

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:

our meal =

confidentially =

in silence =

quite happy =

has gone =

4. Which sentence pattern do the sentences follow? /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. You can put the dish on the table.
6. The scarf is on the sofa.
7. He got himself into trouble.

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 to me?
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 = _____

Summary of terminology

True or false?

1. Verbs which require an object are called transitive.
2. The verb “become” belongs to the so-called copular verbs.
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.