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.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Emphasis – Inversion 10

NOTE: When the following expressions begin a sentence, we use inversion in the main clause.
only after, only by, only if, only when, not till/until, not since
Only after *he had graduated,* ***did he start*** *looking for a job.*
Only if *you invite her,* ***will she come*** *to your party.*
Not until *all tests had been completed,* ***were we told*** *the results.*

- **after so, such, to such a degree (in result clauses) when they are at the beginning of a sentence**
  So *careful* ***is he*** *that he never makes any mistakes.*
  Such *a brilliant student* ***was he*** *that he was offered a scholarship.*
- **with should, were, had in conditionals at the beginning of the sentence when "if" is omitted**
  Type 1: ***Should you see*** *him, tell him to call me.* (= If you should see ...)
  Type 2: ***Were I you****, I would cancel my trip.* (= If I were you ...)
  Type 3: ***Had he known****, he would have made arrangements.* (= If he had known ...)
- **after so, neither/nor, as when expressing agreement**
  "I hate horror films." ***"So do I."*** ('So' is used to agree with an affirmative statement.)
  "Jane hasn't returned our calls." ***"Neither/Nor has*** *her husband."* ('Neither/Nor' is used to agree with a negative statement.)
  His colleagues respected him ***as did*** *his boss.* ("as did" is used to show both his boss and his colleagues respected him.)

B. main verb + subject

- **after adverbs of place**
  Here comes *the bride!* ***Away ran*** *the thief!*
- **in Direct Speech when the reporting verb comes after the quote and the subject is a noun**
  "I've never seen him," ***said Helen****.*

9 Fill in the gaps, expressing agreement.

1 A: I have watched the latest *Star Trek* film.
B: So ... *have I* .... It was great!

2 A: I didn't enjoy the concert last night.
B: Nor ..... . The band was terrible.

3 A: We are going to London this weekend.
B: So ..... . We could meet you there.

4 A: I can't stand the crowds in the city centre.
B: Neither ..... . It's far too busy.

5 A: I always go skiing in winter.
B: So ..... . It's really enjoyable.

6 A: I'm not going out tonight.
B: Nor ..... . I'm too tired.

10 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 1) *should you tell* **(you/should/tell)** any journalists about our tactics for the cup final and in no way 2) ..... **(you/must/give)** the other team any clues about which players we will choose to start the game. Not until after the game 3) ..... **(you/will/be able to)** talk to reporters. Only in this way 4) ..... **(our plan/will/be)** a success. If you all follow these orders, not only 5) ..... **(we/will/have)** a good chance of victory on Saturday, but you will also be given some time off after the game.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

10 Emphasis – Inversion

11 Rewrite the sentences, beginning with the words in bold.

1 The snow came **down**.
Down came the snow.
2 The boy ran **away**.
.....
3 The singer came **onto the stage**.
.....
4 The dog swam **across the river**.
.....
5 The rocket flew **up into the sky**.
.....
6 The divers climbed **onto the boat**.
.....
7 Greg cycled **down the street**.
.....
8 The hiker climbed **up the mountain**.
.....

12 Rewrite the sentences, using the words/phrases given.

1 We seldom go to the theatre.
Seldom *do we go to the theatre*.
2 I didn't know I was in the wrong classroom.
Little .....
3 Jane hadn't arrived late to work before.
Never before .....
4 They will catch their flight if they leave now.
Only if .....
5 I have never travelled on a plane.
Not once .....
6 As soon as I arrived in London, I phoned my parents.
No sooner .....
7 The Thomsons don't often eat fast food.
Rarely .....
8 You will pass the test if you study hard.
Only by .....

13 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.

Rarely did Crum get complaints about his cooking, but one customer was never happy with the food he received.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

14 **Rewrite the sentences starting with *so* or *such*.**

1 Being tired, Don slept for twelve hours.
So tired was Don that he slept for twelve hours.
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 .....



Speaking Activity

(narrating a story - tense revision)

Last week, a group of students from the school photography club went on a safari. In pairs, look at the pictures and describe the scenes. Say where they were, what they did, what they could see, hear or smell, and how they were feeling. Use past tenses.





A: It was a beautiful day for a safari. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.
B: The students were travelling by jeep in the Africa bush.



Writing Activity

Imagine you are one of the students who went on the safari in the Speaking Activity above. Write a diary entry describing your day.

Dear Diary,
Today, I went on a safari with the photography club. When we set off in the morning, the sun was shining and the birds were singing. .....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS