structure five

 *workbook 1:*

*verb and its complementation*

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**A. Indicate whether the verb phrase in the following sentences is**

 **A. an intransitive phrasal verb**

 **B. a transitive phrasal verb**

 **C. a prepositional verb**

 **D. a phrasal-prepositional verb**

 **E. an intransitive verb (+ prepositional phrase)**

1. ***Don’t come down. (A)***
2. Don’t give up.
3. Don’t give me away.
4. You must face up to your responsibilities.
5. We must make up for lost time.
6. The train has passed over the bridge.
7. It has passed over safely.
8. The selection committee has passed you over.
9. My hat has fallen off.
10. The plane has taken off.

**B. Replace the noun phrase in each of the following sentences by the corresponding pronoun; then give the whole new sentence**

1. **Back up the hill. 🡪 *back up it (√). The house backed up the hill.***
2. **Back up your friends. 🡪 *back them up (√).* *You should back your friends up***.
3. Call off the game.
4. Come off my bed.
5. Get over the wall.
6. Give up the idea.
7. Swim across the river.
8. Put across this message.
9. Run in the race.
10. Run in the engine.

**C. Say whether the adverb, in brackets, could fit into position a, b, c, or d:**

1. ***They looked (a) at (b) the picture (c)*** **(carefully)**
2. They turned (a) on (b) the gas (c) (slowly)
3. They turned (a) the gas (b) on (c) (slowly)
4. He’s catching (a) up (b) with (c) the leaders (d) (quickly)
5. The negotiations have (a) broken (b) down (c) (completely)
6. The crowd made (a) for (b) shelter (c) (hurriedly)
7. The Spartans brought (a) their children (b) up (c) (strictly)
8. I’ll look (a) into (b) your complaint (c) (immediately)
9. He puts (a) up (b) with (c) any inconvenience (d) (patiently)

**D. Change the position of the words in italics, if it is mobile**

1. ***The Spartans brought up their children strictly***. 🡪 ***The Spartans brought their children up strictly.***
2. Lester gradually caught *up* with the leaders.
3. I don’t want to break *up* the party.
4. The meeting broke *up* in disorder.
5. We must hurry to make *up* for lost time.
6. Please send this telegram *off* urgently.
7. Please wrap that parcel *up* at once.

**E. Put into the passive, omitting the *by*-phrase unless it contains relevant and essential information, and state whether the verb is phrasal verb (A), a prepositional verb (B), or a phrasal-prepositional verb (C)**

1. ***I will bring up this question at our next meeting. 🡪 (A) The question will be brought up at our next meeting.***
2. We shall then deal with it more fully.
3. Have you looked into this matter?
4. The facts do not bear out your argument.
5. No one has ever looked after this house properly.
6. Is anybody attending to you?
7. They have turned down my application.
8. Thieves broke into the National Bank last night.
9. They called him up before he was twenty.
10. You must get on with this job immediately.

**F. Transform each of the sentences below in the following way**

I was looking for that book ► *That is the book I was looking for*

1. We were just talking about that article.
2. Queen Elizabeth slept in this bed.
3. I want to back out that agreement.
4. I want you to break down those figures.
5. I think we should leave this sentence out.
6. We have not yet dealt with this paragraph.
7. We must now see to this matter.
8. I was looking forward to that film.
9. We must cut down on these expenses.
10. You should get on with this job first.

**G. Supply an acceptable preposition to fill each of the gaps.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. We’re accustomed ............... noise.
2. George is ahead ............... me.
3. Are you angry .............. us?
4. I’m not answerable ............... anyone.
5. John is anxious ............... Mary.
6. Aren’t you ashamed ……......... yourself?
7. Jack is averse .............. hard work.
8. I’m well aware ............... that.
9. Now we’re bound ............. home.
10. I’m busy .............. my accounts.
11. George is capable ............... anything.
12. Are you certain ................. success?
13. We’re not clear .............. this sentence.
14. John is concerned .............. Mary.
 | 1. Who is concerned ................ this project.
2. We’re conscious ............... the danger.
3. James is crazy ............... dancing.
4. The judge was deaf ……........ our appeal.
5. Mary is very dear ............... us.
6. She is so dependent ……......... us.
7. Chalk is different .............. cheese.
8. When is John due .............. promotion.
9. He is eager ................. more responsibility.
10. Don’t be envious ................ anyone.
11. He is not equal ............... the task.
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**H. Transform each of the sentences below so as to produce a new sentence containing a subject complement consisting of a participial adjective + prepositional phrase. Avoid *by* whenever possible.**

1. ***The young man’s embarrassment amused the Countess. 🡪 The Countess was amused at the young man’s embarrasement.***
2. The way she treated her servants annoyed him.
3. The young man’s outburst astonished everybody.
4. Etiquette obviously did not bother him.
5. The reception they gave him did not content him.
6. His presents, however, delighted the Countess.
7. He did not disappoint her.
8. Roger found everything around him fascinating.
9. Hunting has always interested him.
10. The Countess found his answer very pleasing.

**I. Combine each of the pairs of sentences below so as to produce one single sentence containing an adjective complemented by a finite clause, omitting what is in brackets.**

1. ***You must resign. We are adamant (on that point). 🡪 We are adamant that you resign***.
2. You have made a serious error. We are afraid that (that is so).
3. Why did you behave in that way? I’m ashamed.
4. There will be public enquiry. I’m certain (of it).
5. Why do you feel so offended? We are concerned (about that).
6. You will understand. We are fully confident (of it).
7. Why do you say that? It is curious.
8. You must have complete trust in us. It is essential.
9. You’ve released the secret. The captain is furious.
10. You have received us so magnificently. We feel greatly honoured.

**J. Indicate by *A,B,C,* etc., to which of the following types of construction each of the sentences below could be assigned.**

 **a. He is silly to wait**

 **b. He is slow to react**

 **c. He will be furious to hear it**

 **d. He is unwilling to agree**

 **e. He is hard to convince**

1. ***I am very anxious to meet you. (D)***
2. We were delighted to receive your telegram.
3. You were sensible to stay indoors.
4. The clerk was prompt to answer the call.
5. This rule is easy to remember.
6. We are reluctant to leave this neighbourhood.
7. Our house is not difficult to heat.
8. Unfortunately, it isn’t easy to find.
9. Are you ready to leave?
10. You would be foolish to go out in this weather.

**K. A direct object may be**

 **A. a noun phrase**

 **B. a finite THAT-clause**

 **C. a finite WH-clause**

 **D. an infinitive**

 **E. a participle**

**Indicate by *A, B, C,* etc., and with examples, which of those forms of direct object could occur after the following verbs:**

1. ***ask (A, B, C, D, E)*** 6. explain
2. believe 7. feel
3. consider 8. gather
4. deny 9. hope
5. enjoy 10. forget

**L. Identify and categorize the direct objects (A-J), and state whether they are Mono or Complex transitive. Then, change the sentences into passives.**

1. ***They built this house in 1968.*** 🡪 ***A Mono: This house was built in 1968***
2. King Khufu built the Great Pyramid.
3. John married Mary in St. Michael’s last year.
4. Each block weighs over two tons.
5. Has anyone weighed them recently?
6. People usually oppose new opinions.
7. A man with a scar across his face held my attention.
8. He hid himself behind one of the pillars.
9. Someone had admitted him by accident.
10. He must have dyed his hair.
11. His coat did not fit him properly.
12. This picture resembles the one in your drawing room.
13. I have a picture like it in my house, too.
14. Six-times-nine equals fifty-four.
15. No one has ever equalled your record.
16. He learned how to speak English.
17. She did not bother to feed the baby.
18. I love listening to music.
19. They do not like the house to be left empty.
20. I would not want you to lose your way.
21. Peter stopped the vehicle crashing into the fence.
22. Mary longed to leave home.
23. That door needs painting.
24. You must not forget when to keep the secret.
25. Can you confirm which flight we are taking?

**M. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences so as to produce one single sentence with finite clause as object, omitting what is in brackets.**

1. ***I have made a mistake. I admit (it)***. 🡪 ***I admit that I have made a mistake.***
2. Have I made a mistake? I wonder.
3. Have I given you the right figures? I doubt (it)
4. You have checked the figures carefully. I don’t doubt (it).
5. You wrote me a cheque. I agree.
6. You pay me next week. I insist (on that).
7. You were going to pay me half of the money today. We agreed (on that).
8. We decided (on one thing). We had gone far enough.
9. Should we continue next day or not? We could not decide.
10. How could we find the way? We had to decide (that) quickly.
11. You go ahead to get help. We have all decided (on that course of action).
12. Help will arrive at any moment. (At least), I expect (so).
13. What do you intend to do next? May I ask (that)?
14. Are we to stay here all night? May I ask (that)?
15. Please tell us the truth. All I ask is that.

**N. If *to talk* in *He likes to talk*  is a non-finite infinitive clause, without a subject, acting as object of *likes*, give corresponding explanation of the parts in italics of the following sentences:**

1. ***We wanted to go home. (NF, WOS, Inf)***
2. We enjoyed *walking*.
3. I expected *you to be here.*
4. I heard *them leave.*
5. I saw *them waiting.*
6. I found *my seat occupied.*

**O. Rephrase the following sentences so as to clarify the difference in meaning between the two members of each pair.**

1. a. I remembered to fill up the form.

b. I remember filling up the form.

1. a. I had forgotten to tell her about it.

b. I had forgotten telling her about it.

1. a. I regret to tell you this story.

b. I regret telling you that story.

1. a. I tried to turn the key another way.

b. I tried turning the key another way.

1. a. He had us all empty our pockets.

b. He had us all emptying our pockets.

1. a. You deserve to shoot first.

b. You deserve shooting first.

1. a. That boy wants to watch.

b. That boy wants watching.

**P. Put the main clause of each of the following sentences into the passive, omitting the *by*-phrase.**

1. ***We admitted that a mistake had been made. 🡪 That a mistake had been made was admitted.***
2. Everyone considered the mistake (to be) very serious.
3. We consider you (to be) one of our most loyal supporters.
4. We fully recognize that you have had great difficulties.
5. We know your companion to be a trouble-maker.
6. We have proved him (to be) wrong.
7. We expect you to show a little more tact.
8. We regret that we must make this criticism.
9. The Air Force has reported two planes (to be) missing.
10. The authorities meant you to complete this form.

**Q. Replace by the genitive variant if possible.**

1. ***The police caught Wilson climbing the wall. 🡪 The police caught Wilson’s climbing the wall.***
2. I don’t approve of *you* climbing cliffs.
3. Do you mind *me* opening the window?
4. Don’t let me find *you* opening this door again.
5. How can I stop *you* biting your nails?
6. I remember *John* telling me that story.
7. I often find *myself* repeating it.
8. Do you ever remember *that* happening to you?
9. You won’t keep *us* waiting, will you?
10. We object to *them* being given preferential treatment.

**R. An –ed participle clause with subject like *He got the watch repaired* can be paraphrased as *He got someone to repair the watch.* Paraphrase the following:**

1. ***I want this work done at once.*** 🡪 ***I want someone to do this work at once.***
2. I’ve just seen a policeman killed.
3. We found the work done already.
4. I have heard this story repeated too often.
5. Can you have these notes copied before tomorrow?

**S. Fill the gaps in the sentences below:**

 **a. accept b. appoint c. call d. consider e. declare**

 **f. describe g. elect h. find i. hold j. intend**

 **k. make l. mistake m. recognize n. regard o. take**

 **p. treat**

1. They ….. John chairman. 6. They ….. his appointment to be permanent.
2. They ….. John as their leader. 7. We ….. the incident closed.
3. They ….. him as a true friend. 8. We ..... your room for the library.
4. They .... him reliable.
5. They ….. him very happy.

**T. (a) Move the object complement, if it is mobile. (b) Replace the object by the corresponding pronoun**

1. ***George’s conduct made Mary very angry.*** 🡪 ***(not possible)*** ***George’s conduct made her angry.***
2. He had broken open her wardrobe.
3. Let us set free all the prisoners.
4. I would like you to leave clear those two cupboards over by the window.
5. We shall not appoint as officers of the society those members who do not attend regularly.

**U. Rephrase eah of the following sentences using the pattern**

 ***(Subject) + verb + direct object + prepositional phrase***

 **but only such rephrasing is admissible**

1. ***The townsfolk accorded us a warm welcome*** 🡪 ***The townsfolk accorded a warm welcome to us.***
2. I have asked you a great favour.
3. We booked you a double room with bath.
4. Bring me your essay this afternoon.
5. Someone has brought us some grapes.
6. Call me a taxi right away.
7. Can anyone cash me a cheque?
8. We have caused you so much trouble.
9. This suit only cost me forty dollars.
10. These pills haven’t done me much good.

**V. a. Supply the missing prepositions**

 **b. Give the passive transform of the whole original sentence.**

 **c. Form a question for each sentence on the following model:**

 ***What example can this be compared with?***

1. ***They accused Barlow ... a certain crime.***
2. ***of***
3. ***Barlow was accused of a certain crime.***
4. ***What crime was Barlow accused of?***
5. People admired Asquith ... certain qualities.
6. We have assigned you ... a particular task.
7. Everyone blames you ... a certain mistake.
8. Everyone blames the mistake ... Peter.
9. The police charged Manson ... the murder.
10. We can compare this writer ... a well-known novelist.

**W. a. Supply the missing verb in its correct form**

 **b. Put each sentence into passive, as follows:**

 ***We took care of it ⇒ It was taken care of***

1. ***You must not ... sight of your main objective.***
2. ***lose***
3. ***Your main objective must not be lost sight of***
4. I don’t like people ... fun of me.
5. It is time you ... a stop to this nonsense.
6. The raiders ... fire to three haystacks.
7. We have not ... pace with the latest research.
8. You have not ... proper care of this equipment.
9. I hope you will not ... advantage of my absence.
10. We have ... good use of the laboratory.
11. We have ... careful note of your complaint.
12. The students have ... no notice of these instructions.

**X. Indicate by A, B, or C, into which of the following three sentences the verbs below could fit**

 **A. John said that there would be trouble**

 **B. John told me that there would be trouble**

 **C. John explained to me that he had been ill**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. ***admit (A, B, C)***
2. announce
3. assure
4. confess
5. convince
 | 1. declare
2. explain
3. inform
4. mention
5. persuade
 | 1. point out
2. promise
3. remark
4. remind
5. report
 | 1. say
2. state
3. suggest
4. tell
5. warn
 |

**Y. Rephrase the sentence below, where possible, by using the pattern:**

 ***I persuaded John to see a doctor***

1. ***I advised him that he should be more careful.*** 🡪 ***I advised him to be more careful.***
2. I persuaded him that his wife should take a holiday.
3. I convinced him that he should be more careful.
4. I suggested to John that he should see his solicitor.
5. I warned him that he should not go out.
6. I assured him that he would get pneumonia.
7. I reminded him that he should take his medicine.
8. I reminded him that he had been overworking.
9. I told him that he must keep me informed of his condition.
10. I assured him that he would have proper care.

**Z. Note the difference between a and b, and say whether the sentences are Complex Transitive (a) or Ditransitive (b)**

 **a. He wanted | Mary to teach Bob ⇒ \*He wanted Mary 🡪 Complex (a)**

 **b. He persuaded Mary | to teach Bob ⇒ He persuaded Mary 🡪 Ditransitive (b)**

1. ***I would love Mary to teach me. 🡪 Ditransitive (b)***
2. I would hate John to drive my car.
3. He advised Mary to guide Peter.
4. Let’s ask Mary to weigh the baby.
5. We expect all students to read this book.
6. He forced Mary to consult those lawyers.
7. We allowed John to drive them to the station.
8. They warned him not to deceive their neighbours.
9. I’d like a doctor to examine my daughter.
10. I should trust him not to seduce her.