

Worksheet 1

1. Identify the **subject** and the **predicate** in the following sentences:

1. The woman has gone away.
2. The woman who wanted to talk to you went away.
3. The car stopped suddenly.
4. She seemed quite happy.
5. A young girl with long black hair walked confidentially across the room.
6. The taxi-driver shouted at me angrily.
7. We ate our meal in silence.
8. John is a clever student.

2. In the sentences above /ex.1/ identify the following **sentence elements**:

- [O] =
[A] =
[V] =
[C] =

3. Identify the **form** of the following elements, i.e. **type of phrase**:

- our meal =
confidentially =
in silence =
quite happy =
has gone =

4. Which clause type do these sentences represent? /e.g. SVO/

1. He gave her beautiful flowers.
2. The sun is shining.
3. Alice is like her father.
4. They made Carol redundant.
5. He got himself into trouble.
6. The post office is round the corner.
7. I left the passport on the kitchen table.

5. Identify the type of the verbs as used in the given sentence, i.e. transitive, intransitive, copular:

1. The train arrived early.
2. She wrapped the presents for her children.
3. Why did he lie?
4. The dish contains three kinds of meat.
5. The girl seemed really unhappy.

6. That sounds absolutely impossible.
7. I usually sleep well.

6. *The following verbs can be both transitive and intransitive. Make a sentence illustrating both uses, e.g. ring – The phone rang. / I / ; I rang the bell. / T /*

1. hurt
2. break
3. move
4. shut

SGEL – Terminology and examples

If you have studied the relevant sections in SGEL carefully, you should be able to answer these questions).

1. True or False:

1. Verbs which require an object are called intransitive.
2. The verb ‘*become*’ is a linking verb.
3. Adverbials aren’t part of the predicate.
4. The predicate doesn’t include the subject.
5. A verb phrase may consist of more than one verb.
6. A noun phrase can fulfil the function of a subject, object and adverbial.
7. An object can be realized by an object clause.
8. A linking verb can be followed by an object.
9. Transitive verbs can be turned into the passive.
10. A subject cannot be realized by a clause.

2. Identify the phenomena indicated in brackets:

1. You should clean your teeth after meals. (sentence element?)
2. She is selling her car. (sentence element?)
3. My watch has disappeared. (type of verb?)
4. A policeman witnessed the accident. (type of verb?)
5. She seemed rather unhappy that day. (sentence element + type of phrase?)

6. I suddenly remembered that I had an appointment. (object?)
7. That you failed the exam is most regrettable. (subject?)
8. The police questioned every person who lived in the neighbourhood. (object?)