

WORD ORDER

Theory

1. OBJECT (Slide 2-4 + ex. 9-10)
2. ATTRIBUTE (slide 5 + ex.11)
3. ADVERBIAL MODIFIER) (slide 6 + ex. 12-17)

Второстепенные члены предложения

The Secondary Members of the Sentence

Дополнение

Прямое Direct	He always visits us . We met many people in the park. You can take my book . I know something interesting. They saw a deer in the forest.
Косвенное Indirect (+ прямое дополнение)	Give us <i>a definite answer</i> . Tell me <i>your secret</i> . (косвенное + <i>прямое</i>)
<p>Сравните: I gave the key to him. — I gave him the key. She bought a toy for the kid. — She bought the kid a toy.</p> <p>Запомните: После глаголов <i>read, dictate, introduce, explain, refer</i> употребляется предлог to: Read to me, please. Explain it to her. Dictate the fax to me. Introduce those people to us, will you?</p>	

Сложное дополнение

Существительные (местоимения)
+ инфинитив глагола/причастие I
употребляются после глаголов:

Глаголы	Примеры употребления
<p>1. want, wish, would like, expect, find, advise, believe, consider, order (+ инфинитив с частицей to)</p>	<p>I want you to help me. (Я хочу, чтобы ты помог мне.) We would like you to join us. (Мы хотели бы, чтобы вы присоединились к нам.) We expect Mum to come soon. (Мы предполагаем, что мама скоро придет.) (переводится на русский язык придаточным дополнительным)</p>
<p>2. feel, hear, see, watch, notice (инфинитив без частицы to)</p>	<p>They saw some people enter/entering the house. (Они видели, как какие-то люди вошли (факт)/ входили (процесс) в дом.) She noticed the cat steal a fish from the table. (Она заметила, как кошка украла рыбку со стола.) The parents watched their children playing. (Родители наблюдали, как играют их дети.) We felt the bridge shaking. (Мы чувствовали, как качался мост.)</p> <p>Примечание. После глаголов feel, hear, see в значении «знать», «понимать» употребляется придаточное предложение. I feel that you are right. (Я чувствую (понимаю), что ты прав.) We see that you are wrong. (Мы видим (понимаем), что вы не правы.) We hear you are leaving soon. (Мы слышали (знаем), что вы скоро уезжаете.)</p>
<p>3. make, let</p>	<p>Don't make me eat the soup! (Не заставляй меня есть суп!) Let us be friends! (Давайте будем друзьями!) I shall never let you go. (Я никогда тебя не отпущу.)</p>

Сравните и запомните:	
<p>Действительный залог (без to) I saw him drive a Toyota. They made the child go to bed at 9 o'clock. We heard her sing in "Tosca".</p>	<p>Страдательный залог (с to) He was seen to drive a Toyota. The child was made to go to bed at 9 o'clock. She was heard to sing in "Tosca".</p>
<p>4. to have something done («иметь что-то сделанным», Пассивное значение — кто-то другой выполняет действие)</p>	<p>I want to have my hair cut. (Мне нужно подстричься.) You must have your eyes tested. (Вам нужно проверить глаза.) He had his computer connected to the Internet. (Его компьютер подключили к Интернету.)</p>
<p>Сравните: We washed our windows last week. (We washed them ourselves.) (Мы помыли окна на прошлой неделе.) We had our windows washed last week. (Somebody washed them for us.) (Нам помыли окна на прошлой неделе.)</p>	

Определение

Может быть выражено:	Примеры
1. прилагательным (by an adjective)	It was a hot summer day.
2. существительным (by a noun)	I like September weather. Winter nights are very long.
3. местоимениями (by pronouns)	This book is yours , and where is my book? I like her style. Some people like it, some don't.
4. числительным (by a numeral)	She is a third-year student. There are twenty people in the room.
5. причастием I (by present participle)	We watched the rising sun.
6. причастием II (by past participle)	The wounded man was taken to hospital.
7. причастным оборотом (by a participial construction)	We watched the birds flying in the sky .
8. герундием (by a gerund)	I like the idea of sharing this job with you.
9. инфинитивом (by an infinitive)	I have so much to say to you.
10. определятельным придаточным предложением (by an attributive clause)	We got a letter which was a great surprise to us . That's the man who called you .

Обстоятельство

Значение	Примеры
1. времени (time)	They met last year (ten years ago) . It happened in 1998 . Let's meet tonight .
2. места (place)	He lives in the centre of the city. We are going to the lab .
3. образа действия (manner)	She is working non-stop . They met us warmly . You should take life seriously .
4. причины (cause, reason)	It being hot , we opened all the windows.
5. цели (purpose)	You'll have to work hard to earn money .
6. результата, следствия (result, consequence)	She is competent enough to do the work . They are too busy to invite guests .

Ex.9. Point out direct, indirect, and prepositional objects and say what they are expressed by.

Note. Remember that the indirect object cannot be used without the direct object.

M o d e l s : Give me (indirect) your address (direct).

I must read it (direct) to you (indirect).

He came with his friend (prepositional).

1. Give me a knife and a small spoon, please. 2. It is raining, you must give her your umbrella. 3. Tell us your story. 4. Tell it to him, too. 5. I know nothing about it. 6. Show me your room. 7. I want to buy a doll for my little sister. 8. I haven't seen the children today. 9. Help me, please. 10. See me tomorrow. 11. You'll forget him. 12. She writes letters to her cousins.

Ex.10. Point out the objects and say what kind they are:

1. Give me a match, please. 2. Put all possible questions to this sentence. 3. Will you pass me the sugar? 4. I addressed her twice before she answered me. 5. He handed the letter to his wife. 6. I need a book with pictures for my little daughter. 7. Everybody listened to him with interest. 8. Peggotty opened a little door and showed me my bedroom. 9. We are sorry for him. 10. He stopped and shook hands with me. 11. She put the kettle on the fire. 12. We looked for the boy everywhere.

Ex.11. Point out the *attribute* and say what it is expressed by.

Note. An attribute may stand before and after the noun. Remember that an attribute to a pronoun always follows it.

1. Ansell gave an angry sigh. 2. I hear Mary's voice in the next room. 3. I looked at her smiling face. 4. He is a walking grammar book. 5. Toby is a good clever boy. 6. The cover of this book is blue . 7. It was a cold winter night. 8. The streets of Moscow are wide. 9. I like all Moscow theatres. 10. Tell me something interesting. 11. I don't see anything difficult in it. 12. Give me a better pencil, please.

Ex.12. Point out *adverbial modifiers* of time, place, and manner and say what they are expressed by.

Note. Adverbial modifiers are often expressed by adverbs and nouns with prepositions.

Models : Come to see me **tomorrow**.

We live **in Moscow**.

Don't speak **so loudly**.

Jim spoke **in a whisper**.

1. Ann can speak English well. 2. Father comes home at four o'clock. 3. You mustn't stay there late. 4. She looked at me with a smile. 5. John said it in a low voice. 6. Take these things upstairs. 7. She came into the room from the kitchen. 8. I will do it for you with pleasure. 9. Don't allow the children to play in the street. 10. We started early in the morning. 11. That day I was busy and didn't go out. 12. We stayed there for an hour.

Ex.13. Put the *adverbial modifiers* in their proper places.

Note. With verbs of movement or staying (движения или пребывания) the adverbial modifier of place comes immediately after the verb. If there are two or more adverbial modifiers, the usual order is "place", "manner", "time".

Models : Bill **ran home** quickly an hour ago.

They **stayed there quietly all day**.

1. He went (at seven o'clock, by taxi, to the theatre). 2. She stood (looking at the road, on the porch). 3. Felix lived (for a long time, in France). 4. We went (after dinner, to the village shop). 5. They left (in a hurry, at about 12 o'clock, for London). 6. We started (after dinner, there, immediately). 7. Don't forget that you must come (every morning, regularly, here). 8. I will meet you (tomorrow, at three o'clock, at the college gates). 9. Did you come (on your bicycle, to work, this morning) ? 10. I went (by air, last month, to St. Petersburg).

Ex. 14. Put the adverbs given in brackets in their proper places.

Note. The adverbial modifier of indefinite time expressed by such adverbs as: *never, usually, often, seldom, yet, just*, etc. is placed before the main verb or after the auxiliary or modal verb.

M o d e l s : She seldom comes to see us.

Do you often go through the park?

You are always late.

I can never understand you.

The book has already been translated.

1. She has a few mistakes in her composition (always) .2. I can agree to that (never).
3. We have six lessons a day (usually).
4. Old Mrs. Pratt is ill (often).
5. You are kind to me (always).
6. I met him there (seldom).
7. We are very busy (generally).
8. They will believe it, I'm sure (never).
9. My friend stays long with us (seldom).
10. We are going for a walk (just).

Ex. 15. Put the adverbs of indefinite time in their proper places.

Note. In questions the place of adverbs of indefinite time is after the subject.

M o d e l s : Is he often late?

Have you ever seen him?

What time do you generally get up?

1. Where do you spend the summer (usually) ?
2. Do you prepare your lessons in the afternoon (always) ?
3. Did he come so late (often) ?
4. Are you in time (always) ?
5. When do they start working (usually) ?
6. Have you seen him (ever) ?
7. Are you going for a walk (just) ?
8. Do the children quarrel with each other (often) ?
9. Has your uncle mentioned this fact (ever) ?
10. Must you get up so early (always) ?

Ex. 16. Put *very much* in its proper place.

Note. "Very much" is an adverbial of degree (обстоятельство степени). It has the following positions in the sentence:

1. after the direct object: I like this idea very much. I like coffee very much in the morning.

2. after the verb "to be" (before the 2nd participle): He was very much surprised to hear that.

3. before the subordinate clause: I hope very much that you will be able to do it.

1. Do you like the story?
2. I can't say that I like the idea.
3. Would it matter if we arrive about ten minutes later?
4. They were surprised to meet the two sisters there.
5. John regrets that he cannot take part in the discussion.
6. I was disappointed to find out that the letter was lost.
7. We enjoyed ourselves at the party.
8. He said that he was impressed by her progress.
9. I doubt that they have ever visited Japan.
10. I like a cup of hot tea at five o'clock.

Ex. 17. Make up sentences using the following words:

1. Give, paper, a piece, of, me, a pencil, and.
2. Week, Mr. Barnett, new, brings, Mary, and, books, magazines, every.
3. Tall, General Henderson, with, hair, a man, white, was.
4. Was putting on, gloves, her, in, Nancy, a way, slow.
5. Show, can, I, something, you, interesting.
6. Good, English, some, have, I, books.
7. Them, can, I, bring, to, the Institute, you, to.
8. Cold, a night, January, was, it.
9. Long, can't, we, stay, here.
10. In, coffee, the morning, I, like.