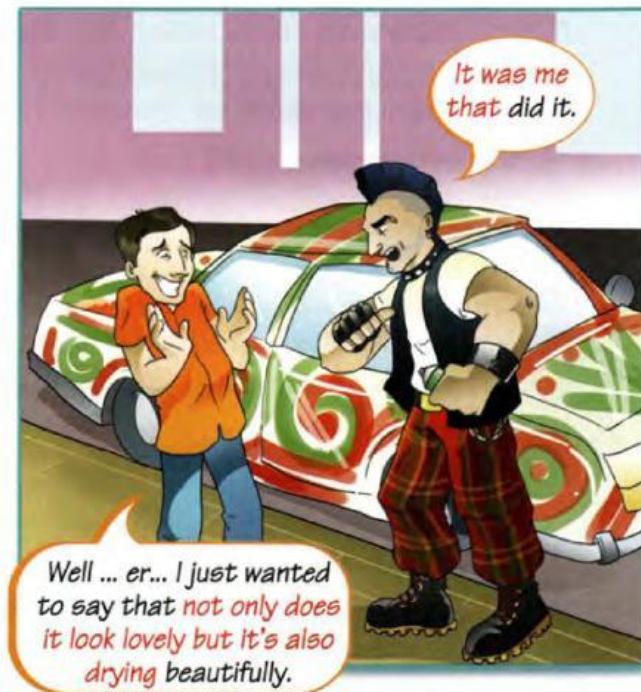
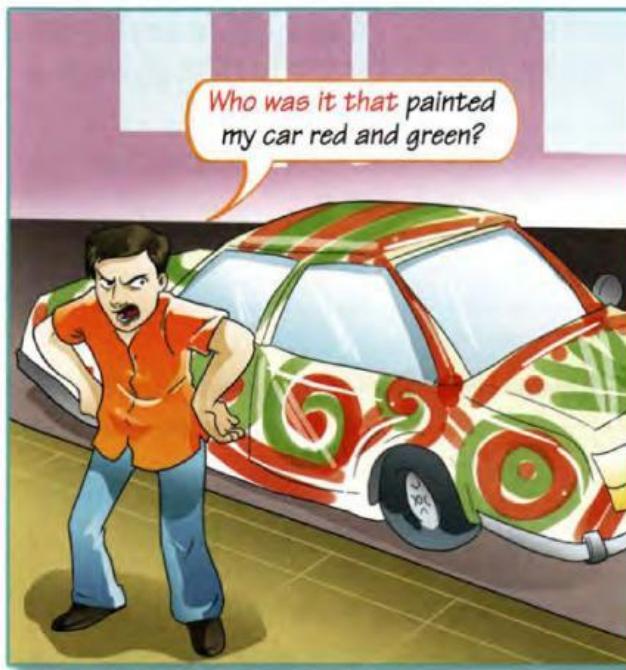




31 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



## Emphasis

We can put emphasis on certain words or parts of a sentence using the following:

- **It is/was ... who/which/that**
  - a) **Susan is making lunch.**  
*It is Susan who/that is making lunch.*  
(emphasis on the subject: Susan)
  - b) **Susan is making lunch.**  
*It is lunch that Susan is making.*  
(emphasis on the object: lunch)
- **All (that) = The only thing (that)**  
*All (that) he wants is to be happy.*
- **That is/was + question word in statements or is/was that + question word in questions**  
*That is what he told the police.*  
*Is that where he is living now?*
- **Question word + is/was it + that in questions**  
*Who was it that sent you those flowers?*  
*Where is it that you're planning to go?*  
*When was it that you realised you were being followed?*
- **What**
  - a) **Swimming keeps me in shape.** (subject)  
*What keeps me in shape is swimming.*  
OR *Swimming is what keeps me in shape.*

b) **We love relaxing on the beach.** (object)  
*What we love (doing) is relaxing on the beach.*

OR *Relaxing on the beach is what we love (doing).*

- **What ... do (emphasis on verbs)**  
*Mike builds houses.*  
*What Mike does is (to) build houses.*
- **Question word + ever (usually shows surprise)**  
*Whoever suggested such a thing?*  
**Which and whose are not used in this case.**  
*Whose car is that? (NOT: ~~Whose ever car ...~~)*

**Note:** **Question words + ever (except for why)** can be written as one word. *Whoever told you ...?* *Wherever did you find it?* *Whatever are you doing there?*

- **We use do/does/did + infinitive without 'to' in the present simple, past simple or the imperative to give emphasis.**
  - a) **She goes to the gym every day.** *She does go to the gym every day.*
  - b) **They decorated the living room.** *They did decorate the living room.*
  - c) **Sit down.** *Do sit down.*

## 1 Rewrite the following, putting emphasis on every part of the sentences.

1 Rachael visited the museum in the morning.

*It was Rachael who/that visited the museum in the morning./It was the museum that Rachael visited in the morning./It was in the morning that Rachael visited the museum...*

2 Our top journalist interviewed the celebrity in London.

3 Steve wrote a detective novel four years ago.

4 The Smiths installed a burglar alarm last month.

5 Greg eats an omelette on Sunday mornings.

## 2 Rewrite the sentences, putting emphasis on the words in bold.

1 **Who** sang that beautiful song?

*Whoever sang that beautiful song?*

2 **Where** did I leave my car keys?

3 Robert **enjoyed** hiking even though it was rainy.

4 **Have** another cup of tea.

5 **James Cameron** directed the film *Avatar*.

6 The digital camera was first sold **in Japan**.

7 **Wait** a minute; I'm nearly ready.

8 The first *Harry Potter* book was released in **June 1997**.

3 Rewrite these beach safety tips using **what**, as in the example.

1 You need to read and obey beach regulations.

*What you need to read and obey are beach regulations.*

2 You need to wear foot protection on rocky and hot sandy beaches.

3 You should avoid swimming near rocks and piers.

4 You should swim in areas supervised by a lifeguard.

5 You have to follow any directions the lifeguard gives you.

6 You should remember to put on sun cream regularly.



7 You must get out of the water when you see a red flag.

8 You need to take care of your personal possessions.

9 You have to collect your rubbish when you leave the beach.

## 4 Change the sentences, as in the example.

- I don't need a fork, I need a spoon.  
*It's not a fork I need, it's a spoon.*
- He's not playing football, he's playing rugby.
- I don't study Spanish, I study Italian.
- I didn't buy a table, I bought a chair.

- Laura isn't a nurse, Sarah is.
- I don't like apples, I like oranges.
- He didn't write a novel, he wrote a short story.
- They don't want an oven, they want a microwave.

## 5 Read the information, then rewrite it emphasising the words in bold.

- Gore Verbinski directed *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl*.  
*It was Gore Verbinski who/that directed Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl.*
- Johnny Depp and Keira Knightley played the lead parts.
- Ted Elliot and Terry Rossio wrote the screenplay.
- The film was released in 2003.
- The film was first shown in Disneyland.
- The film became a huge success soon after its release.
- The film was nominated for five Oscars in 2004.



## 6 Rewrite the sentences using emphatic constructions, starting with the words given.

- Kim broke the computer.  
*It was Kim who/that broke the computer.*
- Hurry up.  
Do .....
- Why did they close the amusement park?  
Why ever .....
- She needs a haircut.  
What .....
- He promised to email her.  
He did .....

- When did you move house?  
When was .....
- What are you cooking?  
Whatever .....
- I told you to be careful.  
I did .....
- Jimmy turned the TV on.  
It was .....
- Stay a little longer.  
Do .....

## 10

## Emphasis – Inversion

## 7

Complete the sentences, using your own ideas.

1 All I want is *to be healthy* ..... .

2 What I would like to learn is ..... .

3 What I would like to own is ..... .

4 What I love doing is ..... .

5 What I don't enjoy is ..... .

6 What makes me happy is ..... .

7 What relaxes me is ..... .

8 All I'm interested in is ..... .

## 8

Mrs Jones lost her purse. A policeman is asking her questions. Look at Mrs Jones' answers, then write them using emphatic structures.

1 "Who did you go shopping with?"  
"My husband."  
*It was my husband who/that I went shopping with.*

2 "Where did you leave your purse?"  
"At the grocer's."

3 "When did you realise you'd left it there?"  
"An hour ago."

4 "Are you sure that you left it there?"  
"Yes, I left it there."

5 "How much money was in your purse?"  
"About fifty pounds and my bank card."

6 "Did you cancel your bank card?"  
"Yes, just before I saw you."

## 32

Listen and repeat. Then act out.



## Inversion

There are two ways to invert the subject and the verb:

## A. auxiliary verb/modal + subject + main verb

- in questions *Is she working tomorrow?*
- after certain expressions when they are at the beginning of a sentence

Seldom	Little	In/Under no circumstances	Only in this way
Rarely	Barely	Never	Only by
Scarcely (ever) ... when	Nowhere	Never before	Nor/Neither
Hardly (ever) ... when	Not till/until	Not since	Only then
No sooner ... than	On no occasion	Not (even) once	
Not only ... but (also)	In no way	On no account	

*Rarely do we see him these days. No sooner had we got into the house than he phoned us.*