shown at the Natural History Museum for many years, but for the past year they were in storage. The museum's Melinda Zeder says the public demanded their return.) Melinda Zeder: "We had a real outpouring from our fans from across not only Washington, but the country, wanting to know why we were going to bring the mummies back." 15. Barack Obama: "At last he is with them once more, leaving those of us who grieve his passing with the memories he gave, the good he did, the dream he kept alive, and a single, enduring image. The image of a man on a boat, white mane tousled, smiling broadly as he sails into the wind, ready at whatever storms may come, carrying on toward some new and wondrous place just beyond the horizon."

**Exercise 3.** *Peruse the given statements and select the word from the box below that best completes the sentence.*

|  |
|--|
| whether • that • what • how • when • where • what • who<br>why • how • if • who • who • whichever • that |
|--|

1. Gallagher says ... police and National Guard troops are sometimes deployed to convince elderly people to leave their homes and come to a shelter until conditions improve. 2. Some political experts say ... candidate wins two of those three states will win the election. 3. Researchers also believe that state and local air-quality regulations will have to be adjusted to take into consideration ... traffic patterns affect pollution. 4. It's a great pleasure to push towards the unknown and see ... you can go beyond the borders of what we know now (Amar Bose, Chairman of the Bose Corporation). 5. He [Robert Egger, director of "DC Central Kitchen," which prepares free meals for the hungry in Washington] says, "If you ask the average American ... is hungry, they are thinking it is a homeless person." 6. I was pleased with ... the prime minister said, but it is for the broadcaster to make sure that they intervene and prevent the broadcasting of prejudices to millions of people throughout this country (Keith Vaz, Labor Party parliamentarian). 7. Watson defended the Bush administration's decision to stay out of the Kyoto regime, arguing ... its requirements would cost an estimated \$400 million a year and result in the loss of nearly five million U.S. jobs. 8. Dominic Moncada from the Regional Transit Authority in New Orleans explains ... more cities are turning to streetcars. 9. What we are now doing very successfully on film, we had better know how to do and understand ... it comes to the new media as well (Sid Ganis, president of the motion picture academy). 10. Dr. Eric Postma has spent more than three years on ... he calls "the Authentic Project." 11. Angelopoulos says a finding will help scientists know more



about the threatening solar storms and ... our planet's magnetic field works. 12. Great movies, I believe, shape ... we are as Americans, in our own eyes and in the eyes of the world (California Senator Diane Feinstein). 13. It all comes from the imagination of writer-director Guillermo del Toro, who hedges his answer to the question of ... the world within the labyrinth is simply Ofelia's fantasy. 14. "Portrait of My Dead Brother" was important for the museum to acquire because it was so pertinent to understand ... Dali was as an artist (Pete Tush, the Director of Education of the tour of the Salvador Dali Museum's collection). 15. They could not imagine ... he had been on such a terrible night.

**Exercise 4.** Match the parts of the given complex sentences and translate them.

|          |  |          |  |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| <b>1</b> | Schwartz says that many of the people who get a car from Vehicles for Change are             | <b>a</b> | taxpayers save millions of dollars on food stamps and cash assistance, and the entire community benefits.  |
| <b>2</b> | A survey where we looked at 155 of our recipients shows                                      | <b>b</b> | that donors will provide higher quality cars and more cars.  |
| <b>3</b> | He says he hopes   | <b>c</b> | single mothers with two to three children.   |
| <b>4</b> | He says by helping low-income families gain financial independence,                          | <b>d</b> | that by working out they are preventing the onset of serious health issues such as obesity.                |
| <b>5</b> | Rad and other gym goers understand   | <b>e</b> | that the wildlife trade is valued at anywhere from \$10 to \$20 billion a year.                            |
| <b>6</b> | Even if you cannot make it to the gym that often, fitness experts say                        | <b>f</b> | conditions are starting to improve, but there is still much work to be done.                               |
| <b>7</b> | The U.S. assistant secretary of state for environmental affairs, Claudia McMurray, estimates | <b>g</b> | that shelters are open, providing generators for those shelters and keeping water treatment plants online. |
| <b>8</b> | Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management spokesperson Michelann Ooten says                | <b>h</b> | a minimal amount of daily exercise will help maintain a long and healthy life.                             |
| <b>9</b> | We are continuing to worry about the people who do not have power and making sure            | <b>i</b> | 75 percent of them had found a better job with an average salary increase of over \$4,800 a year.          |

**Exercise 5.** Make complex sentences with objective clauses from the sentences below.

Examples: Brian Johnson is a police officer. The victim was abducted by her babysitter. —→ *Police officer Brian Johnson believes the victim was abducted by her babysitter.*

An economic impact report was released at the conference. The U.S. film industry generates more than 1.3 million American jobs, pumping \$60.4 billion dollars into the U.S. economy.—→ *An economic impact report released at the conference finds that the U.S. film industry generates more than 1.3 million American jobs, pumping \$60.4 billion dollars into the U.S. economy.*

1. Rock is a father of three children. His life was rough without a car for the last two years. 2. Schwartz is the organization's executive director. In the past seven years Vehicles for Change has awarded more than 2,100 cars to low-income families in Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. 3. Jason DeRavaniere works as the District Manager of the Washington Sports Club. More and more people are becoming aware of the health benefits of exercise. 4. People are realizing they do work out and they eat right, it's been proven they'll live longer. 5. Rad is the busy consultant. It does not have to take much time out of your schedule to go to the gym. 6. Susan Gallagher represents the private power firm Ameren in St. Louis, Missouri. 3,000 workers are out in the field now trying to restore power, giving priority to hospitals, emergency centers and places that serve as shelters for people who have been forced from their homes. 7. Professor W. James Gauderman thinks a lot about harmful effects of highway air pollution. Everybody should be alarmed about this; the real message is probably to those that are planning land use and schools, and housing developments – anywhere a child may be spending a lot of time near a busy road. 8. Senator Hillary Clinton, wife of former president Bill Clinton, announced her move on her website. "I am forming a presidential exploratory committee." 9. The National Retail Federation has published some statistics. Americans will spend on average about \$120 for the holiday. 10. The U.S. Census Bureau makes calculations. 37 million Americans are living in poverty – on an income of less than \$20,000 a year for a family of four, for example. 11. As Congress looks for ways to cut the federal government's spending, advocates for the poor hold their ground. There should be no reduction in the government's support for programs that combat poverty. 12. At Washington's Central Union Mission, a shelter for the homeless, special projects manager Julia Smith is very concerned. Housing costs in the nation's capital have tripled over the last five years – creating wealth for a few, but forcing many people below the poverty line. 13. There is no simple solution to ending poverty in America, but Catholic Charities U.S.A. hold a considered opinion. That task is a moral obligation for everyone. 14. Washington and most experts do not see eye to eye. The financial talks and the nuclear talks are not linked. In reality North Korea has succeeded in forcing a linkage between the two.

**Exercise 6.** Give proper and full answers to the following questions.

1. Do you know when the train for Moscow leaves? 2. Why is it difficult to decide which profession should be practiced? Is it difficult at all, in your opinion? 3. Can you forgive those near and dear to you for whatever they say in a bad temper? 4. How do you think whether it is fair to reduce the number of staff during a crisis? 5. Can we be absolutely sure that police officers are always able to make out who the real offenders are? 6. Where is it possible to find out why the electricity supply has been cut off? 7. Have you ever experienced what it feels like when you are kept in the air? 8. How often can you detect if a person is telling the truth? 9. Is it vital to be taught how a person can survive on a desert island? Why? 10. Can you tell where it is best to see the New Year in?

**Exercise 7.** Compose your own complex sentences with objective clauses from the words below. Ask your group to translate them.

Model: *Somewhere around midnight I saw a strange illumination coming from my window; I got up, groped my way to the light and **noticed** how the thief I saw yesterday on TV news was hijacking my neighbors' car.*

|    | <b>Subject</b> | <b>Predicate</b> | <b>Object</b>             |
|----|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1  | I              | noticed          | my car                    |
| 2  | The scientists | discovered       | the planet                |
| 3  | Tom            | is not positive  | his best friend's fiancée |
| 4  | Wife           | explained        | husband                   |
| 5  | The shark      | smells           | blood                     |
| 6  | President      | assures          | citizens' safety          |
| 7  | The newscaster | reported         | festival                  |
| 8  | The secretary  | was told         | salary                    |
| 9  | Nobody         | knew             | contestant                |
| 10 | Children       | are excited      | toys                      |
| 11 | The detective  | heard            | the door                  |

**Exercise 8.** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Из информации разведчиков становилось ясно, что такая задача была по плечу только войскам специального назначения. 2. Он вспомнил, что произошло в день их первой встречи, и улыбнулся грустной улыбкой. 3. Ученые до сих пор дискутируют по поводу того, есть ли вода на Марсе. 4. Все были поражены тем, как быстро этот молодой человек поднимался

по карьерной лестнице. 5. Как за его спиной скрипнула входная дверь, Иван не слышал. 6. Сообщение о том, что прибыль завода в истекшем году значительно снизилась, взволновало всех собравшихся. 7. Я верю, что кто бы ни был убийцей моих родителей, он будет найден и наказан в ближайшем будущем. 8. Мой научный руководитель поинтересовался, собираюсь ли я участвовать в пленарном заседании конференции. 9. Путешественникам казалось, что они быстро преодолеют остаток пути и достигнут места назначения засветло. 10. По окончании семестра родители сказали своему сыну, что ему следовало бы уделить больше времени подготовке к занятиям. 11. В любой ситуации Марк понимал, когда ему нужно прекратить спор, чтобы избежать конфликта. 12. Воспитание его матери сводилось к тому, чтобы ее сын стал добрым и работающим человеком. 13. Тренер рассказал, где должны встретиться участники забега, и попросил торопиться. 14. Мне бы знать, откуда и зачем в моей жизни появился этот человек. 15. Скажите нам, когда вы планируете приступить к работе? 16. Надо ли мне говорить вам, с каким нетерпением я буду вас ждать.

**Exercise 9.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Сколько времени тебе понадобится, чтобы нарядиться в то, чего твоя душа желает? 2. Влюбленные сидели молча, они как будто ждали, будет ли соловей ещё петь. 3. В городе пошли рассуждения о том, выгодно ли вкладывать деньги в финансовые пирамиды. 4. Напрасно ее муж шутил и пытался выведать, отчего она так загрустила. 5. Какой бы фрукт ты ни взяла, я уверен, что он тебе понравится. 6. Раздумывая, юная красавица теперь была крайне недовольна собой из-за того, что оборвала разговор с незнакомцем. 7. Утром я увидел, кто ночью забрался в мой сад: на мягкой земле около кустов малины виднелись следы медведя. 8. Трудно понять, как эта хрупкая женщина смогла сохранить нежность и доброту после всех испытаний, выпавших на ее долю. 9. Никто из соседей не одобряет того, как ты себя ведешь. 10. Я купил театральную программку, так как хотел узнать, какие артисты участвуют в спектакле. 11. Путевому обходчику было видно, как гнутся, прогибаясь под тяжестью подвижного состава, узкие стальные рельсы. 12. Когда мальчишка вернулся с прогулки, Катя строго спросила у него, куда он задевал новые варежки. 13. Егор не мог понять, что заставило его высказать брату все то, что он так долго скрывал от него. 14. Они не были уверены, кто же из их друзей летит в Ленинград. 15. У него есть два выхода из этой ситуации: сдать ся полиции или бежать. Интересно, какой вариант он предпочтет. 16. Известие, что гости уже подходят к дому, застало хозяйку врасплох.

**Exercise 10.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

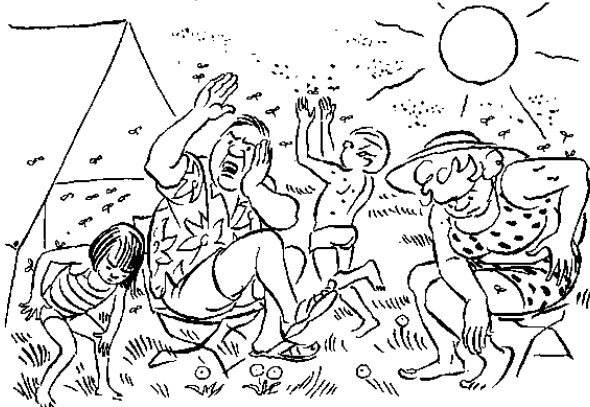
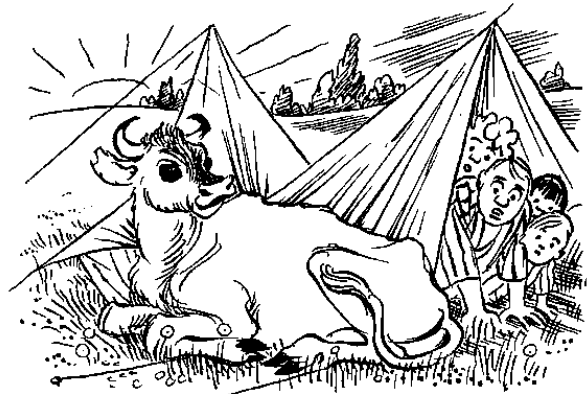
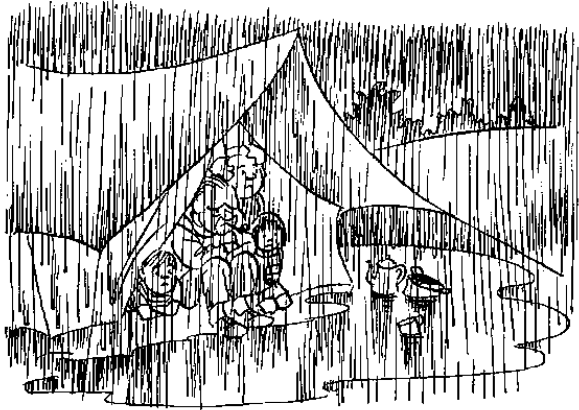
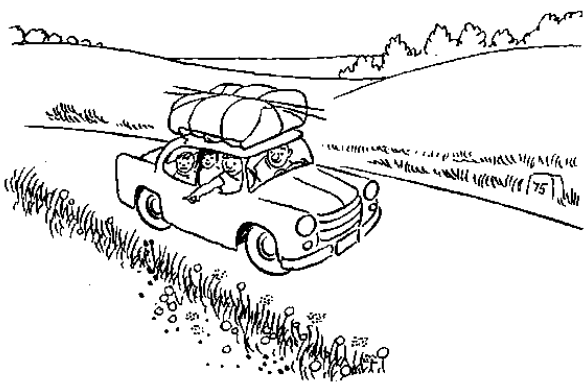
1. Встревоженные люди долго не могли узнать, кто это в их селе по ночам разбойничает.
2. Незаметно для себя женщина старалась убедить своего мужа в том, какой он умный и хороший, несмотря на свою вспыльчивость.
3. Первым делом нам надо выяснить, надолго ли нам хватит наших продовольственных запасов.
4. Джулия не находила себе места: сердце ее предчувствовало, что произойдет что-то недоброе.
5. Мои подруги приходят ко мне по выходным, чтобы поболтать о том, что произошло за неделю.
6. Горизонт словно затянут пеленой, и не разберёшь, где кончается небо и начинается море.
7. Перепелки в пшенице всю ночь поют о том, что год будет урожайный.
8. Затем бабушка начала расспрашивать меня, работаю ли я и какой у меня начальник.
9. Студенты, изучающие китайский язык, интересуются, когда наступит год змеи по восточному календарю.
10. Старая няня радовалась, что её воспитанница наконец-то нашла достойного жениха.
11. Я хочу рассказать тебе, что в наши края уже пришла весна.
12. Древние римляне считали, что оратором можно стать, а вот поэтом нужно родиться.
13. Чайковский утверждал, что вдохновение – это такая гостья, которая не посещает ленивых людей.
14. Я не понимаю, на что ты намекаешь.
15. Мама только что ушла, сказав, что придет через два часа.
16. Не знаете ли вы, были ли внесены какие-либо изменения в наше расписание?

**Exercise 11.** *Which connectives and conjunctions go with these words? Prove your point of view with examples.*

|         |                |           |
|---------|----------------|-----------|
| If      | Whatever       | Why       |
| Whether | <b>anxious</b> | Whichever |
| How     | <b>know</b>    | Which     |
| Who     | <b>say</b> ←   | → That    |
| What    | <b>sure</b>    | When      |
| Where   | <b>see</b>     | Whoever   |
|         | <b>note</b>    |           |
|         | <b>tell</b>    |           |
|         | <b>wonder</b>  |           |

Model: *Conjunction “**That**” goes with the verb “**say**” as in “**He said that his boss expected him to work late that day.**”*

**Exercise 12.** *Describe the following picture using at least ten sentences with object clauses.*



**Exercise 13.** Write an essay of at least 250 words, which explains the meaning of the following idiom in the story of your own: "There are no two ways about it." Find a proper place for at least 5 complex sentences with objective clauses.

## 2.4. Attributive clause

### Theoretical Part

1. An attributive clause is a clause which fulfills in a complex sentence the function of an attribute to the antecedent in the principal clause. Attributive clauses can be classified as relative and appositive ones.

He knows much **who** knows how to hold his tongue (*relative*).

Умён тот, кто умеет держать язык за зубами.

Let every man praise the bridge he goes over (*relative*).

Пусть каждый хвалит мост, которым пользуется.

He started his speech in the hope **that** she would listen (*appositive*).

Он заговорил в надежде, что она выслушает.

2. Attributive relative clauses may be of two patterns:

a) restrictive (cannot be removed from a sentence without destroying its meaning). They are introduced by:

– relative pronouns (who, that, what, whose, which, as):

Believe not all **that** you see nor half **what** you hear.

Не верь всему, что видишь, ни половине того, что люди говорят.

– relative adverbs (where, when):

The only place **where** I feel safe is my home.

Единственное место, где я чувствую себя в безопасности, это мой дом.

Once there comes the stage of life **when** you understand what is really important to you.

Однажды в твой жизни настает момент, когда ты понимаешь, что на самом деле важно для тебя.

– asyndetically:

The man I met yesterday is his brother-in-law.

Мужчина, которого я встретил вчера, его шурин.

**Note.** They are never separated by commas.

b) descriptive (give some additional information about the antecedent). They are introduced by:

– relative pronouns (who, which):

Dana's sister, **who** lives in London, is a teacher.

Сестра Даны, которая живет в Лондоне, учительница.

– relative adverbs (where, when):

London, **where** queen Elizabeth resides, is the capital of the UK.

Лондон, где живет королева Елизавета, столица Великобритании.

**Note.** Descriptive clauses are always separated by commas or dashes or brackets. But, if relative adverbs are not in between the subject and the predicate of the main clause, the descriptive clauses are not detached by commas:

They went to discuss the matter to the kitchen **where** the hostess gave them a tableful of excellent food.

Они пошли обсудить дело на кухню, где хозяйка накрыла для них стол, ломившийся от яств.

3. Complex sentences with appositive clauses disclose the meaning of the antecedent expressed by an abstract noun. The clause subject is different from the subject in the main sentence. They are introduced by:

– conjunctions (that, whether, if):

Her strong doubts **whether** he would keep his promise were nagging her day and night.

Ее глубокие сомнения по поводу того, сдержит ли он свое обещание, изводили ее днем и ночью.

– adverbs (how, why):

The inmates pondered on one and the same question **how** they were going to escape.

Заклученные обдумывали один и тот же вопрос, как им сбежать.

4. Attributive clauses starting with a preposition before connectives or conjunctions belong to the official style, while those having a preposition at the end are considered colloquial or neutral:

This is the man I was telling you **about** (colloquial).

Это тот мужчина, о котором я тебе рассказывала.

This is the man **about whom** I was telling you (official)

Это тот мужчина, о котором я говорила Вам.

**Note.** Appositive clauses are rarely separated by commas.



## Language Focus

**Exercise 1.** *In the following sentences find attributive clauses and explain a) what part of speech and what antecedent each attributive clause refers to; b) how an attributive clause is connected with the principal clause; c) which type of attributive clause is presented.*

1. Ghost tours also serve as an opportunity for those who want to share their own ghostly experiences or, like Beth Pierre, hear the stories of others. 2. It began as a promise Oprah Winfrey made to former South African President Nelson Mandela seven years ago, a pledge to build a school that would give poor girls a first class education. 3. During the same year, he met his muse and lover for life, Gala, who modeled and inspired Dali throughout the years. 4. All that's missing, he says, is the financial commitment of an oil company. 5. I have to tell you this was one of the most dictatorial annual meetings I've ever seen in my life. 6. And shouldn't we put ourselves in a position where we can sell goods and services to that 95 percent? 7. The imam's Arabic sermon recounts the day when one of Islam's prophets, Ibrahim, was willing to sacrifice his son for God, but then was given a sheep to sacrifice instead. 8. Each painting that is analyzed, whether it is real or fake, adds to the software's capabilities. 9. Together with leaders of government we are setting aside one day in Washington to draw the spotlight where it rarely goes, to the starring role American film and television play in our nation's economy – what we call 'The Business of Show Business.' 10. I believe that education is an open door to all life, a sustainable bridge to all that is possible. 11. It [painting] talked about very important and significant psychological dimensions of Dali's life, which is that he did have a brother. 12. This 280 kilometer line is backed by Greece and Russia, which through Gazprom would own 51 percent of the pipeline. 13. Initially, the system is being used only on volunteers and on travelers whom officials decide require extra screening. 14. No spring nor summer beauty hath such grace as I have seen in one autumnal face (John Donne). 15. He was a marvelous lecturer in, not only that he could cover the entire length of technical detail, but also surround that with anecdotes and stories that really let you see the big picture about engineering and how you should pursue ideas. 16. There is something about the optimism of American movies that is so inspiring in every single country. 17. There are a whole variety of reasons why somebody would actually abduct the child.

**Exercise 2.** *Find and rectify the mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence.*

1. We're going to be constantly watched and monitored, which is might not sound a good thing, but I feel that's going to be the case. 2. Too many things I have heard about and people telling me things that they have seen them or

experienced and I know that these people aren't crazy. 3. Dali himself best captured the extent in to which his artistic passion goes when he said, "I am painting pictures which make me die for joy..." 4. The pipeline that get built first is going to win. 5. ... and there's the way why the hooves stomp around and kick up dust. 6. It is a non-profit organization that to repairs and provides donated vehicles to low-income families at a minimal price to help them stay employed. 7. ... they identify the folks for us whose would get a car. 8. Red is an advertising consultant and, like many people, is in a position that has him had behind a desk for most of the day. 9. It gives you more energy, makes you feel healthier, and lets you eat more of the food how you want to eat without feeling guilty. 10. Seven Mexican nationals died on an icy road in western Oklahoma when the van they were in there was hit head-on by a large truck. 11. The biggest issue is particularly elderly people who does not want to leave their homes. 12. He con-founded it in October 1999 with an auto parts distribution company that it is no longer in business. 13. Internationally, there are two major conventions that apply themselves to the wildlife trade: the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, commonly known as CITES; and the Convention on Biological Diversity. 14. She says 3,000 line workers are out in the field now trying to restore power, giving priority to hospitals, emergency centers and places that served as shelters for people who been forced from their homes. 15. ... she mentioned several domestic issues, including healthcare, an issue she concentrated at during her first time as First Lady in the 1990s.

**Exercise 3.** *Peruse the given abstract and select the word from the box below that best completes each sentence.*

where • that • that • where • who • where • that • who  
 where • that • if • who • where • which • that

### Pan's Labyrinth: Child's Fairy Tale Provide Refuge in War

1. "It is an ancient labyrinth" the housekeeper explains to young Ofelia ... has wandered off and discovered the overgrown stone gate. 2. Her mother is too sound asleep to see the tiny fairy ... alights on Ofelia's shoulder. 3. Something beckons and she follows ... into the labyrinth ... a stone staircase has appeared. 4. She tiptoes down as it spirals into a deep chamber ..., to her amazement, she finds herself face to face with a creature – half man, half goat. 5. "I have been known by many names," he answers in an ancient, forgotten accent, "names ... are remembered only by the trees." 6. It all comes from the imagination of writer-director Guillermo del Toro, ... hedges his answer to the question of whether the world within the labyrinth is simply Ofelia's fantasy. 7. If I made it a happy 'singing chipmunk, bluebird singing' kind of place then, yes, you could say she escapes to that; but she's actually finding a place ... she can deal with the realities

outside and within herself. 8. You can see the toughness of the civil war and the fantasy, ... are two separate worlds. 9. Ofelia reads from the magical book ... the faun gave her: "use the chalk to draw a doorway on the wall of your room." 10. Beyond that doorway is one of the three dangerous tasks ... he has set for her to prove that she is worthy to rejoin her father at the throne of the underworld. 11. The thing about 'Pan' was that we have the goat image to go with on that, so (director) Guillermo del Toro said it would be a good thing ... I had a look at farm animals to see how their hind quarters move and the things like that. 12. There are a couple of times in the movie ... you can see I do a kind of shudder ... works its way up my back. 13. Jones also plays the 'pale man' ... menaces Ofelia on one of her fantastic adventures. 14. I think this is a very intimate moment of humanity ... we need to concern ourselves with this sort of spiritual questions.

**Exercise 4.** Match the parts of the given complex sentences and translate them.

|          |   |          |  |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| <b>1</b> | That's a disease that ...   | <b>a</b> | ... they have for the artist, for the music, for me.   |
| <b>2</b> | Janet Jackson is celebrating a music career that ...  | <b>b</b> | ... is trying to balance school life with work life and with her parents.  |
| <b>3</b> | There are moments when ...  | <b>c</b> | ... lack basic services and infrastructure.  |
| <b>4</b> | And that just shows you the love, it shows me the love that ...   | <b>d</b> | ... has high illiteracy rates can attain prosperity.   |
| <b>5</b> | The visit to Africa by singer-actress Madonna has helped focus attention on the millions of children in the developing world who ...      | <b>e</b> | ... causes kidney failure.   |
| <b>6</b> | The Malawian government gave tentative approval for Madonna to adopt a one-year-old Malawian child, whose ...                             | <b>f</b> | ... it's made me want to cry, because they don't speak the language, and yet they know every word to the songs.  |
| <b>7</b> | The president said no nation that ...   | <b>g</b> | ... is struggling to manage time between himself, his kids and his ex-wife.                                      |
| <b>8</b> | Earlier fears that high energy prices and rising interest rates might push the economy into recession have given way to optimism that ... | <b>h</b> | ... has culminated today with the signing of the protocol on Moscow's accession to the World Trade Organization. |

|    |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 9  | We have been in the process of difficult and elective work, five years of intense effort, which ... | i | ... spans more than 20 years, from her album “Control” in 1986 to her upcoming release, “20 Years Old.” |
| 10 | 72 percent of Africans live in slums, most of which ...   | j | ... mother died after childbirth.   |
| 11 | We have a divorced dad who ...  | k | ... the current economic slow-down will be mild.  |
| 12 | We have a student who ...   | l | ... have been orphaned by poverty, conflict and AIDS.   |

**Exercise 5.** *Make complex sentences with attributive clauses from the sentences below.*

Examples: Greg’s sister is a police officer. She is fond of comedies. →  
*Greg’s sister, who is a police officer, is fond of comedies.*

The only building founded here in 201 was an old church. → *The only building that was founded here in 201 was an old church.*

1. ... we are a little naïve about the vast amount of information gathered about us today. 2. Can you give us any examples of future technology used to gather information about people? 3. ... the information held within the phone can identify you, it can identify the types of things you’re interested in or maybe the type of coffee you like in the morning when you go to the café bar on your way to work. 4. One of the things I would like to talk about is the graffiti scene emerging and been emerging in Barcelona. 5. Winfrey referred repeatedly to her own impoverished childhood. She said the student’s stories are her own story and the opening of the school was the culmination of a lifelong dream. 6. The organizations that monitor the game population are now changing the rules to prohibit the use of certain technologies to make hunters rely more on what they used to rely on in the past – skill and woods craft. 7. Born on May 11, 1904 in the town of Figueres, Spain, Salvador Dali loved his picturesque hometown. It was the frequent subject of his painting. 8. We looked at 155 of our recipients. A survey shows 75 percent of them had found a better job with an average salary increase of over \$4,800 a year. 9. We can begin to tell radio stations streaming online what we like and what we don’t like. 10. People like to bow hunt. They are more interested in getting closer to the animal and the techniques involved in the hunt. 11. Road crews are loading trucks with sand and anti-freeze chemicals. They will apply them to icy roadways as needed in the hours ahead. 12. It is going to help me with transportation, getting back and forth to work, and with my family chores I need to get done and taking my son to basketball practices, swimming lessons. 13. Ivan Smith – another Baltimore man – is getting a car. 14. There is no other country allowed 46 or 47 million people to be uninsured.

**Exercise 6.** *Find the clauses and define their types (subject, predicative, object, attributive). Support your choice with relevant arguments.*

1. People need to realize that the face of hunger is a single woman, raising two kids, who has a job. 2. Professor W. James Gauderman says it can be hazardous for children who live and play close to the highway. 3. What these middle-aged men are doing is they are all shaving their heads and donning things like lime green jackets. 4. For these young adults, it is a great way to find love with someone who shares their heritage. 5. What makes it possible for Rock and Smith to have such confidence is a program called Vehicles for Change. 6. I suppose the whole point is that you can't really switch your cell phone off. 7. Dali was outspoken, making outlandish statements, such as none of his teachers were competent enough to give him exams, which had him expelled from the San Fernando School of Fine Arts in 1926. 8. People can get married here in shopping malls that were built a few years ago. 9. What this bill would do would be to allow states to subsidize people through small businesses, and pay some of the premiums, and to improve public systems, such as Medicaid. 10. Winfrey hopes the school will change the way women are perceived in South Africa and that the young girls educated here will go on to be their country's future leaders. 11. That same picturesque geography and sense of a separate world is what brings thousands of tourists to Dogon villages every year. 12. As Congress looks for ways to cut the federal government's spending, advocates for the poor say, there should be no reduction in the government's support for programs that combat poverty. 13. With their 'never say die' attitude, you can be sure these ghost tourists will be back again. 14. Cos-cha is one of the so-called "made cafes" where waitresses dress in scanty black maid's outfits with white aprons, black net stockings and lacy white headbands. 15. People are too busy with paying jobs to perform the maintenance, she says.

**Exercise 7.** *Give proper and full answers to the following questions.*

1. Who was the first to shoot a movie? 2. Which is the highest mountain peak in Asia? 3. Whose prophecy was not believed in until Atlantis had sunk? 4. What do you call a process when the force of attraction moves bodies towards the center of a celestial body? 5. Has there ever been a moment in your life when you longed for something? 6. Have you ever danced such a dance as Latino Americans perform? 7. Have you ever been to the places where famous people have lived, eaten or slept? 8. Do you feel resentment that nobody wants to talk to you? 9. Can you name any reasons why people are happy or sad?

**Exercise 8.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Гурия – маленькая девочка с темными глазами, которая лежит в тени своего дома на кровати, сделанной из веревок, и ждет, когда папа вернется с работы. 2. Гурия не может ни говорить, ни ходить. Ее кисти – если их так можно назвать – согнуты и дрожат. 3. Ее отец зарабатывает гроши и говорит, что он сделает все, что в его силах, для Гурии, пока он жив. 4. Во многом соседская девочка такая же, как и Гурия, если не учитывать тот факт, что она выглядит так, как будто страдает от боли. 5. Многие дети в деревне Джадугуда находятся в подобном состоянии. Государственная корпорация, несущая ответственность за громадный уранодобывающий комплекс, который занимает большую часть деревни, настаивает на своей непричастности. 6. Среди деревьев есть придорожная святыня в честь богини Ранкини, местного божества, чье провидение (realm) распространяется лишь на Джадугуду. 7. Люди, живущие в деревне, уповают на свою богиню или на знахарей. 8. С возвышенности святыни открывается широкий обзор и можно увидеть жителей деревни, копающихся в самодельном колодце в поисках воды. 9. В каждом ведре, которое они достают на поверхность, вязкая грязь. 10. Неподалеку находится плотина, за которой лежат миллионы тонн шлама и отходов из урановых шахт. 11. А в реке, которая протекает через Джадугуду, видно, как жители деревни моют овощи. 12. Выше по течению вода из реки смешивается с грязным стоком добывающего рудника, у которого не установлено никаких знаков, предупреждающих о загрязнении. 13. Точно также нет знаков и на грузовиках, вывозящих урановую руду с рудников или ввозящих ядерные отходы со всей Индии на захоронение. 14. В далеком 1998 году, когда Индия заявила об успешном тестировании термоядерной установки в пустынях северо-западной части страны, люди, проживающие в Джадугуде, выходили на улицы, чтобы отпраздновать эту новость. 15. Ведь Джадугуда, в которой нет туристических достопримечательностей, производит уран для всей Индии. 16. Многие в деревне, кто гордился ядерными достижениями своей страны, теперь говорят, что пора стране начать делать больше для них; предоставить должное медицинское обслуживание и компенсационные выплаты. 17. Люди подозрительно относятся к чужакам, которые постоянно задают вопросы. 18. Опрос показал, что приблизительно у одной из пяти женщин, живущих рядом с рудником, за последние пять лет произошел выкидыш либо мертворождение. 19. В судебном производстве, инициированном местными активистами против UCIL – дочерней компании Министерства ядерной энергетики и правительства Индии, было отказано после того, как компания инсинуировала, что причиной всему явились низкая санитарная культура, питание и злоупотребление алкоголем. 20. Поэтому теперь можно встретить много таких детей, как мальчик, чинящий велосипеда, на которых он никогда не сможет прокатиться, потому что в возрасте девяти лет его ноги внезапно начали изгибаться и ломаться.

**Exercise 9.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Путешественники блуждали по лесу несколько и дней и в конце концов забрались в такие заросли, где только волки и водились. 2. На их свадьбу пришло множество родственников невесты, большинство из которых жених видел в первый раз. 3. Моя лучшая подруга Китти, которая училась со мной в одном классе, недавно выпустила свой первый детективный роман. 4. Джемс действительно смог найти выход из этого лабиринта за пять минут, что стало неожиданностью для всех присутствующих. 5. Существует точка зрения, что образование погружает человека в прошлое, настоящее и будущее культуры. 6. Чертежи, которые дал нам инженер, помогли нам понять задачу лучше. 7. У каждого человека бывают такие моменты, когда его жизнь неожиданно переходит на другую скорость. 8. Дети, которые живут в деревне, обычно уже в раннем возрасте начинают помогать своим родителям ухаживать за животными. 9. На церемонии последнего школьного звонка выпускники благодарили своих учителей, чей труд важен и благороден. 10. Девушку тревожило расставание с родным городом, далёкие огни которого уже растаяли в тумане. 11. Сняв дубленку, которая была сильно поношена и промокла от влажного снега, гость протянул хозяину руку. 12. Маленький разбойник швырял камнями в ворон, которые с громким карканьем разлетались в стороны. 13. Она решила обратиться за помощью к старому другу, порядочность и преданность которого были проверены временем. 14. В тени деревьев, которые росли по берегам водоема, спасались от нестерпимой жары многочисленные дикие животные. 15. Человек, который не понимает музыку, считает ее неживой и неинтересной. 16. Тяжелые капли дождя, которые громко и отрывисто стучали по стеклу, не давали заснуть. 17. В небольшой комнате с низким потолком, куда не могли попасть посторонние, царил творческий беспорядок.

**Exercise 10.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. В наследство от предыдущих поколений человеку досталось убеждение, что люди от рождения равны и с ними надо обходиться одинаково. 2. Через десять минут, в течение которых исчезали луч за лучом, тусклый свет зари стал ярко-красным. 3. Поэтесса Лариса Рубальская, которая тонко чувствует жизнь во всем её проявлении, написала немало удивительных стихов. 4. Настоящее – это реальность, которая создается человеком на протяжении всей его жизни. 5. Пруд, в котором плавали белые лебеди, был обнесён высоким частоколом. 6. Игуану, которая считается экзотическим животным, иногда можно увидеть в зоомагазинах или зоопарках. 7. Пугачевский бунт, о котором написал Пушкин в повести «Капитанская дочка»,

превысил по своим масштабам все предшествующие крестьянские войны. 8. Молодой художник получил свою первую премию за пейзаж, который он рисовал в осеннем лесу. 9. Траулер – это морское рыболовное судно, предназначенное для ловли рыбы и её первичной обработки. 10. Здешний плодово-ягодный питомник, который был создан еще в прошлом веке, известен своими экологическими программами. 11. Любовь к сыну, которая внушала старой женщине надежду на скорую встречу с ним, придавала ей силы жить. 12. Гарри нес два чемодана, оба из которых были сделаны из натуральной кожи. 13. Они вспоминают свой медовый месяц на Карибских островах всякий раз, когда слышат эту мелодию. 14. Периодическая таблица Менделеева, которая была создана во второй половине девятнадцатого века, открыла новую эру во многих областях науки. 15. Кто-нибудь знает причину, почему мужчины любят смотреть спортивные программы? 16. Моя собака и кошка не могут жить друг без друга, что очень удивительно. 17. Перед ними расстилалась бескрайняя степь, которая была покрыта яркой свежей зеленью.

**Exercise 11.** *Compose your own complex sentences with attributive clauses from the words below. Ask your group to translate them.*

Model: *It is not what he says that annoys me but the way in **which** he says it.*

1. man ... who 2. dress ... which 3. scientist ... whose 4. house ... such as  
5. snow ... that 6. letter ... where 7. life ... when 8. question ... whether 9. news ... how  
10. motive ... why

**Exercise 12.** *Compose a short story to which one of the given proverbs will make a heading. Find a proper place for at least 5 complex sentences with different attributive clauses.*

1. A man is known by the company he keeps.
2. Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know.
3. Drive the nail that will go.
4. He that is full of himself is very empty.
5. Everything comes to him who waits.
6. It is a long lane that has no turning.
7. Money often unmakes the men who make it.
8. None so deaf as those that won't hear.
9. That which one least anticipates soonest comes to pass.
10. The mill cannot grind with the water that is past.



## 2.5 Adverbial clause

### Theoretical Part

1. An adverbial clause is a subordinate clause that functions as an adverbial modifier of the main clause. Adverbial clauses qualify the action, the process, the state expressed in the main clause (time, cause, manner, etc.).

Whenever I meet Amanda, she is always cheerful as a lark. →

Когда бы я ни встретила Аманду, она всегда жизнерадостна и весела. →

**When** is Amanda cheerful as a lark? – Whenever I meet her.

**Когда** Аманда жизнерадостна и весела? – Когда бы я ни встретила ее.

2. Depending on their meaning we differentiate the following types of adverbial clauses: time clauses, conditional clauses, purpose clauses, reason clauses, result clauses, concessive clauses, place clauses, clauses of manner and clauses of comparison.

| Type                    | Question answered   | Example  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Time                    | When? Since when?<br>How long?  | The team had fallen behind by ten points <b>before they were able to figure out the opponent's defense.</b>        |
| Condition               | Under what conditions?  | Children were permitted into the hall, <b>provided they sat at the back.</b>                                       |
| Purpose                 | Why? What for? For what purpose?  | The lecturer finished his lecture five minutes early <b>so that the students could come and ask him questions.</b> |
| Reason/<br>cause        | Why does it happen?<br>What was the reason for doing this? What caused this?  | The children got <b>so</b> little encouragement from their parents <b>that they did poorly in school.</b>          |
| Result                  | What is the result of the action? What are the consequences of the situation? | A key piece of equipment broke down with the result <b>that the laboratory session had to be cancelled.</b>        |
| Concession/<br>contrast | Why is this unexpected/<br>surprising?  | <b>Although crocodiles are inactive for long periods,</b> on occasion they can run very fast indeed.               |

|                       |                    |  |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| Place                 | Where? From where? | Garlic is a plant that grows <b>wherever there is a warm climate</b> .                                   |
| Manner/<br>comparison | How? In what way?  | The service engineer made the centrifuge of our washing machine move <b>in the way we wanted it to</b> . |

3. The Adverbial Clause can be connected to the main clause in two ways:  
a) by using conjunctions and connectives

| Type                             | Conjunctions and connectives  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Time clauses                     | when; whenever; while; as; after; before; as soon as; as long as; since; till; until  |
| Conditional clauses              | if; in case; supposing that; suppose that; unless; provided that; providing that; on condition that                         |
| Purpose clauses                  | so that; so; in order that; so as to; lest  |
| Reason/ cause clauses            | since; because; as; for   |
| Result clauses                   | so; so... that; such ... that   |
| Concessive/ contrast clauses     | although; though; in spite of the fact that; even though; despite the fact that; whoever; however; whatever; no matter what |
| Place clauses                    | where; wherever; anywhere; everywhere; whereas; as far as; as near as   |
| Clauses of manner/<br>comparison | as; as if; as though; like  |

b) asyndetically

**Had we checked the equipment carefully**, I'm sure the experiment would have been successful.

Если бы мы тщательно проверили оборудование, я уверен, что эксперимент бы удался.

4. It should be born in mind that many conjunctions can be homonymous with adverbs, prepositions, and pronouns.

She hasn't heard from him **since** they divorced (a conjunction).

Она не получала от него известий с тех пор, как они развелись.

Many things have changed **since** then (a preposition).

Многое изменилось с тех пор.

The puppy had its last meal four hours ago and it hasn't eaten anything **since** (an adverb).

Щенок ел четыре часа назад в последний раз, и с тех пор он ничего не ел.

5. When an adverb clause begins the sentence, a comma is used to separate the two clauses. When the adverb clause finishes the sentence, there is no need for a comma.

**Because attitudes shape behavior,** psychologists want to find out how opinions are formed.

Astronomers do not have sufficient information to determine **when the solar system was created.**

Потому что отношения формируют поведение, психологи хотят выяснить, как формируются мнения.

У астрономов недостаточно информации, чтобы установить, когда была создана Солнечная система.

### Language Focus

**Exercise 1.** *In the following sentences find adverbial clauses and define its type.*

The Smithsonian's National Zoo in Washington D.C.

1. A new kind of animal-themed attraction has captivated visitors since The Smithsonian's National Zoo was opened this past November. 2. In spite of the fact that the zoo's Speedwell Foundation Conservation Carousel looks like any ordinary merry-go-round, it is special in two ways. 3. First, it's solar powered; one of only two carousels in the world which run on sunlight. 4. Chuck Fillah, the zoo's associate director of planning, says the idea of solar power came about because the zoo wanted to send a message about conservation. 5. She pointed at the rooftop where they had installed 162 solar panels. 6. "Each one generates so many watts of electricity," says Fillah, "that the power generated during the day by the sun runs the carousel." 7. Excess energy captured by the solar panels is routed to the zoo's grid so that it can power lights for the buildings and animal exhibits. 8. "I think it's great that it's solar-powered as it shows that you don't need all this technology to have a fun ride," says one of the young visitors. 9. The carousel's other special feature is the 56 hand-carved and painted figures that represent creatures living in exhibits at the zoo or at its research facility. 10. Chuck Fillah says they put the animals together in grasslands, oceans, desert and forest as if they were in their usual habitats." 11. "I think that will be really cool if it brings awareness to the animals," says Fiona, another young visitor. 12. "And we get to see what animals are endangered and maybe we can look in a little deeper and see how we can help those animals." 13. Although children are enjoying themselves, they are, nevertheless, learning what the conservation message is all about. 14. When they go away they may be thinking about something they learned here.

**Exercise 2.** *Peruse the given statements and choose the correct subordinating conjunction to fill the space at the beginning of the adverb clause.*

in spite of the fact that • so that • since • provided that  
 due to the fact that • because • for • when • such...that • as  
 until • if • although • like • where

1. ... the World Health Organization has stated, an estimated 10 percent of people in Sierra Leone are living with a disability. 2. ... Sheka Conteh saw the police were hiring disabled people, he jumped at the opportunity to apply. 3. ... he is a disabled person, it has been a challenging journey for him to find employment. 4. "I've faced a lot of discrimination, but I've started to see positive changes, ... it is now minimizing, especially in areas of employment," he said. 5. Francis Munu, the inspector general of the Sierra Leone police, says, ... the Disability Act was passed in 2011, providing employment for those with disabilities has become a priority for the police force. 6. He says they need to engage people and communities ... people can have trust and confidence in the police. 7. "Those with disabilities bring ... a different face to the job ... people understand that policing is not just about using force all the time," he explained. 8. ... none of the disabled officers are currently working on the street that could happen in the future, says Munu. 9. "We are going to develop our plans ... we change the way people perceive disability issues and even the way disabled perceive themselves. 10. So ... they see some of their colleagues being gainfully employed, then they are also motivated to work hard at school and try to invest in themselves," he said. 11. ... police force hirings are a step in the right direction, more needs to be done. 12. Kabba Franklyne Bangura, president of the Sierra Leone union on disability issues, hopes things will now start to move at a quicker pace ... 95 percent of those with disabilities in Sierra Leone are unemployed. 13. ... the disabled are given the opportunity, they can make progress in any job sector ... they are qualified to work. 14. "The advice I can give is any opportunity that comes their way, let them grab it and make good use of it ... I have done," Shekah Conteh says.

**Exercise 3.** *Match the parts of the given complex sentences and translate them.*

|          |   |          |  |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| <b>1</b> | Dr Chan adjusted the overhead projector so ...      | <b>a</b> | ... because he wanted to improve his intonation. |
| <b>2</b> | Kelly managed to pass the Putonghua examination ... | <b>b</b> | ... we were unable to carry out the experiment.  |

|    |   |   |  |
|----|---|---|--|
| 3  | Mark joined the English Drama Club ...                              | c | ... so he went to see his tutor to ask for advice.                       |
| 4  | Since the students had successfully completed their exams, ...      | d | ... Carrie regularly took part in the ELC's Big Mouth Corner.            |
| 5  | Peter was having problems with mathematics, ...                     | e | ... she is always overlooked in the annual promotion exercise.           |
| 6  | As she wanted to practice her spoken English,                       | f | ... even though she hadn't spoken the language for over two months.      |
| 7  | Although the computer malfunctioned, ...                            | g | ... their parents rewarded their efforts by giving them a trip to Paris. |
| 8  | David was so busy with his final-year project ...                   | h | ... as long as the government provides sufficient funding.               |
| 9  | The universities will probably accept the proposal ...              | i | ... that the students would be able to see the chart more clearly.       |
| 10 | Even though Maggie has received consistently excellent ratings, ... | j | ... that he couldn't take part in extra-curricular activities.           |

**Exercise 4.** *Read the following sentences and say whether the words in bold are conjunctions, prepositions or adverbs.*

1. I shall not go **unless** the weather is fine. 2. When we first met, we had a row, and we have rowed frequently ever **since**. 3. The words tumbled out **so** fast that I could barely hear them. 4. She is responsible **for** the efficient running of their department. 5. **Where** people were concerned, his threshold of boredom was low. 6. **As** she grew older, she kept more to herself. 7. The problem was finally, **though** not conclusively, identified as a severely pinched nerve. 8. She had a sort of breakdown some years ago, and **since** then she has been very shy. 9. He felt guilty, **for** he knew that he bore a share of responsibility for Fanny's death. 10. Just **where** is all this leading us? 11. As bad money drives out good, **so** does bad art drive out the good. 12. I like him. **Though** he makes me angry sometimes. 13. They say nothing **unless** a mere "yes, Sir" or "no, Madam". 14. People began looking across to see **where** the noise was coming from. 15. Delegates were delighted, **since** better protection of rhino reserves will help protect other rare species. 16. She has suffered from depression **since** she was sixteen. 17. This is no party question, **for** it touches us not as Liberals or Conservatives, but as citizens. 18. You will be informed of its progress, slow **though** that may be. 19. It tasted **as** grape juice but not as sweet.

**Exercise 5.** *In most of the lines in the following text, there is an unnecessary word. For questions 1-26, find the unnecessary words and write them on the lines provided. If you think a line contains no unnecessary word, put a tick (✓) next to it.*

| Facebook 'Unfriending' Triggers Real-life Consequences  |  |
|---|--|
| Facebook users, when they decide to unfriend someone, may trigger a series of consequences which reach beyond cyberspace, according to a new study from the University of Colorado. Though based on 582 survey responses gathered via Twitter, the study found so that 40 percent of people would avoid anyone person who unfriended them on Facebook as if they had quarreled in real life. Since time they were originated, social media websites have been opened a new chapter in human relationships. Whereas in the past friends were an actual physical part of one's social circle, sites like Facebook let users to become friends with people they've never met in the person. Social media websites have also changed the dynamics in interpersonal communication with the result in that traditional face-to-face dialog has been given way to quick online interactions. "Although much people think social networks are for fun," said Christopher Sibona, "but what you do on those sites can have real-world implications." As if it is compared to real-life relationships, the cost of maintaining online relationships is very extremely low, according to Sibona. "In the real world, you have to go see people so that you can maintain face-to-face relationships." Sibona also points out that that real-life friendship often ends by just fading away as long people drift apart. However, an online friendship can come to an abrupt end when one of friend unilaterally declares the friendship is over. "Since then it's done online, there is an air of unreality to it, but in fact there are real-life consequences," Sibona said. After individuals have been being ostracized from a group of friends, because they experience lower moods and feel a sense of reduced self-esteem. "People who are unfriended may face similar psychological effects, because unfriending may be viewed as if a form of social exclusion," Sibona said. "The study makes clear that unfriending is so meaningful that it has any important psychological consequences for those to whom it may occurs." | 0 ✓<br>0 it<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25<br>26<br>27 |

**Exercise 6.** *Find and rectify the mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence.*

1. It was until she had arrived home that she remembered her appointment with the doctor.
2. I couldn't think of a single thing to say before he'd replied

like that. 3. There was so a lot of material to cover that Ivan found it difficult to keep up with his studies. 4. We want to visit a place where is celebrating the New Year. 5. I will let you use my data in condition that you acknowledge my project in your bibliography. 6. Because the number of families with access to the Internet has risen sharply in the past decade, what tends to be overlooked is that many households can't afford the fees for this service. 7. His dog follows after him where he goes. 8. Due to the server crashed, the web site was unavailable and the company lost a lot of money. 9. Though the Constitution was signed, Delaware became the first state to ratify it. 10. The green leaves of the banana trees are as thick that the sunlight cannot pass through. 11. If they acknowledge the benefits of learning English for employment purposes, many scholars are concerned that some students learn English at the expense of their first language. 12. As one person intentionally takes the property of another without legal justification, the crime is called theft. 13. In spite of the fact that it discourages their children from socializing and sleeping, some parents are quite wary of having a computer at home. 14. Some people report that they feel "naked" as if they forget their phones at home. 15. Since it is very popular, many older people do not know how to use the Internet. 16. There were so many books on the subject that Cindy didn't know what to begin. 17. It is very difficult to stop the cultivation of marijuana when it grows well with little care.

**Exercise 7.** *Finish the following main clauses so that you can give proper and full answers to the following questions.*

1. You wouldn't have so many accidents ... (Under what conditions?).
2. It was a mistake to go out without an umbrella ... (Why?).
3. Some teens are using words that used to be found only in text-messages, such as, LOL, BRB, ... (When?).
4. Her new dress fitted her ... (In what way?).
5. It was such an interesting match ... (What is the result of the action?).
6. The farmers managed to gather a bumper crop of corn ... (Why was this unexpected?).
7. Alison smoked thirty cigarettes a day ... (What is the result of the action?).
8. You think that your youngest sister is a loafer ... (What is the reason for thinking so?).
9. I didn't start learning a foreign language ... (Till what time?).
10. (What prevented them from doing this?) ..., they would have put their money in the stock market two weeks before.
11. Susan is working very hard for her final exams at school ... (For what purpose?).
12. Martha put her wedding dress back in the wardrobe ... (What caused this?).
13. The graduate wasn't able to get the job he applied for in Beijing ... (Why did it happen?).
14. Many citizens are dissatisfied with the government ... (How long?).
15. He said he was happy (In what place?).
16. Johan can speak English ... (How?).
17. She wiped her face with the back of her hand and looked ... (Where?).
18. I wouldn't eat fish ... (Unless

what?). 19. (Why is this surprising?) ..., camping trailers are smaller and more compact than travel trailers. 20. It is such a beautiful day today ... (What are the consequences of the situation?).

**Exercise 8.** Use each of the complex sentences below as the model for a new sentence of your own. Ask your group to translate them.

Model: Whenever I look at a mountain, I expect it to turn into a volcano.  
→ Whenever I bite into an apple, I expect a worm to crawl out any minute.

1. They make allegations which, when you analyse them, do not have too many facts behind them. 2. The lecture was boring and irrelevant, with the result that some of the students began to fall asleep. 3. Before the 1700s, when children worked together with adults, childhood as we know it did not exist. 4. While he was working as a clerk, Edison spent much of his time studying the stock ticker. 5. Although the dolphin lives in the sea, it is not a fish – it's a mammal. 6. Due to the fact that the server crashed, the web site was unavailable and the company lost a lot of money. 7. If the government increased the basic rate of income tax to 50 %, the public would be outraged. 8. Many people prefer a PDA to a desk computer despite the fact that the screen size is very small. 9. Many students opt for practical subjects at university because they believe that these courses offer better career prospects. 10. The air whistled around me as I ran down the dark street. 11. Even though he wasn't feeling very well, David was determined to take part in the inter-university athletics meet. 12. The five-cent coin looks very Canadian since it has a picture of a beaver on it. 13. The company conducted a detailed survey in order that it can gauge its clients' views. 14. I am prepared to extend the deadline for the assignment provided that you have a valid reason. 15. Since the first pair of pants did not fit properly, he asked for another pair. 16. There were so many people trying to leave the burning building that the police had a great deal of trouble controlling them. 17. John behaved ungentlemanly at the competition with the result that he was ostracized by the other members of the country club.

**Exercise 9.** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Хотя авиакомпания увеличила стоимость авиабилетов, многие люди все же предпочитают летать на самолетах. 2. Все поле, куда ни взглянешь, было покрыто яркими красками цветущих растений. 3. В суровую зиму, когда все озера в парке замерзают, без заботы людей лебеди могут погибнуть. 4. Чтобы не заблудиться в незнакомом лесу, следует знать приметы.



5. Как только кальций вступает в контакт с водой, он сразу образует гидроксид. 6. Вскоре дети искренно привязались к своей новой няне, потому что узнать ее и не полюбить было невозможно. 7. Она подошла к месту, где они договорились встретиться с Анной, и стала подниматься по каменным ступенькам. 8. Жизнь прекрасна хотя бы потому, что люди могут путешествовать. 9. Он выглядел бодрым, несмотря на то что провел бессонную ночь. 10. Хвойные деревья особенно хороши зимой, когда их раскидистые ветви-лапы покрыты белым чистым снегом. 11. А. Солженицын считал, что сколько во Вселенной существует живых существ, столько в ней и центров. 12. Мой друг поехал в Москву, чтобы поработать над архивами Большого театра. 13. Ларри был так поглощен своим романом, что забыл про обед, который готовился на плите. 14. В воздушно-десантных войсках, где все военнослужащие храбры, трудно удивить кого-либо храбростью. 15. Амур потемнел от осеннего паводка и вздулся, хотя навигация по нему еще не завершилась. 16. Она говорит о Париже так, как будто была там лично. 17. Липа зашумела, как будто над ее ветками жужжал рой пчел.

**Exercise 10.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Для того чтобы предохранить соль от влаги, нужно положить в солонку немного риса. 2. Как ни старалась девушка преодолеть свою депрессию, она была мрачна и молчалива. 3. Больной спал мало, потому что его мучали тягостные, гнетущие сновидения, сопровождающиеся ощущением удушья. 4. Картина была столь дисгармонична, что от нее рябило в глазах. 5. Когда им сказали, сколько будет стоить поездка, они решили остаться дома. 6. Если ты справишься со своими новыми обязанностями, хозяин сделает тебя постоянной домашней прислугой. 7. Ночь была темной, потому что лунный свет не мог пробиться через затянувшие небо тучи. 8. Я отремонтировала свою квартиру в прошлом месяце, поэтому у меня не осталось достаточно денег для отпуска за границей. 9. Пока Ирина находилась на стажировке в Иркутске, письма от нее приходили редко. 10. Старушке столько же хотелось повторить свой рассказ, сколько мне – его слушать. 11. Акации пахли так сильно, что их конфетный запах чувствовался во рту. 12. Солнце, должно быть, скрылось за горизонтом, потому что внезапно стало темно. 13. Вишни в моем саду пропали, потому что мыши за зиму объели всю кору. 14. После того как члены жюри выслушали свидетельские показания, они вынесли приговор. 15. Он не может получить эту работу, пока у него нет пятилетнего стажа вождения автомобиля. 16. Когда студентка возвращалась домой после окончания института, то думала, что едва ли она сможет быть счастлива в маленьком провинциальном городе. 17. Посолите рыбу за 10 минут до жарки, чтобы она не развалилась.

**Exercise 11.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Голос у лектора был негромким и глуховатым, так что многие первокурсники не разобрали вступления. 2. У них была такая свирепая собака, что никто не осмеливался пройти мимо их дома. 3. Не будьте равнодушными, поскольку равнодушие смертельно для человеческой души. 4. Она провела влюбленных в крытую аллею парка, чтобы они могли поговорить, не будучи услышанными или уведенными. 5. Когда охотник отошёл от костра, холодный воздух охватил его со всех сторон. 6. Пока они были в отпуске, они позволили своей почте накапливаться в почтовом отделении. 7. Она была в шубе, хотя день был очень тёплый. 8. Мне пришлось на время остановиться, так как я уже не мог следить за дорогой. 9. У него такой голос, как будто у него ангина. 10. Дети в начальной школе так ещё простодушны, что они не понимают басню, если в ее конце нет морали. 11. Соловей свистел так нежно и тонко, как будто он играл на флейте. 12. Люди на вечеринке беспокоились о Джанет, потому что никто не знал, куда она ушла. 13. Теперь там, где когда-то шла война, колышется море ржи. 14. Порыв штормового ветра налетел с той стороны, откуда его никто не ждал. 15. Юный балагур так испугался, увидев перед собой незнакомого человека, что не мог произнести ни единого слова. 16. Подготовка семян к посеву заканчивалась к тому времени, как трактористы вспахивали поле. 17. Наш учитель химии так объяснил эксперимент, что сразу стало понятно.

**Exercise 12.** *Rewrite the following text turning the given sentences into complex sentences, each with an adverbial clause. You can rearrange or add words in the sentence to make it sound better, but only if it's necessary.*

Model: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, better known as ALS, is a rare but devastating neuromuscular condition with no known cure which is nearly always fatal.

—► Though amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, better known as ALS, is a rare disease, it is still a devastating neuromuscular condition. Moreover it is nearly always fatal because there is no known cure for it.

### Eating Colorful Produce May Help Prevent ALS

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, better known as ALS, is a rare but devastating neuromuscular condition with no known cure which is nearly always fatal. However, a new study in the *Annals of Neurology* suggests preventing the para-

lyzing disease might be as simple as eating a diet of brightly-colored fruits and vegetables. ALS is believed to result, in part, from damage to motor neurons in the brain and spinal cord. For reasons not fully understood, corrosive oxygen molecules, called free radicals, overwhelm the body's cell maintenance and repair systems, inflicting irreversible damage on the nerve cells, causing progressive, and eventually total, paralysis. Eating brightly-colored fruit and vegetables, such as red peppers, carrots and kale, which are rich in anti-oxidants, may head off or slow the development of ALS, according to Alberto Ascherio, professor of nutrition at Harvard University's School of Public Health in Boston, Massachusetts.

Bright red, orange and green produce contains natural compounds known as carotinoids, in particular beta-carotene and lutein, which are known to counter the harmful effects of oxidative stress. "So, if it is true that carotinoids could reduce the risk, there is the possibility that it could also slow the disease process in people who have the disease; we don't know that yet," Ascherio says. "But we are trying to find clues about things that may help people with the disease." Ascherio and his colleagues analyzed data on one million people who took part in five large studies which tracked changes in their health as they aged. Information on the volunteers came from the National Institutes of Health's Diet and Health study, the Cancer Prevention Study, the Multi-ethnic Cohort, the Health Professionals Follow-Up Study and the Nurses' Health Study.

About 1,000 of the participants eventually developed ALS. "We found that the group of people with the highest level of carotenoid intake had about a 25 percent lower risk of developing and dying of ALS," Ascherio says. Researchers also found that study participants who consumed the most carotenoid-rich foods tended to exercise more and eat foods containing a lot of vitamins C and E. However, investigators found that those vitamins did not reduce the risk of ALS.

ALS is also known as Lou Gehrig's Disease, after the famed American baseball player who was diagnosed with the disease in 1939.

**Exercise 13.** *Also, try writing your own complex sentences using different subordinating conjunctions. For additional practice, use new vocabulary from a recent class.*

**Exercise 14.** *Compose such a story that you can finish it with the following proverb: "While there is life there is hope." Find a proper place for at least 5 complex sentences with adverbial clauses.*

### 3. REVISION

**Exercise 1.** Read the text based on the article “Empowering Employees with Disabilities” written by June Soh on March 19, 2014 (voanews.com). Match the clause in italics with its name.

|    |   |   |                      |
|----|---|---|----------------------|
| 1  | It is widely known <i>that lifelong intellectual disabilities often can hinder a person's ability to acquire skills or get a job.</i>                                     | a | Clause of Purpose    |
| 2  | The people <i>who run the Wildflour catering company near Washington, D.C.</i> know that.   | b | Clause of Cause      |
| 3  | The effort they made is <i>that they hire people with disabilities.</i>   | c | Compound Sentence    |
| 4  | The company gives its employees marketable skills, <i>so that they can send them home with more than just a paycheck.</i>   | d | Clause of Place      |
| 5  | Philippe Keefe says <i>he is able to do many things</i> , “I cut red potatoes, I do some cilantro, I peel carrots, I grate carrots, I cut peppers ...”                    | e | Clause of Comparison |
| 6  | Kerry O’Brien loves to cook. She says, “It is like a dream job <i>because I’d love to be a chef one day.</i> ”  | f | Clause of Time       |
| 7  | O’Brien and Keefe work at Wildflour, a café and catering business in Chantilly, Virginia, <i>where more than half of the 70 employees have intellectual disabilities.</i> | g | Subject Clause       |
| 8  | Alberto Sangiorgio, Wildflour's general manager, says, “ <i>When the process comes to an end</i> , they are capable to work at any restaurants like everybody else.”      | h | Appositive Clause    |
| 9  | <i>Although the employees make minimum wage – \$7.50 an hour</i> , Wildflour offers them time off for illness and vacation.   | i | Predicate Clause     |
| 10 | Fernanda Rodriguez says, “I think that they teach me more <i>than I teach them</i> . They are very positive, they are very affectionate.”                                 | j | Object Clause        |
| 11 | Richard Harrison is a regular at Wildflour café. He says the food is wonderful, <i>but that's not the only reason he comes here.</i>                                      | k | Descriptive Clause   |
| 12 | “I appreciate the approach <i>that the restaurant has taken</i> in hiring those people,” he said.   | l | Clause of Concession |

**Exercise 2.** Read the text based on the Steve Baragona’s article “Scientists Hear Earliest Echoes of Big Bang” of March 17, 2014 (voanews.com). Define the kind of the clauses in italics.

1. Scientists say they have discovered evidence of the “dynamite” *that caused the Big Bang*. 2. They examined the background radiation of the universe, working at a radio telescope at the South Pole, *where the air is dry and there is little human interference*. 3. The new research provides the first solid evidence *that the universe went through an extraordinary growth spurt in its first brief moments of being*, a period called inflation. 4. *What was driving that exponential expansion is unknown*, but experts say this new evidence offers a long-sought link between gravity, *which acts on everything we can see*, and quantum mechanics, *which governs the subatomic realm*. 5. *Although much of current astrophysics rests on the assumption that inflation happened*, the evidence has been lacking. 6. And it wasn’t clear *that the signal would be detectable nearly 14 billion years after the fact*. 7. The discovery of gravity waves means scientists can study the force behind inflation, *which might well have been the dynamite behind the Big Bang*. 8. *Why this discovery is exciting* is because inflation does require *that there’s some new fundamental physics beyond the four forces we know about*. 9. The new evidence has not yet been published in a peer-reviewed journal. Experts *who have seen the research* said *it was compelling, but that other scientists will need to confirm it*. 10. *If it does stand up to scrutiny*, it opens up an exciting new area of research. 11. “It’s *as if someone was around at the time of inflation and sent us a telegram encoded in gravitational waves*, which then got transcribed on the sky. 12. In the forthcoming years, *what the scientists are hoping will happen* is, they’ll actually be able to read what this telegram is telling them.

**Exercise 3.** Read people’s opinions of the Red Earth Festival, the popular event in Oklahoma City. Find and name the types of clauses they use in speech.

“What a person is supposed to be doing in a chicken dance is imitating the mating dance of a prairie chicken. We dance to celebrate life. You are happy that you are alive. You dance on mother earth so that your people will be more fertile and produce more children.”

“When you put your regalia – your traditional outfit – on, you are dressing up your spirit. And when you get out on the dance floor, the drum, the singing, it makes your spirit dance. So it is not really you out there dancing, it’s your spirit.”

“The longer hair is porcupine hair. The shorter hair is deer tail, while the feathers on top are eagle feathers. Porcupine is very powerful. If you put it high on your body for honor and respect for that animal, he will then go and help you out. The otter is revered highly by native people because it lives in two different worlds.”

“The dance competition at Red Earth is one of the rare occasions when dancers from America’s northern and southern tribes can be seen together in one venue. You would probably say the northern would slow down on the steps, while the southern speeds up on the steps. You will see the difference where the bustle is.”

“Red Earth Festival is very unique. There is a feel that I do not really feel at other Indian art shows. Red Earth is very mystical somehow I think.”

“The Red Earth Festival is an event that highlights and showcases Native American art and culture. One of the main things we like to do is to share cultures with everybody. So, what is so special about the Red Earth Festival is that it invites people of all cultures to come to the event.”

**Exercise 4.** *Six fragments have been removed from the text below. Choose from fragments A-G the one that is proper for each gap (1-6). There is one unnecessary fragment, so do not use it.*

On March 18, 2014, the statue of a woman in Korean dress sitting next to an empty chair was officially unveiled in Central Park, ...1.... In so doing, the City of Glendale California entered a transnational dispute ...2.... The focus is not so much on the statue as on its subject – a so-called “comfort woman”. The fact is that the Japanese compelled some 200,000 women ...3... during World War II. Most of these women came from Korea, but many were from China, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Taiwan. “The Glendale City Council took a bold step ...4... of the human rights issue,” said Chang Lee, a member of Korea Sister City Assn. “That we want to promote world peace is the reason behind having this statute here,” Lee added. Bok-Dong Kim, a local resident and a former “comfort woman”, thinks it is necessary ...5.... “As a Prime Minister you must apologize for past mistakes, even if they were forged by a former emperor,” she said. The statue had been strongly opposed by a group called the Global Alliance for Historical Truth which members, despite the historical record, insist comfort women were acting on their own accord as prostitutes. They have called on the city to tear down the monument; ...6....

- A however the city has not accepted any of these demands
- B because it took strong leadership to bring about awareness
- C that has soured Japan's relations with South Korea and China
- D where nearly 500 people had gathered to watch
- E to provide sexual services to its soldiers
- F that is progressively becoming fiercer
- G that Japan's prime minister should admit his country's mistake

**Exercise 5.** *Peruse the given statements and select the word from the box below that best completes the sentence.*

where • what • how • which • why • when • who • since  
 whether • and • because • for • otherwise • as if • whoever

1. The orchestra stopped playing ... the couples started drifting from the dance floor to their tables.
2. ... writes and keeps answers in English textbooks gets to a paradise without queuing.
3. It was outrageous enough to be posted on Facebook, but it was actually more outrageous than that, and I felt ... I was about to curl up and die.
4. For many years, the boy was tormented by doubts ... his father committed a suicide or was murdered.
5. Analyst Aaron Bragman says ... Americans shop for a car, they are most concerned about fuel economy.
6. You must have great confidence in your wife; ... your marriage will be a failure.
7. He first saw her in the early sixties in Mexico, ... he came to study Mayan and Aztec civilizations.
8. ... this area is of outstanding natural beauty, the number of people visiting it is limited.
9. The woman told us ... this lawyer was honest and that he could be trusted with delicate questions.
10. Another question is ... has the right to sell Iraq's oil?
11. The guest was trying to understand ... was noble and which was valet.
12. ... the detective whispered in his mother's ear wasn't good news because she started to cry at once.
13. Christine didn't dare to ride the ski lift, ... heights made her head spin.
14. The reason ... flu jabs need repeating every year is that the virus changes.
15. The delegates were satisfied, ... better protection of tiger reserves would help protect other rare species.

**Exercise 6.** *Choose the correct answer.*

1. My grandfather was in Mexico, ....
  - a) but he didn't dare to taste local cuisine;
  - b) and he dared not to taste local cuisine;
  - c) nor did he dare to taste local cuisine.
2. The careless driver crashed into an oncoming lorry; ....
  - a) nevertheless, he knocked down a passer-by;
  - b) besides he knocked down a passer-by;
  - c) although he didn't knocked down a passer-by.

3. It is so wonderful ...
  - a) for your son start to make friends more easily;
  - b) because your son's starting to make friends more easily;
  - c) that your son started to make friends more easily.
4. ... will be of no importance tomorrow.
  - a) What you are feeling tonight ...;
  - b) That you are feeling tonight ...;
  - c) What are you feeling tonight ....
5. What he wanted to hear from his wife was ...
  - a) that she was gone to deliver him a child;
  - b) when she was going to deliver a child to him;
  - c) how was she going to bear a child for him.
6. The trouble with my rooster is ...
  - a) because of it is looking for a fight always;
  - b) what it is always looking for;
  - c) that it is always looking for a fight.
7. The boss wanted his staff to listen carefully to ...
  - a) what he had to inform them about;
  - b) that he had to inform them about new rules;
  - c) the new rules that he had to say them.
8. She couldn't hear her own voice, ...
  - a) such deafening the roar of the waterfall was;
  - b) so deafening was the roar of the waterfall;
  - c) as the roar of the waterfall was deafened her.
9. As soon as they reached the expressway ...
  - a) their car dashed like a whirlwind;
  - b) than their car dashed like a whirlwind;
  - c) when their car dashed like a whirlwind.
10. I came to the conclusion ...
  - a) of which he couldn't be considered for the job;
  - b) why could he not be considered for the job;
  - c) that he couldn't be considered for the job.
11. It was only then that I realized ...
  - a) how much had my words been distorted;
  - b) how my words had been distorted;
  - c) how many times my words had distorted.
12. Sandra seemed to be ignorant of the fact ...
  - a) about what she was thinking aloud;
  - b) that she was thinking aloud;
  - c) she was thinking about.



**Exercise 7.** Match the parts of the given sentences and translate them.

|    |  |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1  | It was a measure of the business problems ...                | a | ... you should pay them a courtesy visit.                           |
| 2  | My father is going to leave Paris tomorrow; ...              | b | ... became immediately known to its ubiquitous principal.           |
| 3  | At least if people are arguing with you, ...                 | c | ... other passengers in the bus began to turn to look at them.      |
| 4  | A calamity is described as an event ...                      | d | ... neither side wanted to lose ground.                             |
| 5  | They found a lot of ceps in the place ...                    | e | ... that her late husband devised a liberal annuity to her.         |
| 6  | The sorrowful wife's only consolation was ...                | f | ... that his parents tried to instill best moral principles in him. |
| 7  | For months he had sought satisfaction in vain ...            | g | ... my mother is going to stay there for two more weeks.            |
| 8  | Whatever any of the pupils in her school did ...             | h | ... where the oaks stood in a becoming grove.                       |
| 9  | The young people had to lower the voices: ...                | i | ... until suddenly, out of the blue, a chance presented itself.     |
| 10 | Although they were on the verge of coming into conflict, ... | j | ... that the factory personnel were still working after 10 p.m.     |
| 11 | If you want to show somebody politeness or respect, ...      | k | ... that causes a great deal of destruction or damage.              |
| 12 | He was well aware of it ...                                  | l | ... they're doing you the courtesy of being interested.             |

**Exercise 8.** Make compound and complex sentences from the sentences below.

Model: I love walking on the beach. I hope to live close to the ocean someday.  
 —> I love walking on the beach; furthermore, I hope to live close to the ocean someday.

1. When they first met, they had a quarrel about a trifle. Since then they have quarreled frequently. 2. The whole point of the interview was as follows. Was he the right person for the advertised position? 3. We looked after the last bus as it disappeared round the corner. It made us sad. 4. He wanted this unrequited love forgotten. His heart wouldn't listen to the voice of reason. 5. Robert Lieber says there is no alternative to America's role in global affairs. It is the only state willing to use so much money and its military power to help other nations. 6. No matter what measures are necessary to win! Citizens believe the United States should take them. 7. The United States were to decrease its role in

international affairs. Most analysts warn, the world could become a more dangerous and less prosperous place. 8. It is recommended that you should put your goals in writing. You should be dedicated to achieving them. 9. Students become independent learners. They can continue to learn after they leave our classes. 10. "McLaren" should continue to work on improving the bolide. It is necessary. 11. Empires run out of money. Then they either run out of the will to fight or they tend to retreat into themselves. 12. The footballer wished he could be younger. Everyone else in his team was half his age. 13. The source should be verified. The journalist had extracted this scandalous information from it. 14. The level of violence has increased. It shows people that they must take urgent action to reduce it.

**Exercise 9.** *In most of the lines in the following text, there is a punctuation mistake. Write the correct punctuation mark in the space provided. If you think a line contains no mistake, put a tick (✓) next to it.*

|  |    |
|--|----|
| A new study indicates, that reducing absenteeism in schools              | 1  |
| may be as simple as providing students with safe drinking water, nev-    | 2  |
| ertheless researchers are not sure why. The study was done at eight      | 3  |
| schools in Cambodia, where the attendance records of more than           | 4  |
| 3,500 students were checked. Half received the safe drinking water       | 5  |
| which was treated with ultraviolet light and not chlorine the other half | 6  |
| did not. What Hunter and his colleagues found was, that children         | 7  |
| without access to clean water were two and a half times more likely      | 8  |
| to be absent. "This was certainly substantially more, than I was ex-     | 9  |
| pecting," he said. Hunter said, that there was no difference in absen-   | 10 |
| teeism during the rainy season. It might be, that during the wet season  | 11 |
| children don't get as thirsty, and there's more water around. The other  | 12 |
| issue is of course children during the wet season may well have been     | 13 |
| kept off school to help with the paddy fields. Now, it may appear ob-    | 14 |
| vious, that providing clean and safe drinking would reduce absentee-     | 15 |
| ism. Not so, said Hunter. "Initially, we did think it might be because   | 16 |
| children drink less contaminated water. And that may well have con-      | 17 |
| tributed but it probably wasn't the main driver." "In one of the         | 18 |
| schools," Hunter said: "the contractor wasn't delivering as much wa-     | 19 |
| ter as he should have done. And we found in the weeks, when he de-       | 20 |
| livered a lot of water absenteeism rates were low and the weeks, that    | 21 |
| he didn't deliver water absenteeism rates were high. So that would be    | 22 |
| too quick, if it was an infectious thing from drinking contaminated      | 23 |
| water." So, the reason remains a mystery and more research is need-      | 24 |
| ed. Perhaps you could say, the students simply had a – thirst for        | 25 |
| knowledge. Hunter laughed and said, "Yes, you could indeed yes."         | 26 |

**Exercise 10.** Read the text and state which clauses are in it in general and specifically (if possible) and explain your choice. Do extra tasks between the paragraphs.

### Fads: Why We Embrace Them

- a) *In all the sentences such punctuation marks as ‘a period’ and ‘a comma’ are missing. Fill them in where necessary, writing new sentences with the capital letter.*

Pop-culture fads come and go experts say fads have different shapes and sizes yet they are quite similar in their life cycle they catch on fast then quickly fade away and while some fads are harmless and fun to adopt others can be costly and even dangerous when they come as the next hot novelty in management education science or medicine

When Joel Best was a child in the late 1950’s every kid in his neighborhood had to have one of those hot new toys known as hula hoops

“The hula hoop was a popular toy in the United States they sold millions of the things they arrived on the scene and disappeared in a period of 4 or 5 months it’s sort of the prototypical fad it involves children it’s expensive and it doesn’t last very long”

As a sociologist Joel Best has always been interested in studying the fad phenomenon the author of *Flavor of the Month: Why Smart People Fall for Fads* says even experts can’t predict what trend or product is significant and what’s just a craze

- b) *Replace all the sentences with the verb ‘to say,’ which introduces the object clauses, with other verbs making necessary changes without altering the context.*

“You can look at history and see all sorts of examples where people guessed really wrong. They can say that something is just a fad, and it turns out to be permanent change. In the 1950s, people said Rock and Roll music will never last. Or the wristwatch, people said the wristwatch is just a fad and of course it turned to be very, very popular and to have lasted for a long time.”

“The 8-track tape recorder or CB radio, things like that, that people at the time thought were going to be important changes, and it was said that they didn’t last very long at all.”

It’s not hard to say how some fads get started, according to Columbia Business Professor Eric Abrahamson. Imitating celebrities is a major reason behind their quick spread. “So a star might wear something, then the people who really follow stars might wear it. It might go down to people who look at the people who really follow stars. Another reason is just that people have a tremendous appetite for modernity and novelty. They are always looking for the next cool nice special thing.”

c) *Choose the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence.*

Abrahamson **says/said** you can see fads almost everywhere. “There **was/has been** recently, what I’d say **was/is** really faddish language among kids. **One kid starts/has started using** a word, then it **will start/starts** spreading and a lot of people **use/are using** the word. You **have/had** fads in medicine, sometimes. For instance, everybody **starts/is starting** diagnosing a particular disease, or using a particular medicine. It **will spread/spreads** from doctor to doctor. There **are/is** the financial fads, for instance, everybody **starts/starting** to buy a certain kind of stock.”

Some highly-touted educational programs and policies **turn/have turned** out to be just fads without lasting value. Abrahamson **says/said** the same **is/being** true for some business and management innovations. “For instance, Quality Control Circles or TQM-Total Quality Management, that largely **comes/come** from the auto industry. When it **will become/becomes** a fad, it **starts/has started** spreading across all kinds [of businesses], so military **is adopting/adopts** it, and even churches **start/starts** adopting Total Quality Management.”

“Something that **worked/works** in the car industry may not very well work in churches. So it **got/gets** over-adopted. Sometimes, it’s purposeful. A CEO might just **need/needed** new marching song, new idea to get the firm going. So sometimes, very deliberately, they’ll pick something even though they **know/have known** it’s a fad, just to get people to focus and to get change in the organization. It **can be/can have been** good but it’s like a dose of caffeine: it **will wear/wears** off and you **will have/have** to jump to another one. So, it’s not clear that **it’s/it’s been** a great way to manage organizations.”

d) *Fill in the necessary words from the box below to complete the sentences in a meaningful way.*

|         |      |      |         |      |      |
|---------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| so      | when | that | as      | when | that |
| because | that | when | because | that |      |

According to sociologist Joel Best, these institutional fads go through the same three stages ... pop-culture fads do, ... they rise and fall. “I call them emerging, surging and purging. In the emerging stage, somebody has an idea. They promote, package it, and it begins to take off. A few people begin to adopt it. Then, the surging stage is ... lots of people begin to climb on the bandwagon. There is often a great deal of excitement at this stage. People don’t want to be left behind. They want to be part of this important new thing. Then, it peaks at some point, and the purging begins. That’s ... people begin to abandon the fad. They decide this really wasn’t worth doing.”

People usually start to abandon institutional fads ... they start costing money rather than serving as an economic stimulus. But Business Professor Eric Abrahamson says they may have already done damage. “Downsizing American corporations, for instance, follows a faddish dynamic. It affects millions of people,

sometimes very severely. None of the research afterwards suggested ... it helped firms. So lots and lots of firms started these mass firings ... other firms were doing mass firings.”

Experts say it's important to acknowledge ... institutional fads occur, ... new programs or management schemes will be approached with caution. They say executives should examine such ideas carefully, and get evidence ... they work before jumping on the bandwagon simply ... everyone else is doing it.

**Exercise 11.** *Insert the punctuation marks into the sentences below.*

1. The woman kept late hours in her work yesterday therefore her children weren't able to wait till she came and went to bed upset. 2. He felt as if the ocean separated him from his past care and welcomed the new era of life which was dawning for him. 3. It is an undeniable fact that September has its own unique character it is both a beginning and an end. 4. Former president Bill Clinton said it was as if somehow school boards “could legislate for differences in algebra or math or reading.” 5. Women are doing the job well this is partly because they are increasingly moving into a man's world. 6. This rapid response team works to prevent the introduction of deadly diseases into the livestock population and stands ready to act if food security is threatened. 7. So the liberal internationalists have altogether too fanciful and exaggerated a notion of what international institutions and ‘global governance’ can achieve in today's world not least because it remains a world of sovereign states. 8. The popularity of raw fish dishes makes it important that the consumers should be aware of the risk of catching helminthes. 9. William Cohen a former U.S. defense secretary has a strong belief about competitiveness with any other country thinking his country offers the best price with the best reliability. 10. Whereas she never openly disagrees with her husband she never hesitates to tell him what is on her mind when they are at home.

**Exercise 12.** *Find and rectify the mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence.*

1. Should THE WEST (A) impose stiffer penalties against Russia, or THAT WILL (B) only make the crisis even more difficult TO RESOLVE (C)? 2. What upsets me most of ALL IS (A) that the police HAVE MADE (B) no attempt TO ADDRESS TO (C) these issues. 3. IT ANNOUNCED (A) over the public-address SYSTEM THAT (B) all flood victims HAD RECEIVED (C) a full measure of aid. 4. The veterinarian gave the dog an injection BEFORE TO OPERATE (A) on it, so that it WILL SLEEP (B) peacefully the whole time and NOT FEEL (C) any pain. 5. Courtesy is used to describe SERVICES THAT (A) are provided FREE OF CHARGE (B) by an organization TO THEIR CUSTOMERS (C). 6. That she felt the NEED IN DIRECTION (A) even in small THINGS WAS (B) the most irritative agent TO HER COLLEAGUES (C).

7. Our CROSSING OVER THE RIVER (A) was an imprudent and perilous JOURNEY, (B) because we heard the crackling of THE ICE (C) beneath our feet. 8. My package is to be delivered the day AFTER TOMORROW; (A) nevertheless, I DOUBT, IF (B) the post-office WILL DO (C) it on time. 9. Shall I remind YOU THAT (A) it was your decision to stay at HOME THAT (B) disposed us of the difficulty CHOOSING (C) a holiday place? 10. No MATTER HOW (A) severely we may criticize conventional MEDICINE, (B) we are conscious of the dangerous side EFFECTS, THAT (C) some herbs have. 11. It is little WONDER THAT (A) grandfather's lawn mower is KAPUT SINCE (B) he hasn't had IT REPAIRS (C) for many years. 12. Many people heard about the viewing of beings from outer SPACE, (A) but hardly anyone KNOW (B) WHETHER (C) extraterrestrials really exist or not. 13. He smokes and DRINKS AND (A) takes DRUGS, (B) and all these addictions WILL BE LED (C) to no good.

**Exercise 13.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. С самого начала детектива ему казалось очевидным, что убийца – это старый садовник. 2. Кристина не успела ответить на телефонный звонок, потому что в ту же минуту раздался стук в дверь. 3. После ужина отдыхающие пошли на пляж, чтобы полюбоваться закатом солнца над морем. 4. Мэнди навела порядок в своей комнате; кроме того, она расставила все книги в своем книжном шкафу в алфавитном порядке. 5. То, как он иногда смотрит на нее, заставляет ее бояться его. 6. Уткнув подбородок в снег, разведчик мучительно соображал, что же ему теперь делать. 7. Подтверждением высокого качества фильма является то, что он получил премию Оскар в 12 номинациях. 8. Дальше все произошло точно так, как Маша мысленно представляла это себе. 9. Они не хотят ехать за границу, но и проводить отпуск в своей стране они тоже не хотят. 10. Что космонавту нужно при работе в открытом космосе, так это не терять хладнокровие. 11. Спустилась ночь, и в старом заброшенном парке, что находился на окраине поселка, умолкли птицы. 12. Всех удивил тот факт, что Эдвард родился в начале 20 века, так как он не выглядел девяностолетним стариком. 13. Что заставляло его нервничать, так это то, согласится ли она выйти за него замуж или уйдет от него в поисках лучшей доли. 14. Это был очень загруженный день, тем не менее он нашел время, что бы забрать племянницу из аэропорта. 15. Сквозь шум метели было слышно, как на дворе при каждом порыве ветра глухо хлопает калитка. 16. Мальчик шевельнулся на траве, отодвинулся, точно острый камень попал ему случайно под локоть.

**Exercise 14.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Натерпишься горя – научишься жить. 2. Их отец хочет исправить все свои ошибки, тем не менее они не спешат дать ему второй шанс. 3. Он скупил все торговые точки в их городке; кроме того, он собирается

выкупить и единственный рынок. 4. Цель нашего мозгового штурма заключается в том, что мы должны выдвигать любые смелые и даже абсурдные гипотезы для объяснения этого феномена. 5. Когда тихонько приоткрыв дверь, мать заглянула в детскую, вид сладко спящих детей сразу успокоил ее. 6. Доктор напомнил нам, что природа с глубокой древности применяется для оздоровления и лечения человека. 7. Потом агроном проследил, чтобы семена кукурузы перед севом протравили. 8. Когда дачники приезжают на свои участки в апреле, они с радостью вдыхают в себя запах пробудившейся земли. 9. Я предпочитаю летать на самолетах, потому что это быстро и дешево, в отличие от моей жены, страдающей от аэрофобии и ненавидящей полеты в механической птице. 10. После раздумий шляпа назвала «Гриффиндор», и Гарри заулыбался. 11. Мы с Эдвином отправились вдвоём вперед, чтобы выбрать подходящее место для привала. 12. Он почти дописал свой новый роман, кроме того, у него есть идея для новой книги. 13. То, что вы не можете смириться с отказом, это ваша беда. 14. Это правда, что она решила бросить колледж и бежать в Лос-Анджелес, чтобы стать актрисой. 15. Девушка сказала своему ухажеру, чтобы он не только не приходил к ней, но также и не смотрел в ее сторону. 16. С небосвода, как будто он весь проржавел за август, непрерывно лили дожди.

**Exercise 15.** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Салют был захватывающим; как жаль, что шоу закончилось так быстро. 2. Около часа Анна бродила у вокзала, куда ее не пускали, так как у нее не было билета. 3. Это изумило всех россиян, что Украина попросила экономическую помощь у европейских стран. 4. неподвижно лежа в своей кровати, Питер вдруг почувствовал, как будто что-то темное и злое поглощает его. 5. На входной двери новостройки висело объявление, которое возвещало: «Аренда торговых площадей». 6. Все списали домашние задания с ответов, в отличие от Бобби, который не знал об ответах и сделал все сам. 7. То, что он сказал ей «сломай ногу, любимая» на самом деле означало «удачи, любимая». 8. Крысы – отвратительные существа; тараканы же ещё более отвратительны. 9. Было решено, что он должен быть первым, кто будет управлять новым реактивным самолётом. 10. Хотя он не хотел признаться в этом даже себе, Лукас знал правду: его жена никогда не вернется к нему. 11. Хотя единороги мифические и несуществующие существа, маленькая девочка попросила своего папу подарить ей одного на день рождения. 12. То, что жизнь на других планетах возможна, будоражит моё воображение. 13. Что противоречит закону, так это то, что трубы металлургического завода все еще выбрасывают густой дым. 14. Наша тема на этой неделе – это то, что писатель О. Генри называл День благодарения единственным днем, который является чисто американским. 15. Джек вдруг испытал такой приступ ярости, что даже в глазах потемнело. 16. Я не говорил по-английски целую вечность, поэтому мне пришлось повторять всё с нуля.

**Exercise 16.** Describe the following picture using at least ten sentences with different clauses.





## 4. ASSESSMENT TASKS

### 4.1. Compound sentence

**Task 1.** *Correct the coordinating conjunction or a set of correlatives to make the sentence sound logical (15 points).*

1. I'm not the one to start the quarrel; you got in first, **for** you have only yourself to blame for it. 2. Russian hockey is a very captivating game; **conversely**, the fans on the stands always shriek with excitement. 3. I need to go to the drug-store to buy some cough medicine; **furthermore**, I'm feeling too sick even to get up. 4. It is very unlikely that he may fall in love with you, **but** you should stop dreaming of him. 5. The Firebird may not peck apples from the apple trees here; **consequently**, they do not belong to it. 6. My first month on the job proved to be very unskillful, **however** my chief told me so. 7. You'll **both** pilot the helicopter with care **and** I'll never fly with you again. 8. There was no news from the battlefield; **incidentally**, the dwellers of the beleaguered town went on hoping. 9. Little Red Riding Hood had some little difficulty in finding her granny's cottage, **henceforth** after speaking with the wolf, she succeeded. 10. The atomic physicist explained the experimental results in simple language, **additionally**, they were easily understood. 11. The black pudding was no good; **otherwise** the customer insisted that the shop assistant should give the money back. 12. The father had much to talk over it with his grown-up son, **on the other hand** they shut themselves up in the garage. 13. The wind tore in fitful gusts; **still** the vessel was rocking itself violently to and fro. 14. Donated blood transfusions may save your life; **similarly** they may also infect you with AIDS or hepatitis. 15. The divorce rate among the newlyweds is very high; **meanwhile**, many young people are not mature enough for such a step.

**Task 2.** *Insert the punctuation marks into the sentences below (15 points).*

1. Henry watches the news Doug makes news. 2. The boy didn't do his History homework consequently his father punished him. 3. The policeman wanted to take more pictures of the locus delicti but it had got too dark. 4. The naughty girl didn't want to go for a walk nor did she want to play with her toys. 5. The crossword puzzle was difficult but I finally guessed all the answers. 6. There was a good deal of hesitating among the potholers but they were clearly curious, and finally they agreed to go into the cavern. 7. The lack of childcare provisions made it hard for single mothers to work therefore Sally had to ask her mother to babysit. 8. The tourists could either choose the walking tour of the Moscow Kremlin or they could go to the Kolomna Kremlin. 9. He became the symbol of Greek unification so in his downfall he was up again. 10. The farmer had much to do that spring morning nevertheless he lay in bed till late.

**Task 3.** Find and rectify the mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence (15 points).

1. In spite of HER SEEN (A) the film long AGO, THEY (B) could discuss it with HER, FOR (C) she remembered it very well. 2. The most significant components in STEEL ARE (A) carbon and IRON: THE FIRST (B) is chemically joined WITH IRON (C). 3. Megan studied HARDLY (A) for the test; UNDOUBTEDLY, SHE (B) passed with HIGH MARKS (C). 4. The herdsman didn't know WHAT (A) had happened TO (B) the cattle; NOR HAD (C) anyone. 5. The local soccer team WON (A) their first MATCH, HOWEVER (B) they wished they HAD TRAINED (C) by a more experienced coach. 6. Elizabeth was very merry and TALKATIVE, (A) UNDOUBTEDLY, (B) it was a great delight COMMUNICATING (C) with her. 7. PHONETICS IS (A) necessary for anyone who studies THE LANGUAGE; (B) NEVERTHELESS (C) many students don't like it. 8. He would have preferred his wife NOT TO WORK; (A) CONVERSELY (B) he was also proud of HOW (C) she did. 9. Many teenagers know more about computers than their PARENTS; (A) in fact, they often END UP WITH (B) TEACHING (C) adults how to use the Internet. 10. Climate change INVOLVEMENT (A) sudden changes in TEMPERATURE, (B) and plants often cannot STAND UP TO (C) that pressure.

**Task 4.** Translate the following sentences into English (30 points).

1. Вы хотите повести детей в зоопарк или было бы разумнее пойти с ними в парк? 2. Мы не сможем навестить наших друзей этим летом, а они не смогут приехать к нам. 3. Мы готовились к этому тесту много часов, но так и не сдали его. 4. Они остались на праздник дома, так как им нужно было работать. 5. Мои друзья Аня и Петр недавно переехали в новую квартиру, и они уже заметно преобразили ее. 6. Ваш сын может учиться музыке в следующем году или же он может вместо музыки изучать драматургию. 7. Ежедневник помогает людям организовать свою жизнь, поэтому вам следует попробовать вести его. 8. Во второй половине дня хлынул проливной дождь, но нам все же удалось устроить пикник. 9. Туристы потратили кучу денег на билеты, иначе они бы не попали на это шоу. 10. Давай пойдём на речку, в доме очень жарко. 11. Я хотел купить щенка тойтерьера, так что начал копить деньги. 12. Этот ребенок снялся во многих фильмах, хотя ему еще нет и пяти лет. 13. Мы закончили ужинать, а потом дети убрали со стола. 14. Позвоните мне завтра, и я дам вам ответ. 15. Я буду рад помочь вам, вдобавок я люблю готовить.

## 4.2. Subject clause

**Task 1.** *Find and underline the subjects in the clauses (15 points).*

1. That some people love to spend their time in the garden growing beautiful flowers is great. 2. It was necessary that the victim of mugging should recollect everything connected with the appearance of the criminal. 3. Whether she likes it or not I am going to call up her parents. 4. Danny was really satisfied that his toy railway had been finally assembled. 5. How they had managed to drive a car in such weather often surprised their friends. 6. What she is doing now is welcomed by her parents. 7. It is not reasonable that you should have left a little child unattended in the backyard. 8. What he is going to show you now is very dangerous, so don't dare repeat it at home. 9. It's likely that the fortune won't return to him soon after this awful accident. 10. Whoever just decides to lift his hand against you will be dreadfully sorry about it later. 11. Because a bullet had been fired through a window, the bank clerk was sitting under the table shivering with fear. 12. It is nonrandom that our plant has produced more than its fair share of jets. 13. In the samurai's principle, life should end when it's still beautiful and strong, instead of slowly getting old and weak. 14. London Zoo is running hypnosis programs to help people conquer their horror of spiders. 15. The engine driver failed to brake in time, as it was stated in the official report about the accident.

**Task 2.** *Define the type of the clause (subject, conditional, time) and then decide which form of the verb is correct (15 points).*

1. Whichever success you will attain in your life doesn't matter if you **won't/don't** have good and reliable friends. 2 Whether you **will get/get** a mountain bike this summer depends on the annual marks in your record book. 3. If the accident **will occur/occurs** on campus, inform the University police about it. 4. When the government **will be/are** able to wriggle out of this tight situation with imposing and lifting economic sanctions depends on its deliberate foreign policy. 5. If he **will be/is** punished for breaking his mother's favorite cup has been worrying a little boy since morning. 6. When April **will come/comes**, we will set our clocks an hour ahead of the standard time. 7. Whatever you will do, don't look for a pay increase when the company **will be/is** going through some difficulty. 8. She **will be/is** involved in a serious car accident if she doesn't make efforts to abide by traffic laws. 9. It ought to be concluded by the local authority when the hunting season **will be/ is** open.

**Task 3.** *Find and rectify the mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence (15 points).*

1. It is APPARENTLY (A) that one SHOULD MEASURE (B) the windows before BUYING (C) the curtains. 2. Because he enjoys SPICY FOODS (A) DOESN'T (B) necessarily mean that HE HAD (C) a strong stomach. 3. That the local farmers SHOULD TO SEPARATE (A) crops from the areas THAT (B) animals used as pasture was ABSOLUTELY (C) essential. 4. WHICHEVER (A) they MAY SAY (B) about your past naughtiness will never make ME FALL (C) out of love with you. 5. Whether the convicted criminal WAS BEING (A) honest or cagey in his repentance HAD DIFFICULT (B) for the jury TO DEFINE (C). 6. If you WILL BE ABLE (A) to break the habit of eating TOO QUICK (B) depends on your determination to learn THE NICETIES (C) of table manners. 7. WHY SO MANY (A) strange people WAS ROAMING (B) in the vicinity of this unremarkable house was still TO BE (C) found out. 8. How this professor managed WITH ENCOURAGE (A) critical thinking AMONGST (B) his students is WORTH STUDYING (C). 9. When you WILL BE (A) better equipped mentally to cope with WHATEVER HAPPEN (B) is impossible TO PREDICT (C). 10. It is ACKNOWLEDGING (A) that, by extending the courtesy of A PHONE CALL (B) to their clients, companies build personal RELATIONSHIPS (C) with them.

**Task 4.** *Translate the following sentences into English (30 points).*

1. То, что билеты на это шоу раскупаются очень быстро, не кажется мне удивительным. 2. Никому не ясно, почему взорвался атомный котел. 3. Любой, кто начинает учить японский язык, вынужден овладеть искусством написания иероглифов. 4. Важно, чтобы письмо было отправлено сегодня. 5. То, что они узнали из новостей, было, что никто не выжил в авиакатастрофе. 6. Неизвестно, когда будет изобретено лекарство от церебрального паралича. 7. То, что он любит есть рыбу, не означает, что он любит рыбалку. 8. То, как солдат посмел говорить с генералом, поразило всех присутствующих. 9. Трудно сказать, когда эта яблоня принесет первые плоды. 10. Кто бы ни написал это угрожающее письмо, он явно хочет, чтобы мы покинули этот дом как можно скорее. 11. То, что она забыла меня так быстро, стало для меня шоком. 12. Маловероятно, что обломки метеорита упадут на Землю. 13. То, что они совершенно разные люди, не помешало им стать отличными друзьями. 14. Поедет ли мой друг с нами в Диснейленд, выяснится завтра. 15. Что бы ни сказали кумиры, всегда горячо приветствуется их фанатами.

### 4.3. Predicative clause

**Task 1.** *Find and underline the predicate clauses (15 points).*

1. Her baby was allergic to household dust that was why she had to mop the floor every day. 2. This was the only present which he got from his family since childhood. 3. Peter finished his university studies, and that's when he began teaching in a secondary school in England. 4. "I do everything you ask of me," he complained, "but still you act as if you're suffering." 5. You should plant Isabel, for this is the best variety of grapes for long keeping. 6. The question is if the air will be cleaner and fresher when all industrial enterprises stop emitting harmful substances. 7. What I want you to explain me, officer, is at what point I broke the speed limit and got a ticket. 8. The miracle is that the resemblance of your test results is very close and very strange. 9. It was disgusting for me to see how his behavior exposed his really bad temper. 10. The old man's grave anxiety was that the roof of his barn will eventually fall in. 11. It seemed that the Russian negotiators were disconcerted by their Chinese partners' silence. 12. Why the happy parents were grateful to the doctors was because they had cured their daughter from the affliction, and she could speak again. 13. We are deeply concerned that terrorists appear to be targeting roads. 14. What the people in the valley feared most was the safety of those mountain climbers in that sudden bad weather. 15. It shows the whole world that Russia is a great country and nobody can defeat it.

**Task 2.** *Select the word from the box below that best completes the sentence (15 points).*

|   |
|---|
| where • because • how • why • whose • when<br>what • whom • which • who |
|---|

1. You are to get the best university-level education. This is ... we are sending you to Harvard. 2. Early in the morning the children ran to the sitting room. That was ... they found under the Christmas tree – a chemistry set. 3. In the doorway stood a skinny and bashful lad. That was ... we saw the first. 4. The mother began to tell her son a very long and boring fairy-tale. That was ... she made him fall asleep. 5. Can you see that man standing at the door of organic chemistry department? That is ... will be our lecturer in chemistry next semester. 6. Local citizens worked side by side with emergency crews. That was ... they pulled their neighbours out of the rubble. 7. The old bachelor is browsing the sites of different introduction services. That is ... he expects to find a wife. 8. All the trees in this area are bent to the South. This is ... way the wind is always blowing. 9. Soon you will come of age, my son. This is ... we will speak about it. 10. An old woman has come to the police department today. That was ... purse was stolen in the tram yesterday.

**Task 3.** *Find and rectify the mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence (15 points).*

1. One of the advantages of John's job WAS (A) that it enables him TO FIND WORK (B) almost ANYWHERE (C) in the world. 2. IT SEEMS (A) as if his injuries were not serious after ALL, AND (B) as if he WOULD RAPIDLY GET (C) over the effects of the accident. 3. The woman was afraid OF BEING BITTEN (A) by a jellyfish that was HOW (B) she refused TO GO INTO (C) the water even up to her chest. 4. There are SOMETHING (A) tall elm trees BY (B) the river, and THAT'S (C) where we'll be. 5. What the police report says is BECAUSE (A) the car was travelling very FAST (B), and the driver WAS HAVING (C) difficulty in controlling it. 6. The fact is that Eva may lose COUNT OF (A) her husbands before SHE'S (B) forty, but her neighbors WON'T CERTAINLY (C). 7. The little boy FELT (A) as if he was liable TO FACE WITH (B) more mistreatment if he COMPLAINED (C) to his parents. 8. Malcolm IS SITTING (A) some examinations this month, and this is BECAUSE (B) he is determined TO WINNING (C) a scholarship at the University of Oxford. 9. The OUTCOME OF (A) a fervent summer was that many people were COMPLAINING OF (B) thermal shocks and SUNNY STROKES (C). 10. Her plan was to meet Bob as if BY CHANCE (A): she would make IT APPEARED (B) as if she had just STOPPED BY (C) the snack bar to have a bite.

**Task 4.** *Translate the following sentences into English (30 points).*

1. Основная причина его озабоченности заключалась в том, что ему необходимо было найти решение этой, казалось бы, неразрешимой проблемы. 2. Ощущение было такое, словно ты стал легким как перышко, и можешь порхать как бабочка. 3. Он молодой, но многообещающий певец. Вот почему студия звукозаписи решила выпустить его сольный альбом. 4. Возможно, то, что задумал главный администратор, это как раз то, что одобрит совет директоров. 5. Чего хочет моя собака, так это того, чтобы она могла быть рядом со мной 24 часа в сутки. 6. Стратегия этой компании в том, что она больше занята зарабатыванием денег, чем осмыслением потребностей своих клиентов. 7. Цветы сакуры считались японцами священными. Вот почему они до сих пор являются символом Японии. 8. Дилеммой было, какую книгу следует прочитать первой: приключенческий рассказ или фантастику. 9. Дело не в том, кто сказал эти слова, а в том, правдивы они или нет. 10. Результатом перепланировки города явилось то, что новый аэропорт, построенный два года назад, оказался слишком близко от нашего дома. 11. Тема сочинения: «Что такое счастье и как его достичь?». 12. Что озадачивало ее, так это то, как он мог жить в доме без всех современных удобств. 13. Она была уверена, что он питает к ней пылкие чувства. Вот почему его холодный взгляд смутил её. 14. Мыс Доброй Надежды – то место, где Наполеон провел последние дни своей жизни. 15. Казалось, что банковское агентство на следующий день снизит валютный курс рубля.

#### 4.4. Object clause

**Task 1.** *Find and underline the object clauses (8 points).*

1. Molyneux claims there was great success at treating these diseases, yet more needs to be done. 2. Whether it turns out to be a good idea or a bad idea, we'll find out. 3. In vain did I try to determine the place where the plane could land. 4. The boy did not know how he ought to behave with his new father-in-law. 5. When Adam delved and Eve span who was then a gentleman? 6. To this day, it's unclear whether he shot himself or was murdered. 7. The World Health Organization says it will do everything to eradicate these tropical diseases. 8. The problem was how she would live out of a suitcase for a week.

**Task 2.** *In the following text all the object clauses are introduced with the same verb 'to say.' It is in **bold**. Replace it with other verbs in all the sentences making necessary changes without altering the context (7 points).*

#### US Reaches “New Year’s Resolution” in Dispute over Weight-Control Pills

People throughout the world spend billions of dollars a year on weight loss pills.

The U.S. government **says** some of these pills – including Xenadrine EFX, CortiSlim, TrimSpa and One-a-Day WeightSmart, do not live up to advertising claims.

Deborah Platt Majoras, from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, **says**, “Paying for fad science and miracle ingredients is a good way to lose nothing but your cash.”

The Federal Trade Commission **says** claims by the makers of these products are not backed by science. The Commission **says** celebrity endorsements and other advertising make losing weight seem easy.

The marketers have to pay hefty fines. The companies have also agreed to change their ads, although Bayer, which makes WeightSmart, and TrimSpa **say** scientific research does back their product claims. People will still be able to buy these products because they are not considered harmful.

The products are also available outside the United States.

But weight-loss expert Dr. Louis Aronne **says** consumers should be more aware. “My hope is that what will come from this is that consumers will be more aware and more skeptical of these products, that businesses won’t carry them.”

However, TrimSpa **say** it does not expect the ruling to impact sales.

**Task 3.** *Select a proper connective or conjunction (15 points).*

1. He is anxious **whether/that/if** there should be no delay. 2. Black ashes note **how/when/where** their proud city stood. 3. Now you can see **who/why/what** it is to be rude. 4. The policeman said **whatever/whoever/whichever** did this would sooner or later be caught and punished. 5. It is important to check **when/which/why** the laboratory can do the tests. 6. I began a conversation by asking her **if/who/how** she knew at the party. 7. It makes no difference to him **whatever/whichever/whether** team will go to the national championship. 8. The girl asked the hostess **whether/which/that** she could stay there for some months. 9. The mechanic could not throw any further light on **why/that/if** the lift became jammed. 10. The sophomore asked me **who/when/if** I knew a new address of our university professor.

**Task 4.** *Find and rectify the mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence (15 points).*

1. At a joint news conference in Washington and LONDON, (A) scientists said they HAVE (B) a responsibility to sound a public warning for governments around the world to change ITS WAYS (C). 2. The U.S. recently announced that IT WILL GIVE (A) farmers in Senegal and the C-4 countries \$27 MILLIONS (B) OVER THREE YEARS (C) for cotton reform initiatives. 3. Plate tectonics IS (A) the area of science that EXPLAINS, WHY (B) the Earth's surface MOVES, AND (C) how those changes cause earthquakes and volcanic activity. 4. Experts are not SURE WHETHER (A) this tribe placed bodies in CAVES AS (B) part of burial ceremonies or for ANOTHER (C) reasons. 5. The Dean of UNIVERSITY (A) of Virginia Medical School, Dr. Garson HOPES THAT (B) his proposed legislation in the U.S. Congress will HELP REFORM (C) health care system. 6. Kenneth DENMAN, THE (A) author of a report on global WARMING HOPES (B) it will convince people THAT (C) climate change is real. 7. As director-general, Margaret Chan BELIEVES THE (A) available evidence INDICATE (B) the world is DUE FOR (C) another epidemic soon. 8. Claudia McMurray says THAT, IN ADDITION (A) to bringing tigers and rhinos to NEAR (B) extinction, the illegal trade TOO HURTS (C) African economies. 9. Experts from the World Health Organization state that while diseases such as BIRD FLU ARE (A) drawing attention around the world, many tropical diseases pose a MORE GREATER (B) threat to people IN (C) impoverished nations. 10. A well-known opera singer Madison Doolittle BELIEVES THE (A) leading part of Juliette MUST (B) be HER (C) by right.



**Task 5.** *Translate the following sentences into English (30 points).*

1. Я боялся, что из его затеи не выйдет ничего хорошего. 2. Петр тем не менее был уверен, что заканчивать этот эксперимент ему придется одному. 3. Она вдруг осознала, что аудитория пристально смотрит на нее. 4. С того времени женщина думала только о том, как увидеть свою маленькую внучку и по нянчить ее. 5. Ты, наверное, забыл, что представляет собой зимой небольшой провинциальный город на Дальнем Севере. 6. Покупатель требовал, чтобы магазин вернул ему деньги за приобретенную микроволновую печь, так как она сломалась на второй день после покупки. 7. Никто не подозревал, что геолог собрал довольно хорошую коллекцию камней, исследуя недра этого региона. 8. Ведущий редактор напомнил автору статьи о том, что необходимо выполнять все требования к ее оформлению. 9. Сомневаюсь, что Том знает, кто первым совершил беспосадочный перелет через Атлантику. 10. Учитель биологии объяснил своим ученикам, почему ночные бабочки летят на свет. 11. Полицейский настойчиво повторил собравшимся людям, чтобы они как можно быстрее покинули место преступления. 12. Я не знаю, кем ты станешь, но успешное окончание университета откроет перед тобой многие двери. 13. Девочка узнала, что ей не нужно сидеть со своей младшей сестрой сегодня, и очень обрадовалась. 14. Отец сказал мне, что он никогда не унывает, так как из любой ситуации можно найти выход. 15. Джеймс всегда знает, где лучше провести отпуск и что нужно взять с собой в поездку; он же туристический агент.

**4.5. Attributive clause**

**Task 1.** *In the extract below find all the attributive clauses (15 points).*

**New Study Links Obesity in Children with Lack of Sleep**

1. A new study has found another reason why parents should enforce their children's bed times. 2. The report, which was published in the latest issue of Pediatrics, said young children who skimp on sleep both during the week and on the weekends have a four-fold risk of obesity compared with their more well-rested peers. 3. Children who slept less during the week, but "caught up" on the weekends were three times as likely to be obese. 4. Additionally, the study found that the sleep habits of the obese children were more varied, and they were less likely to catch up on the weekends. 5. Researchers believe that sleeping less wreaks havoc on the body's metabolism and endocrine system, especially during childhood, when the body is still developing. 6. Poor sleep can throw off the body's biological clocks – also known as circadian rhythms – particularly the clock that regulates glucose and insulin. 7. These are the two hormones that

when out of balance, are closely associated with weight gain, heart disease and diabetes. 8. Another research shows a connection between lack of sleep and the hormone ghrelin. 9. Ghrelin, which was discovered five years ago and is primarily produced by the stomach, triggers appetite in humans. 10. In the study, where volunteers had their sleep curtailed, the hormone, ghrelin, rose 24 percent. 11. Professor Eve Van Cauter, whose research was conducted at the University of Chicago, says, “You’re hungrier, and so you’re more likely to over-eat.” 12. Later bedtimes play a greater role in overweight children who are between 3 and 8 years of age. 13. At the same time, earlier waking times play a greater role in the weight of children aged eight to thirteen. 14. Experts recommend that children under five get 11 to 13 hours of sleep each night, that children from five to twelve get 10 to 11 hours of sleep, and that teenagers get 9 hours. 15. The studies suggest sleep, at least more of it, could reduce the risk of being overweight and the medical problems that accompany weighing too much.

**Task 2.** *Insert the punctuation marks into the sentences below (15 points).*

1. There’s a whole list of laws that they’ve had to rewrite in order to qualify for WTO accession today. 2. The country’s long wars created abnormal ways of thinking which made it harder to integrate with the rest of the world and to accept normal values like the market economy. 3. In the early 1990s, even Vietnamese who worked with foreign companies were suspicious of the capitalists. 4. Young Vietnamese don’t think of capitalism as a foreign imposition but simply as the way most of the world does business. 5. They were celebrating Vietnam’s struggle to become a normal country one whose exports are expected to rise by 20 percent this year. 6. The two men did not say whether they had agreed to any steps to facilitate the resumption of talks which broke down in July over agricultural subsidies. 7. Nike is paying wages quite a bit higher than what is available to these laborers elsewhere in the Communist societies in which they live. 8. The difference is the technology made possible by the greater capital invested by American and other Western firms which raises the productivity of each worker. 9. If they were truly concerned with helping the poor, they would not attack the germinating capitalism that begins to relieve the poverty. 10. New tariffs are lower and apply to some products, such as pork, which some governments once considered too sensitive to open up.

**Task 3.** *Find and rectify mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence (15 points).*

1. I might be a PERSON WHO (A) works with graphic design ‘cause I LIKE DOING (B) A GRAPHIC DESIGN (C). 2. Most of these kids came from SITUATIONS, WHERE (A) no one would THINK THEY’D (B) be SUC-

CESSFUL BUT (C) they will with the right help. 3. Martin Luther KING'S DREAM (A) is ONE WHERE (B) people are judged on the content of their CHARACTER, NOT (C) the color of their skin. 4. The girl would never forget those YEARS THAT (A) she lived in the country with the MILKMAIDS, WHICH (B) had a great effect OF HER LIFE (C). 5. What he was INTERESTED IN, AS (A) a researcher, was the FACT THAT (B) publishing had BECAME (C) an integral part of business. 6. The first THING ELISA (A) did the following MORNING WAS (B) to go counter both to her mother's ADVICES AND (C) command. 7. The man stood in the DOORWAY LOOKING (A) at the summer NIGHT; THAT (B) had finally COME UPON (C) a tired town. 8. MAYBE, THE (A) REASON THE WOMAN (B) didn't want to go to a lawyer WAS BECAUSE (C) she didn't want to have legal proceedings with her husband. 9. What scared Katharine MOST WAS (A) that she found deep in her heart a strong WISH, THAT (B) her ex-boyfriend WOULD RETURN (C) to her. 10. Oliver hardly KNEW WHY (A) she came to the CONCLUSION THAT (B) he didn't consider it an altogether fortunate ATTACHMENTS (C).

**Task 4.** *Translate the following sentences into English (30 points).*

1. Вам не следует слушать тех, кто говорит о вас хорошо и дурно – о других. 2. В День победы мы вспоминаем ветеранов и участников Великой Отечественной войны, чьё детство и юность прошли в нашем городе. 3. Те редкие вечера, когда после работы они с мужем сидели вдвоем в своем зимнем саду, были самыми счастливыми для Ирины. 4. В доме, куда их пустили на постой, было душно и грязно, пахло квасом и хлебом. 5. Собака, закинув голову, смотрела в небо, где время от времени из-за облаков выглядывал диск луны. 6. Ученые доказали, что люди, которые не курят, живут дольше. 7. Книгу «Зов предков», которую мы прочитали в прошлом году, читает сейчас десятый класс. 8. Угнанная машина была брошена на пустыре недалеко от дома, где жил ее владелец. 9. Километра через три справа показались кусты, какие растут только возле небольшой речки. 10. В той стороне, куда переметнулся лесной пожар, полыхало красное зарево. 11. В классе было так тихо, что по жужжанию мухи можно было проследить за ее полётом. 12. Мальчик сразу уловил шаги отца, что направлялись к двери его комнаты. 13. Нет смысла искать место, где тебе будет хорошо. Надо научиться чувствовать себя хорошо в любом месте. 14. Пословица гласит: «Что старый, что малый». Но я уверен, что счастлив лишь тот, кто всю свою жизнь остаётся ребёнком. 15. На улицы спустилась такая мгла, что в темноте невозможно было различить даже огонек зажжённой спички.

#### 4.6. Adverbial clause

**Task 1.** Find and underline the adverbial clauses (15 points).

1. The man felt as if he were talking not to a marriageable girl but to a spoiled and capricious child. 2. Naturally, when people get news of some scandal they feel very bad about it. 3. She was given a well-paid and prestigious job because she had a university honors degree. 4. He took off his rubber boots so that he would not soil the carpet. 5. This year I have to walk twice as much than I walked last year. 6. The old man watched the life of his neighbors through high-power binoculars. This was how he spent his free time. 7. The child pursed his lips together, as though he feared to betray his secret. 8. While his wife weeded the flowerbeds in their front garden, Andrew shoveled the driveway. 9. Henry's four cats bolted from the driveway once they saw his car turn the corner. 10. If the facts don't fit the theory, you should change the facts. 11. Because the spell could be destroyed only with a kiss meant that the princess would wait for her prince for a hundred of years. 12. For three days after his appointment at the dentist, Daniel ate only those dishes which he could easily chew. 13. The taxi driver filled his car up so he would not run out of petrol during his trip to some distant part of the city. 14. As my grandmother has high blood pressure, she has to watch what she eats. 15. His wife is never satisfied no matter how much money he earns.

**Task 2.** Peruse the given statements and select the word from the box below that best completes the sentence (15 points).

|  |
|--|
| since • on condition that • if • when • as • while • because<br>although • whenever • before |
|--|

1. ... the pain never goes away, Doug Haviland says to cope he had to let go of his anger and hold on to his core beliefs. 2. But ... he could go, he was attacked by two men. 3. ... I was going back, he hit me again. 4. And he said, "... we see you in church, you are a dead man!" 5. Still ... Imam Dremalai travels, he says he still feels like he is being targeted. 6. Ever ... the United States emerged as the world's sole superpower at the end of the Cold War, its international role has been scrutinized both at home and abroad. 7. Overall, Mandelbaum concludes, America's international role is beneficial ...it provides public goods without controlling the politics and economics of other societies. 8. He adds that U.S. foreign aid often is granted ... recipient countries adopt America's economic model even if it may not always fit. 9. I would cite such cases as the Rwanda genocide, Bosnia and the Srebrenica massacre, and the mass murder and ethnic cleansing that goes on ... we speak in Darfur. 10. ... the shooting has stopped for now, the destruction left behind is enormous.

**Task 3.** Complete the second sentence using the word in bold. Use two to three words including the given word without changing it.

1. It's wet – the geology is such that you hit ground water at about six inches (15cm), so you get wet feet.

**anywhere** It's wet – the geology is such that you hit ground water at about six inches (15cm), so ..... you get wet feet.

2. Now, it appears that world powers are ready to accept some lower-grade enrichment at Fordo and will stop higher-grade enrichment to 20-percent purity, which cannot be quickly restarted.

**provided** Now, it appears that world powers are ready to accept some lower-grade enrichment at Fordo, ..... higher-grade enrichment to 20-percent purity is stopped and cannot be quickly restarted.

3. The election results will unfortunately go down in the history of our democracy as a dubious election.

**Whatever** ..... results are, it will unfortunately go down in the history of our democracy as a dubious election.

4. The very existence of a company is at risk. You probably develop a bit of a siege mentality.

**when** ..... very existence is at risk, you probably develop a bit of a siege mentality.

5. What this shows you is that we will follow the need no matter what.

**wherever** What this shows you is that we will go ..... need is.

6. They are officially counted as unemployed, being in search for a job in the past four weeks.

**unless** They are not officially counted as unemployed ..... searched for a job in the past four weeks.

7. Including all of those people, the marginally attached and the people who are part-time employed, you get a number like 14.9% today.

**If** ..... all of those people, the marginally attached and the people who are part-time employed, you get a number like 14.9% today.

8. So they will stay and just hope for the best.

**where** So they will stay ..... and just hope for the best.

9. Gray said he could not provide details about the argument, which is still under investigation, but he said that the gunman apparently had no specific targets after leaving the scene of the dispute.

**since** Gray said he could not provide details about the argument ..... still under investigation, but he said that the gunman apparently had no specific targets after leaving the scene of the dispute.

10. We would take home our catch any time. The light boat would be left behind in the middle of the sea.

**Whenever** ..... take home our catch, the light boat would be left behind in the middle of the sea.

**Task 4.** *Translate the following sentences into English (30 points).*

1. Ничто не могло стереть из памяти людей жестокость их бывшего лидера, несмотря на то, что уже прошло много лет. 2. Ветер, дувший со стороны горящего леса, застлал город густым слоем дыма, так что трудно было дышать. 3. Больной пришел в сознание и начал говорить, хотя своего имени он пока не мог вспомнить. 4. Удары стали слышны чаще, как будто катился раскатами гром. 5. Секундантам не удалось помирить дуэлянтов, несмотря на то, что они приложили для этого немало усилий. 6. Студентам нравился курс профессора, потому что он практически не задавал домашнего задания. 7. Весь следующий день мальчики сидели на краю поля и смотрели туда, где рвались снаряды. 8. Воздушный винт вертелся так быстро, что над вертолетом образовался прозрачный круг. 9. Мой брат сейчас в отпуске в Крыму, мне бы хотелось, чтобы он был здесь и помог мне отремонтировать машину. 10. Арсений проснулся, когда сквозь оконную занавеску начали пробиваться первые лучи солнца. 11. Все вокруг было немо и мёртво, как будто конец света уже наступил. 12. На пляже уже было довольно многолюдно, хотя мертвый сезон в санатории еще не завершился. 13. Ты не знаешь, чего ты можешь достичь, пока не попытаешься сделать это. 14. Если ты не хотел, чтобы бумага не пожелтела, тебе не нужно было оставлять ее на солнце. 15. Летучие мыши почти совсем беспомощны на земле, так как они более приспособлены к жизни в воздухе.

#### 4.7. Revision

**Task 1.** *Define the type of the clause (15 points).*

|   |  |   |                      |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| 1 | If we will have our physical education lesson in the street depends on weather.  | a | Clause of Comparison |
| 2 | The awful truth was that her bridegroom ran away from her on their wedding day.  | b | Clause of Place      |
| 3 | The old woman claimed that she was able to see into the future.                  | c | Clause of Time       |
| 4 | The door opened, and there entered the most charming woman that he had ever met. | d | Clause of Concession |
| 5 | He smeared his boat with dirt so that it shouldn't be seen.                      | e | Predicate Clause     |
| 6 | People began looking across to see where the noise was coming from.              | f | Object Clause        |
| 7 | The work will be finished in time if nobody distracts her from it.               | g | Clause of Purpose    |

|    |   |   |                     |
|----|---|---|---------------------|
| 8  | When you eat a whole cooked fish, you should not turn it over to eat the flesh on the other side. | h | Restrictive Clause  |
| 9  | We returned home late at night because we had got lost in the forest.                             | i | Clause of Condition |
| 10 | Something was rumbling in the distance as if heavy empty barrels were being moved.                | j | Clause of Result    |
| 11 | Although I like the majority of insects, I am frightened of spiders.                              | k | Subject Clause      |
| 12 | Martin had such a pugnacious cat that no one dared to pat it.                                     | l | Clause of Cause     |
| 13 | She unexpectedly became very talkative, her face slightly flushed, her eyes much brighter.        | m | Appositive Clause   |
| 14 | The church, which stood on the top of the hill, was built of rough-hewn wood.                     | n | Compound Sentence   |
| 15 | I like the idea that students are to become independent learners.                                 | o | Descriptive Clause  |

**Task 2.** *Peruse the given statements and select the word from the box below that best completes the sentence (15 points).*

so that • that • which • when • who • until  
while • as if • whatever • although

1. ... you can't punish me for something I didn't do is apparent to anybody. 2. How do you expect to pass your exam ... you sleep until eleven every day? 3. He posted the card immediately ... she should get it before her departure. 4. Our university, ... was founded 75 years ago, is one of the oldest educational establishments in Komsomolsk. 5. It seemed ... the doctors had worked a miracle: his paralyzed arm began to move again. 6. ... the tired woman was resting in her bedroom, the burglar broke into the basement. 7. ... the laboratory assistant had done all he could, he failed to complete the experiment on time. 8. The girl ... lives on the seventh floor has married a millionaire. 9. ... she learns to behave we won't invite her to our parties. 10. You must do ... your conscience tells you to be right.

**Task 3.** *Find and rectify mistakes in the following sentences. Mind there is only ONE mistake per sentence (15 points).*

1. THAT (A) the space program is flawed INDICATES (B) the imperfection of MODERN TECHNOLOGY (C). 2. Your father WON'T RAISE (A) any objection WHETHER (B) you take only a part-time job or you stop WORK (C)

altogether in order to finish your studies. 3. Mike's parents went to the COUNTRY, (A) which was a perfect excuse for him MIXING (B) with friends ALL NIGHT (C). 4. What I AM THINKING (A) is that a critical factor IN (B) the city's pollution is ITS (C) industrial enterprises. 5. If you ARE SURE (A) that SOMEONE (B) is true, you ARE CERTAIN (C) that it is true. 6. Janet is a small SICKLY (A) child WHILE (B) her brother has grown a tall, strong YOUTH MAN (C). 7. It was THE DAY (A) when the WORLD'S (B) first artificial satellite FROM THE EARTH (C) was launched. 8. No sooner WAS (A) the pick-pocket set free THAN (B) he stole the purse from AN OLD LADY (C) handbag. 9. I wish THAT (A) I had the gift of SEEING (B) into people's hearts AS (C) you do. 10. LEST (A) ANYONE (B) should doubt my STORY (C) I have brought papers to attest to its truth.

**Task 4.** *Translate the following sentences into English (30 points).*

1. Следует уяснить, что взаимодействие со средствами массовой информации является частью Ваших профессиональных обязанностей. 2. Он говорил о Мадриде так часто и обстоятельно, как будто был там лично. 3. В тот момент, когда секретарша открыла посылку, бомба взорвалась в ее руках. 4. Туристы пошли по направлению к маленькой итальянской таверне, которая располагалась на противоположной стороне улицы. 5. Поскольку ты не похож ни на одно существо, созданное когда-либо с незапамятных времен, ты бесподобен. 6. Вот как мужчина бросил эту вредную привычку после того, как пятнадцать лет он был заядлым курильщиком. 7. Разве вы не понимаете, что он не любит вас, что он просто использует вас в своих интересах? 8. Мы не могли пойти на концерт по той простой причине, что у нас не было билетов. 9. Теперь, когда ты снова здоров, тебе придется постараться наверстать упущенное время. 10. Хотя он очень хорошо знает свой предмет, он не может понятно объяснить его другим.



## CONCLUSION

Although the study of syntax and punctuation completes the academic discipline "Practical English Grammar", it plays an important role in mastering the culture of speech and writing by the students-linguists. Syntax is a set of grammatical rules of the language that relate to the construction of sentences, so it is considered a grammar section, which studies a speech production – the formation of multitudinous sentences and texts from a limited number of words. Culture of communication requires the knowledge of syntax as a universal tool that helps organize our speech according to the internal laws of language. Learning syntactic units allows students to develop the ability to see the relationship of words, their interdependence, and deep content of the text, to predict the content of some phrases, proceeding from the linguistic experience. In writing it is impossible to use such aids, which play a significant role in the transmission of information, as pause and logical stress; their absence is compensated by punctuation marks. The study of syntax contributes to forming in students-linguists the ability to express their thoughts freely and adequately using the necessary language tools. In turn, stable speech production skills in English with due regard for its syntactic organization will help language professionals apply knowledge of a foreign language to solving their professional problems.

Хотя изучение синтаксиса и пунктуации завершает курс дисциплины «Практическая грамматика английского языка», оно занимает важное место в овладении студентами-лингвистами культурой устной и письменной речи. Синтаксис является совокупностью грамматических правил языка, которые относятся к построению предложений, поэтому его считают разделом грамматики, изучающим порождение речи – образование из ограниченного количества слов множества предложений и текстов. Культура общения предполагает знание синтаксиса как универсального инструмента, который помогает организовывать нашу речь согласно внутренним законам языка. Обучение синтаксическим единицам позволяет развивать умение увидеть взаимосвязь слов, их взаимозависимость, глубинное содержание текста, спрогнозировать содержание отдельных фраз, исходя из языкового опыта. В письменной речи невозможно применить такие вспомогательные средства, играющие значительную роль при передаче информации, как паузы и логические ударения; их отсутствие компенсируется знаками препинания. Изучение синтаксиса способствует формированию у студентов-лингвистов умения выражать свои мысли, свободно и адекватно используя необходимые для этого языковые средства. В свою очередь, устойчивые навыки порождения речи на английском языке с учетом его синтаксической организации помогут специалистам-лингвистам применять знание иностранного языка для решения профессиональных задач.

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