

TECHNIQUES D'EXPRESSION (solution d'examen)

- I.
- (1a) It won't be difficult to find a nice present for Henry
 - (1b) Won't it be difficult to find a nice present for Henry?
 - (2a) Sheila hasn't anything/has nothing to tell you.
 - (2b) Hasn't Sheila anything/ Has Sheila nothing to tell you?
 - (3a) No-one has left a bag on a seat in the park.
 - (3b) Hasn't anyone/ Has no one left a bag on a seat in the park?
 - (4a) He doesn't know anyone/ He knows no-one who lives in Glasgow
 - (4b) Doesn't he know anyone/ Does he know no-one who lives in Glasgow?
 - (5a) It isn't worth going/ It's not worth going to see any of those pictures.
 - (5b) Isn't it worth going to see any of those pictures?
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- II. (1) participant; (2) participant; (3) circumstance; (4) circumstance; (5) participant
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- III.
1. If you don't fix the car, IT WILL CONTINUE TO LEAK OIL. independent clause
 2. WHILE THE CAR IS BEING FIXED, we will need to take the bus. Dependent clause
 3. It isn't necessary to cram all night IF YOU HAVE STUDIED A LITTLE EACH DAY. Dependent clause
 4. Before you begin studying for the exam, YOU WILL PROBABLY WANT TO REST. Independent clause
 5. I can't go to the movies SINCE I DON'T HAVE ANY MONEY. Dependent clause
 6. WHETHER HE ATTENDS THE PARTY OR NOT, I have decided to go. Dependent clause
 7. I WILL STOP PLAYING THE DRUMS when you go to sleep. Independent clause
 8. SINCE YOU'VE TAKEN YOUR EXAM IN BIOLOGY, you probably don't feel like studying for tomorrow's exam in math. Dependent clause
 9. Until he apologizes to me for his rude behavior, I REFUSE TO SEE HIM. Independent clause
 10. I wore my boots BECAUSE IT LOOKED LIKE IT MIGHT SNOW. Dependent clause
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IV.

- - An independent clause is complete in itself, that is, it does not form part of a larger structure. All grammatically independent clauses are finite
 - Dependent clause (dep.cl) is typically related to an independent clause. Dependent clauses may be finite or non-finite
- The *any* words (together with *ever* and *yet*, among) are what we call 'nonassertive' items, as opposed to *some* and its compounds, which are 'assertive'. Assertive forms have **factual meanings** and typically occur in positive declarative clauses.

	Assertive	Non-assertive
Determiners/pronouns	some	any
	Someone	anyone
	Somebody	anybody
	Something	anything
Adverbs	somewhere	anywhere
	Sometimes	ever
	Already	yet
	Still	anymore/any longer
	a lot	much

- The **operator** is a **verb**, of one of the following types: primary, modal or *do*, as explained below.

Primary: positive: *am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had*

negative: *am not, isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't, haven't, hasn't, hadn't*

Modal: positive: *can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, ought*

negative: *can't, couldn't, won't, wouldn't, shan't, shouldn't, may not, mightn't, oughtn't*

The 'do' operator: positive: *does, do, did*

negative; *doesn't, don't, didn't*

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Offer	If you like, I'll come into your shop tomorrow and get some more model aero plane kits.
Reminder	O.K. don't forget to bring the bill with you this time.
Promise	I won't.
Question	Do you enjoy working there?
Statement	It's all right, I suppose. Gets a bit boring. It'll do for a while.
Exclamation	but the last thing to do is to work for him!
Question	Why?
Echo question	Why? You don't know my old man! I