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ИНВЕРСИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие

На английском языке

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Материал пособия может быть использован для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплинам “Иностранный язык”, “Практическая грамматика английского языка”, “Практика устной и письменной речи”, “Практический курс английского языка”.

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Пояснительная записка

Целью данного учебно-методического пособия является совершенствование языковой подготовки студентов, обучающихся по направлению “Педагогическое образование”, профили “История. Английский язык”, “Начальное образование. Английский язык”, “Дошкольное образование. Иностранный язык”, “Информатика. Иностранный язык”.

Пособие содержит материал, отражающий особенности инверсии в английском языке, а также упражнения для закрепления изученного. В центре внимания находится эмфатическая инверсия, поскольку усвоение грамматической инверсии происходит на начальном этапе опадения языком и обычно не представляет особых трудностей.

В начале пособия представлен теоретический материал с примерами, на основе которого составлены грамматические упражнения для закрепления изученной темы. В конце пособия тот же самый теоретический материал систематизирован в виде таблиц, что может облегчить работу с ним во время выполнения практической части.

Основу учебного материала и иллюстративных примеров в теоретической части составили предложения, отобранные из оригинальной англоязычной литературы и учебников английской грамматики.

Материал пособия может быть использован для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов по дисциплинам “Иностранный язык”, “Практическая грамматика английского языка”, “Практический курс английского языка”, “Практика устной и письменной речи”.

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern English has a rather fixed word order. In a declarative sentence the subject precedes the predicate verb. Sometimes this word order is changed: the predicate verb is placed before the subject. We can refer to this as *inversion*.

When inversion takes place, either the whole predicate verb is put before the subject (full inversion) or only the auxiliary or modal verb (partial inversion).

There are two general cases when inversion can be found.

1) Inversion may be required by the grammatical structure of the sentence. For example, we use the inverted order of words in questions.

Is your brother at home?

Is your brother doing his homework?

Can you show me your library?

Sentences introduced by *there* also require the inverted word order.

There is a cat under the table.

We can observe inversion in direct speech when the subject of the introductory verb is a noun.

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

2) Inversion may happen in English for emphasis, dramatic purpose or formality. In this case it is not due to the structure of the sentence but to the author's wish to produce a certain stylistic effect.

Seldom had my brother been in such danger before.

This textbook focuses on the stylistic inversion.

2. INVERSION

Inversion can be used for emphasis in formal and literary language in particular. It makes the sentence sound surprising, striking or unusual.

There are two main types of inversion:

1) when the verb comes before the subject (full inversion)

verb + subject

It is used in the following cases:

a) after adverbial expressions of place when they come at the beginning of a sentence or after the adverbs expressing direction of movement such as *along, away, back, down, in, off, out, up* with verbs such as *come, fly, go, walk*. This pattern is found particularly in narrative, to mark a change in events.

In the doorway stood her father.

The door opened and in came the doctor.

However, if the subject is a pronoun, you put it before the verb, so there is no inversion.

Down the stairs she came.

(for practice do exercises 1, 2)

b) in conversation after the adverbs *here* and *there* and after verbs of movement in the structures *Here comes + noun, There goes + noun* to talk about things and people moving towards or away from the speaker.

Here comes the bus.

Here is the book you are looking for.

If the subject is a pronoun, there is no inversion.

Here she comes.

Here it is.

2) when the auxiliary comes before the subject and the rest of the verb phrase follows the subject (partial inversion)

auxiliary + subject + verb

It is used in the following cases:

a) after negative adverbials when they occur at the beginning of a clause or a sentence.

Never **have I heard** a weaker excuse!

(I have never heard a weaker excuse.)

Time expressions *never (before), rarely, seldom, nowhere (else)* are usually used with present perfect or past perfect, or with modals such as *can* and *could*. Sentences of this type often contain comparatives.

Rarely **can a minister have been faced** with such a problem.

Seldom **has the team given** a worse performance.

Time expressions *hardly/barely/scarcely ... when/before, no sooner ... than* refer to an event which quickly follows another in the past. They are usually used with past perfect, although *no sooner* can be followed by past simple.

Hardly **had the train left** the station, **when** there was an explosion.

Scarcely had I entered the room when the phone rang.

No sooner was the team back on the pitch than it started raining.

Note: if the predicate does not contain either an auxiliary or a modal verb, we use the auxiliary *do*.

(for practice do exercises 3, 4)

b) after *only* in combination with other time expressions – *only after, only once, only if, only when, only then, only later*. They are usually used with past simple.

Only later did she realize that she had been given the wrong address.

Note: when *only* refers to “the state of being the only one”, there is no inversion.

Only Mary realized that the door was not locked.

c) after *only* in combination with other prepositional phrases beginning *only by ..., only in ..., only with ..., etc.*

Only by chance had Carol discovered where the birds were nesting.

Only in this way was Mary able to complete the report.

d) after the phrases containing no/not: *in/under no circumstances, on no account, at no time, in no way, on no condition, not until/till, not for one moment, not once, not only... (but also), not a + noun*.

Note that the inverted verb is the verb describing the event limited by the negative adverbial.

On no condition are they to open fire without a warning.

Note: when the expressions *only after*, *only if*, *only by*, *only when*, *not until/till*, *not since*, come at the beginning of a sentence, the inversion is in the main clause.

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

Only if you follow my advice **will you succeed.**

Not until I got home **did I notice** that I had the wrong umbrella.

(for practice do exercises 5, 6)

e) after *in vain* and *little* with a negative meaning.

In vain **did they try** to persuade her to go.

Little does the government appreciate what the results will be.

Little is usually used with verbs of thought – *realize*, *know*, *suspect*, etc.

(for practice do exercise 7)

f) after *so/such* with *that*.

This occurs with *so* and adjectives when the main verb is usually *be*. It is used for emphasizing the adjective.

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

Such used with *be* means *so much/so great*, emphasizing the extent or degree of something.

Such was the force of the storm that trees were uprooted.

Inversion only occurs if *so/such* is the first word in the clause.

(for practice do exercises 8, 9, 10)

g) after *as* and *than* to compare or show similarity between two different things. This is more common in formal or written language. *As / than* can be followed by an auxiliary verb or the verb *to be*.

*We were short of money, as **were most people** in our neighbourhood.*

*I thought, as **did my colleagues**, that the recession would soon be over.*

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

Note that we don't invert subject and verb after *as* and *than* when the subject is a pronoun.

We now know a lot more about the universe than we did ten years ago.

(for practice do exercises 11, 12)

h) with *should*, *were*, *had* when they come at the beginning of an if-clause instead of *if* in conditional sentences. This makes the sentences more formal and makes the event less likely.

If they were to escape, there would be an outcry.

Were they to escape, there would be an outcry.

If you should hear anything, let me know.

Should you hear anything, let me know.

If I had known, I would have protested strongly.

Had I known, I would have protested strongly.

In negative clauses with inversion, we don't use contracted forms.

We can't make inversion in the zero type conditionals.

(for practice do exercise 13, 14, 15)

i) after *so*, *neither* and *nor*.

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

For some time after the explosion Jack couldn't hear, and neither could he see.

Note: *so*, *neither* and *nor* are used in “echoing” statements to express agreement or disagreement.

I am going home. – So am I.

I don't like meat. – Neither/Nor do I.

j) in sentences expressing a wish.

May you be happy and healthy!

3. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words in italics.

1. The rain came *down*.
2. The birds flew *away*.
3. My house is *at the end of the road*.
4. The actors came *onto the stage*.
5. The aeroplane rose *up into the sky*.
6. The Grand Hotel stands *at the foot of the mountain*.
7. The policeman walked *down the street*.
8. Charles Dickens lived *in this house*.
9. The price of petrol went *up*.
10. The dog swam *across the river*.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct variant.

1. In *you get / get you* and don't forget to put your seat belt on.
2. Off *go you / you go* and take your coat because it'll get colder later.
3. Up *the sun came / came the sun* as we had breakfast on the terrace.
4. Next to my mother *a stranger was standing / was standing a stranger*.
5. Out *they came / came they* from the stadium, waving their football scarves.
6. Beside the driver *sat a small boy / a small boy sat*.
7. Through the farm *flows a stream / a stream flows*.
8. The door opened and out *came the nurse / the nurse came*, who said the dentist would be able to see me.

9. As soon as I'd given Daisy some pocket money, away *she went / went she* to buy sweets.

10. Whenever I ask the class a question, up *their hands go / go their hands*.

11. I asked Tom to get three kilos of potatoes from the supermarket and he only bought one kilo, so back *he went / went he* to get some more.

12. I'd lost hope of getting the cat out of the tree, when along *came a man / a man came* with a ladder.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the order of words.

1. Nowhere have I ever had such bad service.
2. Never again am I going back to that shop.
3. Scarcely had we arrived when they told us to leave again.
4. No sooner had we arrived home than the police rang the doorbell.
5. Rarely have I met anyone with such enthusiasm.
6. Hardly had the guests arrived when the bell for supper was rung.
7. Never before have I seen such a beautiful woman.
8. Seldom did she raise her voice.
9. No sooner was the team back on the pitch than it started raining.
10. Rarely had I had so much responsibility.

Exercise 4. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

1. I have seldom eaten at such an expensive restaurant.
SELDOM

2. She had no sooner fallen asleep than the telephone rang. NO
SOONER

3. I have never heard such a terrible story before. NEVER
BEFORE

4. Business has rarely been so good. RARELY

5. We haven't had such a wonderful time anywhere else.
NOWHERE

6. We had only just arrived home when the police called.
SCARCELY

7. Dennis passed his driving test and had an accident almost
immediately afterwards. HARDLY

8. He had barely entered the office when the manager called
him. BARELY

9. He had scarcely had time to take his coat off when the phone
rang. SCARCELY

10. We had no sooner said "yes" than they ran upstairs to pack
their things. NO SOONER

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into Russian
paying attention to the order of words.

1. Not only did she take pride in her work, she was also well
respected by her colleagues.

2. In no way do I agree with what you're saying.

3. Only then did I understand why the tragedy had happened.

4. Only later did she really think about the situation.

5. Under no circumstances are passengers permitted to open the
doors themselves.

6. At no time did they actually break the rules of the game.
7. Only in this way could John earn enough money to survive.
8. On no account should you do anything without asking me first.
9. Only after Maria threatened to withdraw her support did the council back down.
10. Only when they met again did he tell her about his marriage.

Exercise 6. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

1. We not only got lost, but our car broke down. NOT ONLY
2. We realized only then that the bike had been stolen. ONLY THEN
3. The boss has not once given him a bonus. NOT ONCE
4. You should not enter the room under any circumstances. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES
5. I got to know Peter only after meeting him several times. ONLY AFTER
6. The president will not resign under any circumstances. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES
7. The accused showed no emotion at any time during the trial. AT NO TIME
8. I didn't learn the result of the match until I read the evening paper. ONLY
9. It wasn't clear who was going to win the match until the last few minutes. NOT UNTIL
10. She is not only beautiful but talented as well. NOT ONLY

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the order of words.

1. Little do they know how lucky they are to live in such a wonderful house.
2. Little does the government appreciate what the results will be.
3. Little did John know that I knew his secret.
4. Little did she realize when she set up the project that it would be so influential.
5. In vain did he try to prove that he was innocent.
6. Little did the embassy staff realize that Ted was a secret agent.

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the order of words.

1. Such was her dislike of publicity that she never gave any interviews to the media.
2. Such is the popularity of the play that the theatre is likely to be full every night.
3. So dangerous did weather conditions become, that all mountain roads were closed.
4. So devastating were the floods that some areas may never recover.
5. So successful was her business that Mary was able to retire at the age of 50.
6. So careful is he that he never makes any mistakes.
7. Such a long way was it that we decided to go by train.
8. Such a threat to society are you that I have no choice but to send you to prison.
9. So tired was I that I decided to lie down for a while.

10. So badly do I play chess that I almost never agree to have a game.

Exercise 9. Rewrite the sentences beginning with *so* or *such*.

1. Being tired, John slept for twelve hours. (*so*)
2. He had such a fierce dog that we were terrified. (*such*)
3. I got so angry that I screamed. (*so*)
4. We received such a big telephone bill that we couldn't pay it. (*such*)
5. The sea looked so lovely that we dived in. (*so*)
6. Being thirsty, Sandy drank three glasses of water. (*so*)
7. The snowfall was so heavy that all the trains had to be cancelled. (*so*)
8. It was so cold last winter that all our pipes froze. (*so*)

Exercise 10. Complete these sentences in any appropriate way using the words from the box.

alike	boring	dominance	strength	complicated
-------	--------	-----------	----------	-------------

1. Such _____ that few buildings were left standing.
2. Such _____ that she hasn't lost a match for over three years.
3. So _____ that even their parents couldn't tell them apart.
4. So _____ that it even took a computer three days to solve it.
5. So _____ that most of the students went to sleep.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the order of words.

1. She was a talented musician, as was her sister.
2. Paper was invented in China, as was the process of printing.
3. Sally has got much more self-confidence than have many people of our age.
4. His latest thriller will in the future be recognized as a masterpiece, as will his three earlier works.
5. My aunt Jenny looks more like me than does anyone else in my family.
6. Simon thought that the hotel was superb, as did most people who stayed there.
7. Athletes need to eat a lot more carbohydrates than do people who exercise little.
8. The horse escaped through the open gate, as did the cows.
9. Pupils are expected to behave politely, as are members of staff.
10. I have been having very strange dreams lately, as has my twin sister.

Exercise 12. Rewrite these sentences with a similar meaning using *as* or *than + be* or *do*.

1. I was opposed to the new road. Everyone else in the village was opposed to it, too.
2. Ann went to Oxford University. Her sister went there, too.
3. Compared to five years ago, he is a much better teacher.
4. Dan is a keen golfer. His wife is a keen golfer, too.
5. Calculators are banned from the examining room. Dictionaries and handheld computers are banned, too.

Exercise 13. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the order of words.

1. Had you asked me, I would have told you the truth.
2. Should you need more information, please telephone our main office.
3. Had Andy asked, I would have been able to help.
4. Were she here, she would help us.
5. Had I known it then, my life would have taken another course.
6. Should an outbreak of flu take place, special measures will be introduced.
7. Were the government to resign, the situation might be resolved.
8. Had proper measures been taken, this situation would not have occurred.

Exercise 14. Write new sentences with a similar meaning starting *Should ...*, *Were ... or Had...*

1. If you require further details, please contact our public information office.
2. If today's match has to be postponed, it will be replayed next week.
3. If anyone had been looking at Ann when the police arrived, they would have noticed the expression of panic on her face.
4. If taxes were to be increased further, there would be a huge public outcry.
5. If the doctors had operated sooner, she might have made a full recovery.
6. If I were president, I would introduce three-day weekends.

7. If your flight is cancelled, the insurance covers a full refund.
8. If heavy snow had been forecast, we would not have begun the climb.
9. If I had known about the party, I would have gone.
10. If Smith had not resigned as party leader, he would have been sacked.

Exercise 15. Write new sentences with a similar meaning starting *Should ...*, *Were ...* or *Had...*

1. If you do not wish to receive further information about our products, click on the box below.
2. If the plane were ever to be built, it would cut the journey time from New York to Tokyo by four hours.
3. If the ice hockey team wins again today, it will be their tenth consecutive victory.
4. If I were offered the job, I would have no hesitation in accepting.
5. If a car had been coming the other way, I might have been seriously injured.
6. If there had been a referendum on the issue, it is unlikely that the electorate would have supported the government.
7. If you are not able to afford the SXL3, there are less expensive models in the range.
8. If Charles Dickens were alive today, he would be writing novels about the homeless in London.

4. REVISION EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences with a similar meaning beginning with a word/phrase from the box.

only if	only with	at no time
barely	rarely	little

1. A new film has not often before produced such positive reviews.
2. The public was never in any danger.
3. He only felt entirely relaxed with close friends and family.
4. The match won't be cancelled unless the pitch is frozen.
5. I didn't know then that Carmen and I would be married one day.
6. He had only just entered the water when it became clear he couldn't swim.

Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences with a similar meaning beginning with a word/phrase from the box.

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

1. You must not light the fire if you are alone in the house.
2. There was never any rivalry between the brothers.
3. I wasn't only wet through, I was freezing cold.
4. I had only ever climbed this high once before.
5. The audience had only just taken their seats when the conductor stepped onto the stage.

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

Exercise 3. Underline the best word or phrase.

1. *Not only / Rarely* do you see top-rate cameras which are also easy to use.

2. *Should / Had* the strike go ahead, it could severely damage the company.

3. *Never I have seen / Never have I seen* such a dramatic end to a football match.

4. Only the two members of the French team *managed / did they manage* to finish the race.

5. Hardly had the train pulled out of the station *when / than* there was a loud screeching sound.

6. *Had we known / Had we to have known* in advance, we could have done something about it.

7. *Hardly / Little* did I know that it would be another three years before I saw her again.

8. *Should / Were* the alarm to ring, leave the building immediately.

9. *Little anyone did realize / Little did anyone realize* how serious the situation was.

10. Just as the players took their places on the court, *down poured the rain / did the rain pour down*.

11. *Had not been locked the fire door / Had the fire door not been locked*, everyone would probably have escaped from the building.

12. At no time *were the passengers / were they the passengers* on the plane in any danger.

13. The books on the tables in the centre of the shop sell much more quickly than *do / sell* those on the shelves.

14. *Should you had / Should you have* second thoughts, don't hesitate to phone me.

15. Jane *not only missed / not only did miss* the train but also lost her luggage.

16. No sooner *I had sat / had I sat* down than the phone rang.

17. Rarely *care people / do people care* about the environment enough to give up their cars.

18. Only when *the green light is on / is the green light on* may vehicles cross the train tracks.

19. The train station is usually very busy in the morning, *as / than* is the bus station.

20. Without warning, onto the stage *jumped a man / did jump a man* brandishing a knife.

Exercise 4. Underline the best word or phrase.

1. Our problems *were so great / so great were* that we had to give up the journey.

2. My computer isn't working and nor *my phone is / is my phone*.

3. My brother *is such a liar / such a liar is* that I never know whether to believe him.

4. So splendid *was the palace / the palace was* that even the emperor was impressed.

5. We aren't going to Spain this year and neither *the Watsons are / are the Watsons*.

6. I've never been abroad and nor *my wife has / has my wife*.

7. Such *were the problems / the problems were* at the airport that no planes took off for several hours.

8. *Were a change in the situation / Were the situation to change*, we might consider making another coffee.

9. Suddenly the sky went dark, and *down came / came down* the rain.

10. *Rarely / On no account* is this piece of equipment to be removed from the building.

11. I've got nothing to lose, and neither *Ann has / has Ann*.

12. *Hardly she started / had she started* reading the letter when she burst out crying.

13. I'd like to offer you my congratulations on your engagement, as *had / would* everyone else in my family.

14. At no time *did I suspect / I had suspected* that he was the killer.

15. Not until *did I see / I saw* her did I realize how beautiful she was.

16. Not only *have I lost / I did lose* my keys, but I've also lost my wallet.

17. Only after doing his chores *Jason was allowed / was Jason allowed* to go to meet his friends.

18. John is passionate about painting, *as / than* is his father.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct order.

1. Only _____ about something in a shop. (*complained / have / once / I*)

2. Little _____ I had the book on my table at home. (*know / did / I / but*)

3. No sooner _____ it started to rain. (*we / than / had / down / sat*)

4. I waited for half an hour for the bus and then along _____ the same time. (*came / at / three*)

5. Not since _____ seen this film. (*have / young / was / I / I*)

6. Not _____ me there, but they also gave me a lift home at the end. (*did / they / only / drive*)

7. We were sitting quietly watching TV when into _____ . (*the / the / ran / room / children*)

8. Not until _____ open this letter. (*can / I / you / you / tell*)

Exercise 6. Write the verbs in the correct form.

1. Little _____ (*I / realize*) how unsafe the place was.

2. No sooner _____ (*I / climb inside*) than I heard a strange sound.

3. Not for one minute _____ (*I / expect*) the wall to collapse.

4. Never _____ (*I / be*) in such a dangerous situation.

5. Luckily, at no time _____ (*the cave / get*) completely flooded.

6. Only when the rescuers arrived _____ (*I / feel*) safe.

7. Only now _____ (*I / realize*) how lucky I was.

Exercise 7. Using the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use 2-5 words in total.

1. You should never use a lift immediately after an earthquake. ACCOUNT

On _____ a lift immediately after an earthquake.

2. We had never listened to such an interesting speech.

BEFORE

Never _____ such an interesting speech.

3. They wouldn't reject such an offer. MEANS

By _____ such an offer.

4. Julie had just arrived when the lights went on. SOONER

No _____ the lights went on.

5. The waitress told me that the restaurant was about to close and I had scarcely started eating. WHEN

Hardly _____ the waitress told me that the restaurant was about to close.

6. He can't leave the court until he has testified. CAN

Not until he _____ the court.

7. You mustn't interrupt me during the meeting. NO

Under _____ me during the meeting.

Exercise 8. Put each sentence into the correct order.

1. bus fare / I couldn't / could Amy / afford the / and neither

2. I should have done / far more than / that I ate / were the cakes / So delicious

3. Such was / quite frightened / we were / the force of / his anger that

4. the post office / isn't open / neither is / The bank / today and

5. these soldiers / Such were the / that many of them / never recovered / dangers faced by

6. that even his / his behaviour become / tired of him / So outrageous did / family grew.

7. did we suspect / had the document / all along / Little / that she had

8. Only after / spot the repair / was it / careful examination / possible to

9. was the problem / the armed forces / than within / more evident / Nowhere

10. her colleagues / had she / Rarely / to this extent / had to rely on

11. this disease / children with / so many / had I seen / Never before

12. when chaos / Barely had / in the hall / broke out / the speaker finished

Exercise 9. Write a new sentence with the same meaning, containing the words in capitals.

1. If we took no action, the situation would only become worse. WERE

2. A member of the government rarely admits to making a serious mistake. DOES

3. You are not to leave this room under any circumstances. NO

4. The police only later revealed the true identity of the thief. DID

5. If you'd consulted me at the outset, I could have given you the right advice. HAD

6. If you offered me a higher salary, I would take the job. WERE

7. If the weather worsens, the match will probably be cancelled. SHOULD

8. It was only after checking the accounts that they realized money was missing. DID

9. The breach of security has not affected the examination results in any way. NO

10. The police didn't know that the man was a criminal. LITTLE

11. I haven't been to the beach since last summer. NOT SINCE

12. We had only just arrived home when the police called. SCARCELY

13. As soon as John had finished the e-mail, he sent it. NO

14. He had barely entered the office when the manager called him. BARELY

15. I did not get a chance to rest until I got home. NOT UNTIL

16. I have never in my life been so scared. NEVER

17. I shouldn't have gone in there under any circumstances. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES

18. I will not only go with another person in future, but I will also make sure the cave is safe first. NOT ONLY

19. I will never be so silly again! NEVER

20. I have begun to think about politics only recently. ONLY RECENTLY

Exercise 10. Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning.

1. Never had I been so frightened in my life.

I had never been so frightened before.

2. Rarely has there been a more popular prime minister.

Prime ministers are usually unpopular.

3. Only with a great deal of effort did we complete the work.
We made a great deal of effort and completed the work.

4. No sooner had I mended the chair than Michael broke it again.

Michael broke the chair just before I mended it again.

5. I usually dined alone in the evenings.

Seldom was there an evening when I dined alone.

6. I only locked up for the night after the last people had left.
Only when the last people had left did I lock up for the night.

Exercise 11. Complete the sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence.

1. Two armed policemen ran into the room.

Into _____.

2. You can only really enjoy the view on a clear day like today.

Only _____.

3. If the ship collided with an iceberg, the passengers would be in no danger.

Should _____.

4. Suddenly it started raining.

Suddenly down _____.

5. A government has rarely acted with such blatant dishonesty.

Rarely _____.

6. If you asked me again, I would give you the same answer as before.

Were _____.

7. If we had realized that the hurricane would hit the city, we would have evacuated the residents in advance.

Had _____.

8. Nobody had any suspicion that the police inspector was the murderer.

Little _____.

9. The theft was only discovered when the accounts were checked.

Only _____.

10. Ann had no sooner shut the door than she realized she had left her key inside.

No sooner _____.

11. We felt so happy that we wanted to celebrate straight away.

Such _____.

12. The restaurant was very expensive that I barely had enough money to pay the bill.

So _____.

Exercise 12. Put one suitable word in each space.

1. Rarely _____ we find students who are willing to think for themselves.

2. _____ in the polar regions does the temperature fall to such a low level.

3. Little _____ anyone suppose that Mrs Robertson was an enemy agent.

4. Scarcely _____ everyone left the building when there was a huge explosion.

5. Seldom _____ so many people voted for such an unlikely candidate.

6. Not until doctors examined later _____ anyone realize that he had been shot.

7. No sooner had we reached the bottom of the mountain _____ it started snowing heavily.

8. _____ no circumstances are bags to be taken into the library.

9. Only _____ the airline official checked again did she realise I had been given the wrong ticket.

10. Not only did Harrison break into the house, _____ he also attacked one of the occupants.

11. Never _____ there been a better time to buy a new car.

12. Not only _____ she finish the test before the others in the class, but she also got the best mark.

Exercise 13. In the following sentences there are mistakes. Find and correct them.

1. Little we knew the full extent of his involvement in the fraud.

2. The sales director is resigning, as most of the marketing team.

3. Under no circumstances latecomers will be admitted to the auditorium.

4. The government's proposals are unrealistic, as those are of the opposition.

5. Rarely the early explorers had encountered such friendly and positive attitudes.

6. Only after climbing onto the roof, he managed to escape from the rising flood waters.

7. Hardly had she left the house than it started raining.

8. Only after had he finished his work, did he have a break.

9. Not only she is arrogant but also rude.

10. Rarely they travel abroad any more.

11. Hardly Tom had opened the door when the dog ran out into the street.

12. Not until do I see Ben next week will I know whether he got the job.

13. Little I thought that one day my best friend would become prime minister.

14. Under no circumstances do the equipment to be used without supervision.

15. Such the greed of these people was that they were prepared to cheat their own friends.

16. So valuable her jewels were that they were kept in a special safe at night.

17. Not only I did all the shopping but I had to cook dinner too.

18. Our neighbours refused to pay the money, as did we do once we knew the plumber was overcharging.

19. The sitting room was found to be filthy as the kitchen was.

20. Down the stairs the queen came, dressed in a silk gown.

21. Off went we on our weekend camping trip.

22. Indoor plants need more light and water as do the same plants outdoors.

23. Children attending the morning swimming classes will have longer sessions than those in the afternoon will.

24. The names of French wines are still better known than do the wines of most other nations.

Exercise 14. Complete the sentences with appropriate words. Use three words only in each sentence.

1. I thought the insurance policy would pay my hospital fees. At no time _____ that it didn't cover skiing injuries.

2. Seldom _____ piano playing of such maturity from someone so young. I am very impressed indeed.

3. He felt someone bump against him on the crowded bus, but only later _____ that his wallet had been stolen.

4. I found the old bracelet while I was walking along the beach. Little _____ then that I had made one of the most important archaeological discoveries of recent years.

5. I asked her to describe her attacker, but only after several minutes _____ me.

6. No sooner _____ into bed than his flatmate started playing his drums.

7. The Atlantic crossing took eight days. I was in Ann's company on several occasions, but not a word _____ to me until near the end of the journey.

Exercise 15. Rewrite the following sentences using inversion.

1. We seldom go out since the baby was born.
2. If I were you, I wouldn't trust him.
3. If I had been told, I would have offered my help.
4. If an outbreak of flue should take place, special measures will be introduced.
5. A group of armed men came along the street.

6. The mountain was so high that we could not climb it in a day.

7. I didn't go to the concert and Jane didn't either.

8. My brother and my father both hate opera.

9. Harry not only missed the train, but also lost his case.

10. You shouldn't touch these wires under any circumstances.

11. I have seldom watched a better match.

12. Tony was not only late, but he had left all his books behind.

13. A splendid garden, full of blossoms and scents, lay before him.

14. Tom could not speak for a moment: he was so greatly disappointed.

15. The matter can be explained in no other way.

16. They little knew what was going on in their house.

17. His friends tried to help him but in vain.

18. He won't often go to work.

19. She hasn't seen him anywhere.

20. They don't ever know what to do.

Exercise 16. Look at the following text and write inverted sentences using the words/phrases in bold.

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928. He had **no sooner** noticed an interesting mould growth in one of his glass dishes **than** he knew that it was something important. He **only later** realized what a difference it would make to our lives. There had **never** been a drug like this **before**. Patients with infections could **only** be successfully cured **by** taking penicillin. Penicillin **not only**

advanced medical technology, **but also** saved thousands of lives. People **rarely** die from onfections these days.

Exercise 17. Nathan Cooper is the manager of a professional basketball team which is going to play in the cup final next week. He is talking to his players about keeping his plans for the game secret. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Under no circumstances (*you / should / tell*) any journalists about out tactics for the cup final and in no way (*you / must / give*) the other team any clues about which players we will choose to start the game. Not until after the game (*you / will / be able to*) talk to reporters. Only in this way (*our plan / will / be*) a success. If you all follow these orders, not only (*we / will / have*) a good chance of victory on Saturday, but you will also be given some time off after the game.

Exercise 18. Look at the following text and write inverted sentences using the words / phrases in bold.

George Crum invented crisps in 1853. Crum worked as a chef in a restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York. Crum **rarely** got complaints about his cooking, but one customer was never happy with the food he received. Crum's crisps were **on no occasion** good enough for him. The crisps were **not only** too oily **but also** they were not salty enough. To make the customer happy Crum tried something new. He sliced the potatoes as thinly as possible, fried them, and added salt. The customer had **no sooner** tried the new snack **than** Crum knew it was something important. Crum and the customer had **never** been so happy **before**. These days, crisps are one of the most popular snack foods in the world.

Exercise 19. Complete the text using the correct form of the words in brackets.

No sooner _____ (**I / start**) working at Taylforth Nielsen, the computer company, than I realized it was the perfect opportunity for my hobby: hacking! Don't get me wrong. At no point _____ (**I / have**) ever stolen anything. I do it for the challenge. Not only _____ (**I / like**) proving I can do it, but sometimes _____ (**it / help**) a company to build a better security system. Rarely _____ (**they / see**) it like that, of course. I decided I would see if I could break into the Grand Bank system. Little _____ (**I / realize**) what was waiting for me.

The second day of working there, hardly _____ (**everyone else / leave**) when I started to try simple passwords. Seldom _____ (**this / is**) enough, though. You usually have to work much harder than that. Not until midnight _____ (**I / get**) access to the Grand Bank system. Hardly _____ (**I / have**) time to look around the system when the door to my office flew open and three men rushed in. Only when _____ (**they / show**) me their ID _____ (**I / realize**) that it was the police. They had been expecting something like this and had traced my computer! Not only _____ (**I / be fired**), but _____ (**they / keep**) all my computer records, too. Maybe it's time to find another hobby.

Exercise 20. Make up sentences beginning with the given words.

- 1) Had I known
- 2) Were my country ...
- 3) Should global warming ...
- 4) So impressive ...

- 5) Little did my friends ...
- 6) Only after reading ...
- 7) Under no circumstances must you ...
- 8) Rarely can old people ...

Exercise 21. Translate the following sentences into English using inversion.

1. Никогда я не видел такой бури.
2. И только тогда я понял, что произошло.
3. Было б у меня больше детей, я бы купил дом побольше.
4. Ни разу она ни сказала, что вернется.
5. Никак он не может оставаться дома.
6. Никогда он не чувствовал себя таким счастливым.
7. Редко они видели ее без своего автомобиля.
8. Едва она вернулась из школы, как позвонила ее сестра.
9. Едва она успела закрыть книгу, как в комнату вошел отец.
10. Только после ее ухода я понял, как она важна для меня.
11. Если бы только она была моей матерью, я бы был самым счастливым человеком на свете.
12. Только после телефонного звонка они успокоились.
13. Только потом я вспомнил, что забыл покормить кошку.
14. Никогда я не видел такого прекрасного ребенка.
15. Редко она приходит вовремя.
16. Ни разу она не пожаловалась на свои проблемы.
17. У подножья горы стоял небольшой дом.

18.Никогда этот город не был таким прекрасным, как теперь.

Exercise 22. Translate the following sentences into English using inversion.

1. Было бы у меня больше денег, я бы купил ему подарок получше.

2. Только к двенадцати часам она закончила работу.

3. Не потеряй они все свои деньги, они бы переехали в другую страну.

4. Не успели мы войти в комнату, как начался дождь.

5. Он очень активный, как и большинство мальчиков его возраста.

6. Только когда она была уже в поезде, она вспомнила, что оставила зонтик дома.

7. Только потом я поняла, насколько это было важно.

8. Случись мне прийти рано, я испеку ему торт на день рождения.

9. Будь у него больше времени, он бы стал изучать испанский.

10.Один только раз он рассердился на них.

11.Ни разу они не нарушили правила игры.

12.Едва все заняли свои места, как профессор начал лекцию.

13.Только позже она обнаружила, что ей дали неверный адрес.

14.Такими опасными стали погодные условия, что все горные дороги были закрыты.

15.Напрасно мы старались заставить его извиниться.

16. Если бы я увидел его завтра, я спросил бы его об этом.
17. Около дома стояла женщина, которую он не знал.
18. Если мой друг позвонит, не говори ему о моем отъезде.

Exercise 23. Translate the following sentences into English using inversion.

1. Только в машине мне удалось поговорить с ним.
2. Не успел я закончить разговор, как его жена выбежала из комнаты.
3. Никогда прежде у нас не было так много хороших книг, как сейчас.
4. Случись у тебя свободная минутка, присоединяйся к нашему обсуждению.
5. Напрасно она пыталась объяснить нам, что спорить с родителями бесполезно.
6. Если бы только она не пропустила так много уроков, она бы сдала экзамен успешно.
7. Я не только люблю классическую музыку, но и регулярно хожу на концерты в филармонию.
8. Билеты были настолько дорогие, что мы не смогли посетить этот концерт.
9. Пока я не увижу это собственными глазами, я не поверю вам.
10. Плохо они понимают, как им повезло иметь такого хорошего друга.
11. Он не только знает английский, но и свободно говорит по-немецки.

12. Внезапно открылась дверь и вошел его старый приятель.

13. Ни при каких обстоятельствах родителям не разрешается оставлять детей одних.

14. Ничего они о нас не знают.

15. Случись так, что вам понадобится больше информации, позвоните, пожалуйста, мне.

16. Ни одного слова она не написала с тех пор, как начался экзамен.

17. Если бы только ты предупредил нас о своём приезде заранее, мы бы заказали столик в лучшем ресторане.

18. Только прочитав эту книгу я понял, как использовать инверсию в английском языке.

5. GLOSSARY

adjective	a word used to tell you about a noun or a pronoun.
adverb	a word used to modify a verb, adjective, adverb or sentence.
adverbial	a word or combination of words added to a clause to give more information about time, place or manner.
auxiliary verb	a verb which we use with a main verb to form different tenses, negatives and questions.
clause	a group of words including a subject and a verb that forms a simple sentence or is part of a complex sentence or compound sentence.
conditional clause	a subordinate clause usually starting with <i>if</i> ; the event described in the main clause depends on the condition described in the subordinate clause.
declarative sentence	a clause in the declarative form that has the subject followed by the verb; most statements are made in the declarative form.
direct speech	speech reported in the words actually spoken by someone, without any changes in tense, person, and so on.

emphasis	the extra force given to a word or phrase when spoken, especially in order to show that it is important.
imperative	a clause in the imperative that has the base form of the verb without a subject.
infinitive	the base form of a verb; it is often used with <i>to</i> in front of it.
inversion	changing the word order in a sentence, especially changing the order of the subject and the verb.
main clause	a clause that is not dependent on, or is not part of, another clause.
main verb	any verb that is not an auxiliary verb.
modal verb	an auxiliary verb that is used with a main verb to indicate a particular attitude, such as possibility, obligation, prediction, or deduction.
narrative	a description of events.
negative word	a word such as <i>never</i> and <i>not</i> which expresses a negative meaning.
noun	a word that refers to people, things, and abstract ideas such as feelings and qualities.
predicate	a part of a sentence containing a verb that makes a statement about the subject of the verb.
preposition	a word such as <i>by</i> , <i>with</i> or <i>from</i> , which is usually followed by a noun phrase or an <i>-ing</i> form.

pronoun	a word used instead of a noun, when you do not want to name someone or something directly.
question	a structure that typically has the verb in front of the subject and that is used to ask someone about something.
sentence	a group of words that express a statement, question, or command; a sentence usually has a verb and a subject, and may consist of one clause, or two or more clauses.
subject	a noun phrase that usually comes before a verb and agrees with the verb in person and number; in active sentences, the subject usually refers to the person or thing who does the action expressed by the verb.
subordinate clause	a clause that begins with a subordinating conjunction such as <i>because</i> or <i>while</i> and which must be used with a main clause.
tense	the verb form that shows whether you are referring to the past or the present.
verb	a word used with a subject to say what someone or something does, or what happens to them.

6. APPENDIX

1.	<p>never rarely seldom nowhere</p>	<p>Present Perfect Past Perfect can/could</p>	<p>- <i>Never</i> in my life have I seen such a thing. - <i>Seldom</i> have they seen her without her dog. - <i>Rarely</i> can a minister have been faced with such a problem.</p>
2.	<p>hardly... when barely scarcely</p>	<p>Past Perfect (usually)</p>	<p>- <i>Hardly</i> had the train left the station <i>when</i> there was an explosion. - <i>Scarcely</i> had I entered the room <i>when</i> the phone rang.</p>
	<p>no sooner...than</p>	<p>Past Perfect Past Simple</p>	<p>- <i>No sooner</i> had he arrived <i>than</i> he fell ill. - <i>No sooner</i> was the team back on the pitch <i>than</i> it started raining.</p>
3.	<p>only if only when only then only later only after</p>	<p>Past Simple</p>	<p>- <i>Only after</i> posting the letter did I remember that I had forgotten to put on a stamp. - <i>Only later</i> did I realize how important it had been.</p>

4.	under no circumstances on no account at no time in no way on no condition not until not only... (but also)		- <i>On no condition</i> are they to open fire without a warning. - <i>Not until</i> I got home did I notice that I had the wrong umbrella.
5.	little in vain		- <i>Little</i> do they know how lucky the are to have such a good friend. - <i>Little</i> does the government appreciate what the results will be. - <i>In vain</i> did we try to make him do it.
6.	so + adj. ... that such ... that	with be	- <i>So devastating</i> were the floods <i>that</i> some areas may never recover. - <i>Such</i> was the force of the storm <i>that</i> trees were uprooted.
7.	should were had	inverted conditional	- <i>Should you hear</i> anything, let me know. (If you should hear anything, let me know.) - <i>Had I known</i> , I would have protested strongly.

		sentences without if	(If I had known, I would have protested strongly.) - <i>Were I to see</i> him tomorrow, I would ask him about it. (If I were to see him tomorrow, I would ask him about it.) - <i>Were the police to have found out</i> , I would have been in trouble. (If the police had found out, I would have been in trouble.)
8.	as		- We were short of money, <i>as were most people</i> in our neighbourhood. - I thought, <i>as did my colleagues</i> , that the recession would soon be over.
9.	so neither nor	in 'echoing' statements, agreeing or disagreeing	- I am going home. – <i>So am I</i> . - I don't like meat. – <i>Neither do I</i> .

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