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9.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit we shall;

- discuss syntactic structures of English language,
- study various phrases, their structures and their usage,
- discuss verb complementation with example,
- analyze different sentence structures using phrases and verbs complementation.

On completion of this unit you should be able to;

- use different phrases in correct form,
- understand different phrasal structures and different verb complementation,
- apply grammatical rules to construct sentences.

9.1 INTRODUCTION

When native speakers like us speak a language, our mother tongue, we all practice some 'mental grammar' in the form of linguistic knowledge which we practice subconsciously, not as a result of any school teaching. Secondly, we use any other language involving all the concepts of grammar, practicing the same for the 'proper' and 'best' use of language. One other view of the usage of 'grammar' involves the study and analysis of the structures found in a language. Therefore, the study of grammar is also the study of structures of different expressions deriving certain meaning to it.

Traditional grammar has taken a word independent, apart from its role in the larger structure. It is not the case in the modern grammar. There are two reasons for this –

We cannot study a word's functions without considering it in a larger setting.

Secondly, a word alone may constitute a phrase, as a noun phrase may contain only a noun and a verb phrase may contain only a verb.

Therefore, phrases are units of one or more than one word, so they can be considered the lowest syntactic unit in English grammar.

Look at the examples of the sentences given below :

1. Most of the members of the Army are brave.
2. Soldiers are brave.

In both the above mentioned sentences, underlined words are subjects. Sentence(1) contains more than one word, whereas sentence(2) contains only one. The generalization is that such grammatical items are always expressed as phrases and these phrases can consist of either a single word or a unified group of words. Sometimes pronouns are replaced by phrases i.e.

3. They are brave.

Sentence (3) can be replaced with (1) and (2).

9.2 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Syntax is the study of ordering of different components in phrases and sentences. Syntax is the most focused item for linguists as the study of which allows us to understand different sentence patterns in English language. Some of the sentences are syntactically correct but semantically meaningless.

E.g. "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously"

This sentence, coined by renowned linguist Noam Chomsky, does not make a syntactic sense. Phrase structure enables us to understand the meaning of such sentences without ambiguity. Till now we all are practicing principles of grammar in English, we are familiar with some of the terms which we recognize as 'Lexical Categories'; in simple words 'Parts of Speech'. Examples of such lexical categories are :

Noun
Adjective
Verb
Adverb
Pronoun

Determiners—words are like articles, possessive pronouns, demonstratives, quantifiers, etc.

Adpositional verbs—words are like words indicating directions or locations, etc.

Observe the sentence given below

The modern girls appreciated the jugglers at the circus and they danced happily.

The	modern	girls	Appreciate	The	jugglers	at	the	circus	and	they	danced	happily
Det	Adj	Noun	Verb	Det	Noun	PP	Det	Noun	Con	Pro	Verb	Adv

Understanding of the syntactic structures helps us to construct correct sentences. Now we will study different Phrasal Structures.

9.3 PHRASAL STRUCTURE

At first, we will understand the meaning of ‘phrase’. Phrase is a small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause. In other words, we can say that – “Phrase is a group of words that does not contain a verb and its subject and is used as a single part of speech.”

A single word can be a phrase when it is the head of the phrase. The head of the phrase is the phrase's central element and other words in the phrase orient to it, either by modifying it or complementing it. We have to understand it very clearly that all the rules apply to the head of the phrase and not to other words. For example, in the case of NP (Noun Phrase), if it is singular, then the head of the phrase is takes singular form; if it is plural, then the head of the phrase takes plural form of the word.

E.g. all students, each student, the student/the students

And in the case of VP (Verb Phrase), structure of tenses and other grammatical units apply to the head of the VP and not to other words.

E.g. He walks away from the dangerous condition.

The pilot flies over the clouds.

Phrase Structure Rules

Phrase structure rules enable us to use and understand different syntactic patterns of sentence correctly. Tree structure of these rules even enables us to distinguish ambiguity in sentence. Phrase structures in English language are as under.

1. S —→ NP VP

Sentence consists of a Noun Phrase and a Verb Phrase. This is the sentence structure of almost all the sentences in English.

E.g. All the officers are standing.

NP VP

2. NP → (Det) (Adj) N (PP)

Noun Phrase consists of noun at first of course primarily, and then the components mentioned in the bracket are not mandatory always in NP.

E.g. There are horses. – only a noun in NP

There is a red house in the corner. – this sentence contains a determiner, an adjective, a noun and a preposition in NP

3. PP → P NP

A preposition phrase is always followed by the noun phrase.

E.g. The book lies in the corner.

Boys are playing near the swimming pool.

4. VP → V (NP) (PP) (Adv)

Verb phrase consists of a verb at first, then followed by noun phrase, prepositional phrase and an adverb. In this structure again NP, PP and adverbs are not mandatory to use.

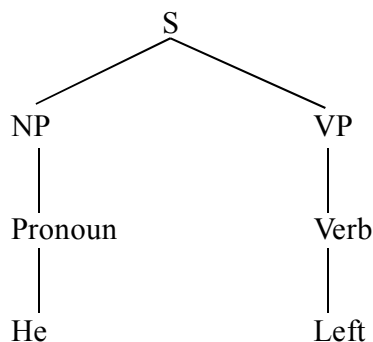
E.g. Sameer hits the ball against the wall quickly.

We can put the adverb before or after the verb also.

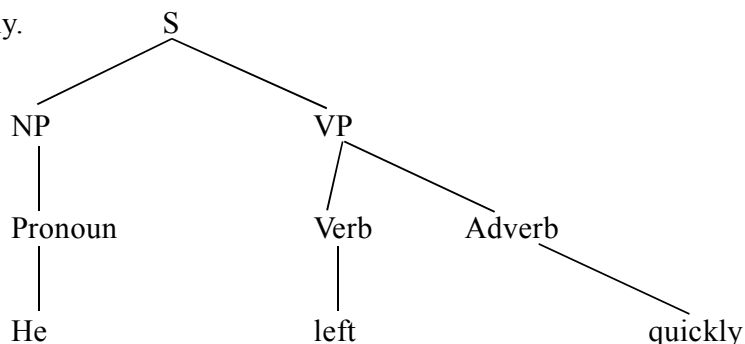
E.g. Sameer quickly hits the ball against the wall.

Now we will understand the tree of the phrasal structures accordingly. Tree structure is always explained in top down method, like Head is on the top and then the extensions are explained below. Let's examine the sentences.

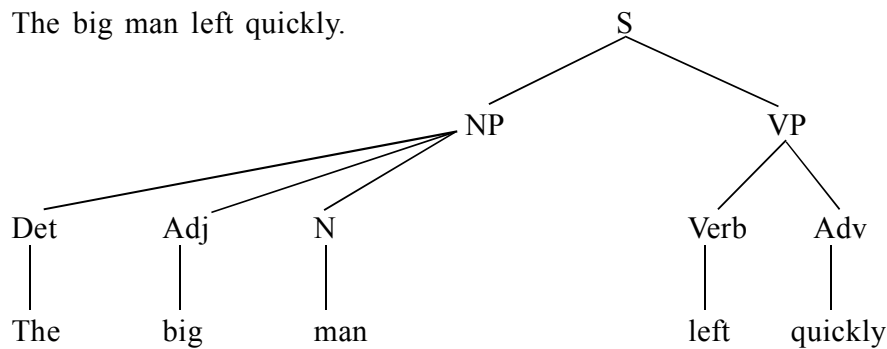
1. He left.



2. He left quickly.



3. The big man left quickly.



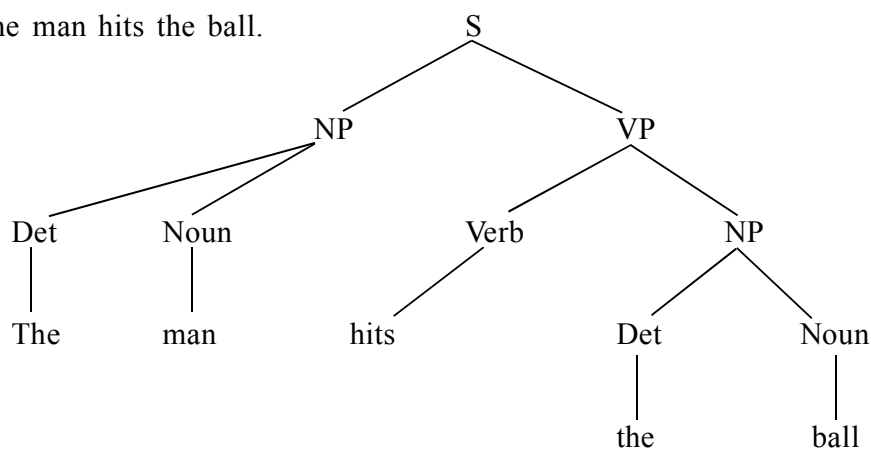
Adverb explains quality to the verbs.

E.g. How did he leave ?

He left quickly.

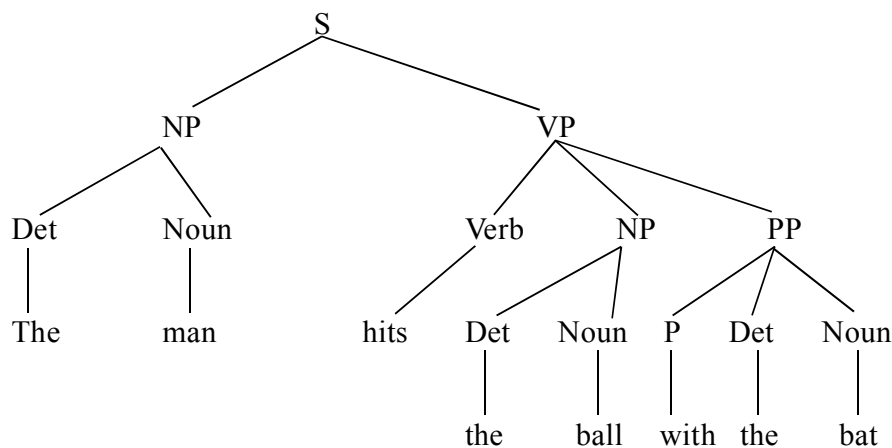
Now let's see other structures with tree explanation.

4. The man hits the ball.



So, now we will examine another sentence, having more phrasal structures.

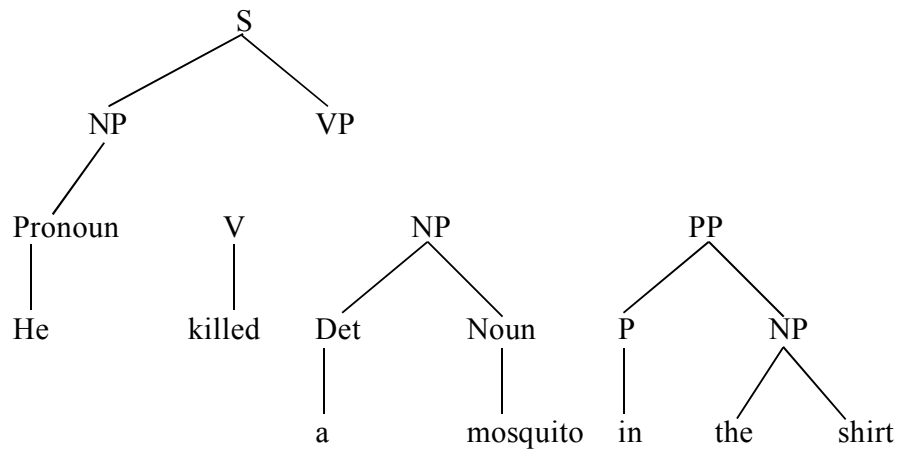
5. The man hits the ball with the bat.



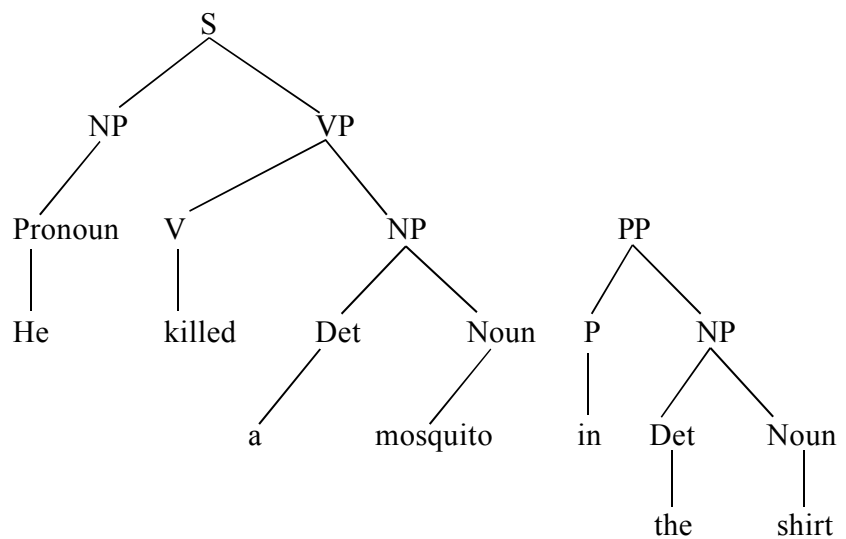
Thus, this tree structure helps us to understand the sentence structure. In the above sentence, VP consists of a verb, a noun phrase and a prepositional phrase. There are some of the sentences we use which lead to ambiguity. One can derive many meaning from the same sentence. In that case, this tree structure will help us to derive its correct meaning. By this practice we can minimize the possibility of ambiguity. Let's see such examples with tree structure.

6. He killed a mosquito in his shirt.

Well, this example is a bit weird, but perfect one to understand the concept of structures. One meaning of the above mentioned sentence is that a person was wearing a shirt, a mosquito was inside his shirt and he killed that mosquito. Now we will examine this from the tree structure.



The same sentence can have different meaning as well, like a mosquito was in a shirt, the man somehow observed it and killed. Now let's see this meaning with tree structure.

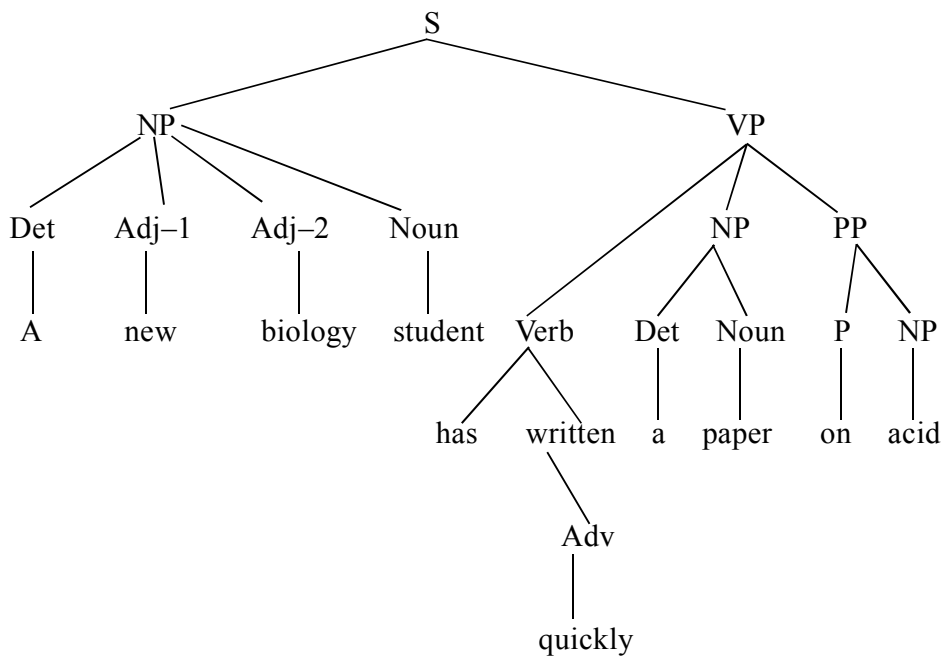


We will examine other sentence to clear the concept.

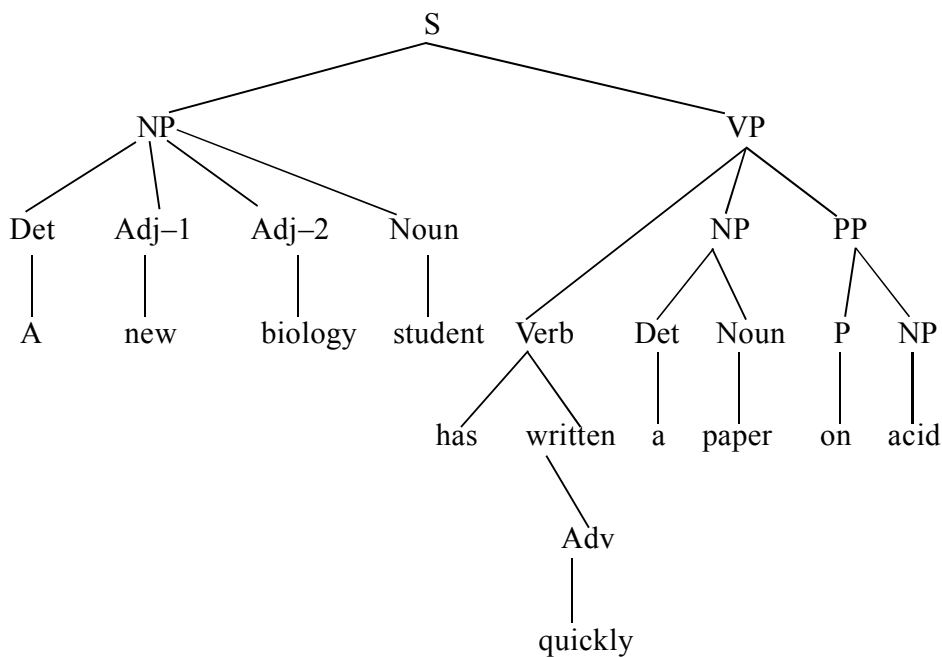
7. A new biology student has written a paper on acid quickly.

Meaning –1 a student has written his research paper on the subject acid.

Meaning–2 a student is under the influence of acid when he has written a paper. Let's see how the practice of this tree structure helps us to clear the ambiguity in a sentence.



The meaning of this tree structure is that the topic on which a biology student has written his paper is acid. Now we will see the other meaning.



This tree structure gives the meaning that a student has written a paper under the influence of some acid, or in very tough condition.

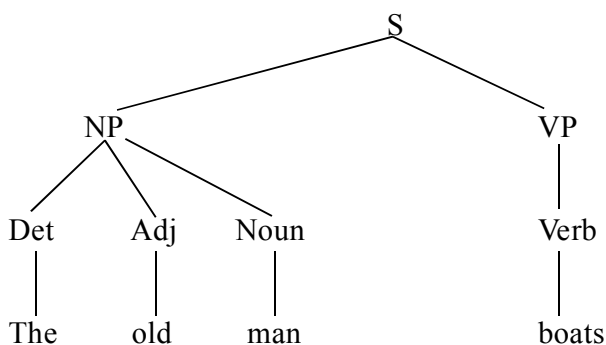
Some of the words in English are such that they perform the function of more than two lexical categories, so the ambiguity arises.

E.g. The old man boats.

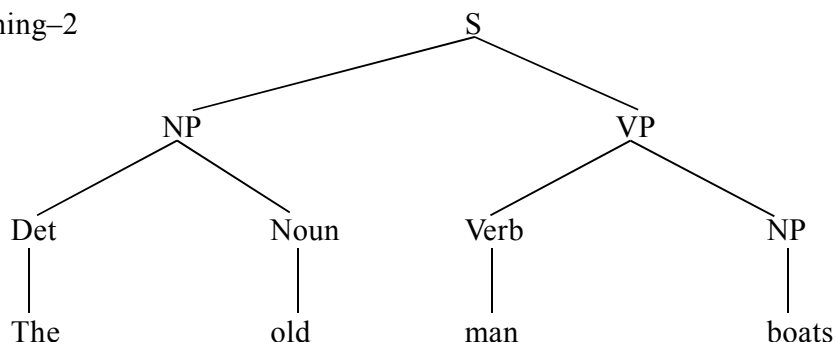
Meaning-1 – One old man boats.

Meaning-2 – ‘The old’ in a sentence is a collective noun, hence a group of old men controls/ in charge of something and that group boats.

Meaning-1



Meaning-2



Thus tree structures clarify the ambiguity of sentences and thus they help us in the correct usage of the language. Now we will study different phrases in English.

9.3.1 Noun Phrase (NP) :

A noun phrase is a word or a group of words which has a noun as its head. In a sentence, NP acts as a subject, an object or as a predicate expression.

E.g. The White House is on rent. – NP as a subject

I want a new cricket kit. – NP as an object

John gifted the little boy chocolates. – NP as a predicate

9.3.2 Verb Phrase (VP) :

Verb phrases are words that demonstrate an action like play, eat, walk, etc. They act as a link between the subject of the verb and information about the subject. A verb phrase consists of an auxiliary or helping verb and a main verb. In VP a verb acts as the head of the phrase.

E.g. Instead of our reservation, we suffered a lot in the train.

All the students will get pamphlets of the unit.

9.3.3 Adjective Phrase :

An adjective phrase is a group of words that describe a noun or pronoun in a sentence. It is actually a group of words describing a noun or pronoun that functions as an adjective. The adjective in an adjective phrase can be placed before or after the noun or pronoun in the sentence.

E.g. The new serial is not too terrible.

The final exams are going to be unbelievably difficult this time.

9.3.4 Adverb Phrase :

An Adverb phrases is a combination of two or more words that act as an adverb. It can modify a verb, adverb or adjective and can tell 'how', 'where', 'why' or 'when' of the verb. In short, adverb phrase is a collection of one or more than one words which adds meaning to the verb. Let's see examples of adverb phrase describing 'how'

- With great pleasure
- In silence
- With regret
- The teacher assessed the answer sheets very carefully.

Let's see examples of adverb phrase describing 'why'

- So that I am not lost
- To understand better
- Since they were getting married
- For making cake
- Education is necessary to end the caste-discrimination.

Let's see examples of adverb phrase describing 'when'

- In an hour
- Any time
- After the sunset/ sunrise
- Few days ago
- The train is scheduled to arrive after a few minutes.

9.3.5 Prepositional Phrase :

A preposition draws a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in a sentence. A prepositional phrase includes a preposition, its object and modifiers of the object. The preposition's object is the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition. Prepositional phrases can function as either adjective phrases or adverb phrases to modify other words in a sentence. Common examples of prepositions include about, after, at, before, behind, by, during, under, up, etc.

- ❖ Preposition Phrase functions as Adjective phrase

Example-1 : I saw a black cat with white paws.

In this sentence, the underlined 'white paws' is the prepositional phrase that modifies the noun 'cat'.

Example-2 : You can use the laptop on the table to complete your task.

In this sentence, the underlined 'on the table' is the prepositional phrase that modifies the noun phrase 'laptop'.

- ❖ Preposition Phrase functions as Adverb phrase

Example-1 : I get annoyed when people talk during a movie.

In this sentence, 'during' is preposition and underlined 'during a movie' is the prepositional phrase which modifies the verb 'talk'.

Example-2 : Sheila meets Shaily at the restaurant.

In this sentence, 'at' is preposition and underlined 'at the restaurant' is the prepositional phrase which modifies the verb 'meets'.

9.3.5 EXERCISES :

IDENTIFY THE NOUN PHRASES IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.
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1. Sakshi hopes to win the first prize.
2. I tried to solve that sum.
3. Did you enjoy reading this book ?
4. The boy wants to go to the garden.
5. Lions prefer living in dark dens.
6. The criminal refused to answer the question.
7. The small boy denied stealing the bread.
8. To write such rubbish is disgraceful.
9. I hate to punish my kids.
10. I dislike doing such a task.
11. Few of my friends have participated in cultural program.
12. Many buildings were destroyed in 2001 earthquake.
13. Both of my younger brothers are good at sports.
14. The sophisticated woman speaks English awkwardly.
15. Absolution is a beautiful feeling.

UNDERLINE THE VERB PHRASE IN EACH SENTENCE.
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1. I will wait for the car at the corner.
2. I am becoming very tired of formal clothes.
3. The gardener is watering the plants in the garden.
4. The horse can carry too much load up to the hill.
5. Ravi had to run in order to catch the train.
6. Children will dig a deep pit to make a swimming pool.
7. The building appeared to be leaning to North side.
8. You can buy a car with this money.
9. Grandpa's umbrella was blown off of his head by a strong wind.
10. Western clothes do not suit me anymore.
11. Rakhi's baby was named Samita.
12. Arunima could climb the Mount Everest.
13. The children are playing on the ground.
14. My father is going to take all of us to the theater.
15. These gloves will protect you from cold.

IDENTIFY THE ADJECTIVE PHRASES IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. Have you ever seen a crow with a white skin ?
2. He was wearing a chain made of gold.
3. I saw a girl with blue eyes.
4. Helpless birds in small cages are a painful sight.
5. A man with a long beard was shouting like anything.
6. We visited many islands without any inhabitants.
7. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
8. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
9. Svarit is a young boy of great promise.
10. In a low voice, he narrated the tale of his mischief.
11. The highly talented and expressive actors give an impactful performance.
12. The saree beautifully embroidered by hand is worth the cost.
13. The man in the blue suit is my boss.
14. I think the car parked on the road is stolen.
15. The extremely tired teachers could not give desired output.

UNDERLINE THE ADVERB PHRASES IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. MukeshAmbani lives in a palatial home.
2. Is there life on the moon ?
3. Hiya rushed into her room.
4. They discussed for a while.
5. She completed the project with great skill.
6. They walked towards the north.
7. The balloon blew off with a loud noise.
8. The swimmers went swimming over the sea.
9. He sat beside the heap of wheat.
10. She whispered in his ear.
11. He performed the fight with all his might.
12. He screamed at the top of his voice.
13. It must be done at any cost.
14. Plenty of water has run under the bridge.
15. Without pausing to consider he kicked him.

9.3.5.5 Complete The Following Sentences using Appropriate Prepositional Phrase :

1. I would rather have ice-cream _____ tea.
(A) Instead of (B) instead from (C) instead

2. _____ the storm, we went out.
(A) In spite of (B) Despite of (C) In spite
3. _____ emergency, break glass to escape.
(A) In case of (B) In case (C) In case with
4. I am signing this paper _____ my friend.
(A) in behalf of (B) on behalf of (C) on behalf
5. We find out a solution _____ a new device developed by our engineers.
(A) by means of (B) by means (C) by means to
6. _____ mine was the secured childhood.
(A) On the whole (B) In the whole (C) By the whole
7. Can you help me _____ ?
(A) by anyway (B) any way (C) in any way
8. Problems didn't stop her. _____ , she began to work twice as hard.
(A) on the contrary (B) by the contrary (C) in the contrary
9. _____ , I was highly impressed with his skills.
(A) In general (B) On general (C) By general
10. I have to appear for the exams in July – _____ in August.
(A) rather (B) or rather (C) in rather

9.4 VERB COMPLEMENTATION

Basic sentence pattern in English language is –

Subject + predicate

If we become more specific about it, then we can say that sentence pattern is –

Subject + Verb + Object

These objects are called complements. These are words that complement or complete the meaning of the verb in a sentence. We find two types of complements :

1. Direct Object
2. Indirect Object

Direct object answer to the question ‘what’ or ‘whom’. Let's take an example.

Example – 1 : Kiara paints a picture.

‘a picture’ is an answer to the question – Kiara paints ‘what’ ?

We will study other examples as well.

Example – 2 : The boy watched a new cartoon interestingly.

The boy watched ‘what’ ? – a cartoon

In such sentences only S + V + O also makes a semantic sense, and other lexical items are used in the sentence to enhance the meaning of it functioning as different phrases.

Example – 3 : Kartik invited Karan in a farewell party.

Here, in this sentence, Kartik invited ‘whom’ ? – Karan. So, Karan is a Direct Object.

We should make a note that only noun or pronoun can perform as a direct object. Now let's see one more example.

Example – 4 : The pedigreed dogs thundered around street.

Dogs thundered ‘what’ ? – well, we do not find clear answer to this question, because ‘thundered’ is an intransitive verb.

Direct object occurs in the sentences with transitive verbs. In the above sentence, ‘thundered’ is an intransitive verb. Some of the verbs are complete in their meaning, hence they are known as intransitive verbs, like wait, die, appear, fall etc. Transitive verbs demand complements to complete their meaning. These verbs are known as transitive verbs, like approach, leave, enter, write, etc. Some of the verbs act as both as transitive and intransitive verbs in a sentence where the semantic connection between subject and verb is different.

E.g. The car stopped slowly.

He stopped the car slowly.

Different verbs can be followed by different kinds of words and structure. There are different ways to complete the verb. Some verbs can be followed by infinitives, some verbs can be followed by – ing forms, some by that–clause. A complement functions in a sentence to complement meaning of the verb. To identify the kind of complement in a sentence is very difficult, rather confusing. We always understand any grammatical/ syntactic structure by its rule, but ‘rule’ is a wrong parameter to understand complement. Complements can be understood by the meaning of the verb. There are mainly four kinds of complements. For example –

Sub + Verb	Complement	Type of Complement
I want	a coffee.	Noun Complement
I hope	to go to movie.	Infinitive Complement
I enjoy	going to the movie.	Gerund Complement
I suggest	that we should go to movie today.	That–Clause Complement

9.4.1 Noun Complement :

Sentence with direct object functions as Noun Complement.

E.g. I like cold drinks.

I want a new bag.

In these sentences, objects complement the verb. Generally objects are noun in this type of complements.

9.4.2 Infinitive Complement :

Some of the verbs target infinitive to complete their meaning. They are known as infinitive complements. They can be divided into three categories.

- (1) Intention – type verbs
- (2) Attempt – type verbs
- (3) Advise – type verbs

(1) Intention – type verbs : Verbs that help people to express wishes, hopes, wants, expectations, etc trigger infinitive complement.

E.g. My father expects me to fetch gold medal.

Nainesh intends to return to India this week.

These are the verbs that express intentions or desires of doers. Other verbs in this category are plan, include, aim, promise, etc.

(2) Attempt – type verbs : This category of verbs are common with intention – type verbs. The only difference with this type is that these category verbs express the degree of success of their (doer's) intention.

E.g. Soldiers attempt to catch robbers.

The birds continue to build their nest at the same place.

Other verbs in this category are try, start, proceed, etc.

(3) Advise – type verbs : These types of verbs imply persuasion, manipulation and direction of others. These verbs require other noun as object.

E.g. The government forced self financed schools to reduce the fees.

My brother persuaded my father to taste pasta.

Other verbs fall in this category are induce, advice, tell, etc.

9.4.3 That–clause Complement :

All the verbs that are complemented with ‘that–clause’ sentences fall under this category.

E.g. The researchers admitted the fact that the experiment was delayed.

All the sentences having ‘that–clause’ are verb complements. Examples of such verbs are demand, admit, acknowledge, regret, accept, demonstrate, etc. Other emotive verbs such as like, ignore, fear, etc. Some of the belief type verbs also take ‘that–clause’ complement.

E.g. Most of the Indians believe that all the human beings have the essence of the God.

9.4.4 Gerund Complement :

A gerund is a noun with – ing. These words appear to be verbs in a progressive tense. Gerunds are present participles functioning as a noun in a sentence. as gerunds are actions. Verbs that require actions or activities as objects take gerundial complements.

E.g. The accountant admits filing the income tax regularly.

Vivaan cannot tolerate working with other colleagues.

9.4.5 EXERCISES :

CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. The committee decided (accepting/to accept) the project.
2. The managers appreciated (to have/having) suggestions from the workers.
3. Dharma's mother doesn't approve of his (going/to go) to Europe.
4. The panel found it very difficult (reaching/to reach) a conclusion.
5. Sachin Tendulkar is interested in (to open/opening) a cricket academy.
6. Mr. Mukesh has no intention of (to leave/leaving) a new business now.
7. Pupils are eager (to return/returning) to school in June.
8. Mr. Joshi would be better off (to buy/buying) this house.
9. She refused (to accept/accepting) my proposal.
10. I regret (to be/being) the one to have to tell him this sad news.
11. My son pretended (to be/being) sick last Sunday.
12. Mayuri wishes (to finish/finishing) his thesis this year.
13. He agreed (to leave/leaving) this job.
14. Radha was excited (to tell/telling) her family about her promotion.
15. They are not ready (to stop/stopping) this project at this time.
16. Nirav shouldn't risk (to drive/driving) so roughly.
17. He wants (to know/knowing) what is going on at present.
18. Vidya is looking forward (to return/returning) to her native place.
19. There is no excuse for (to leave/leaving) her in such crucial situation.
20. Gautam returned to his home after (to finish/finishing) the game.

JOIN THE SENTENCES WITH APPROPRIATELY TO COMPLEMENT THE VERB.

1. He believes
Virat is a great batsman.
2. He knew
Something bad has happened.
3. Bimal believes
Rajan is the tallest student in his class.
4. Henish hopes
Henika should help the victims of flood.
5. Anuj asked
Komal left the job.

MATCH 'A' WITH 'B' AND THEN CONSTRUCT A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE TO COMPLEMENT WITH THE VERB.

A		B	
a	The man laughed loudly	f	It became difficult to lift it.
b	The bell rang	g	She feels cold today
c	Punitloves food	h	His eyes filled with tears
d	Chotufalls in his arms	i	Punit cooks dinner himself
e	They found the bag so heavy	j	The dinner was being cooked

9.5 KEY WORDS

Phrase : a small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause.

Clause : Clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a predicate but cannot always be considered as a full grammatical sentence. Clause can be either independent/main clause or dependent/subordinate clause.

Sentence Structure : A sentence contains at least one independent clause. Sentence structure is the way a sentence is arranged, grammatically. The sentence structure of writing includes where the noun and verb fall within an individual sentence. Sentence structure depends on the language in which it is written or spoken.

Complementation : it is a process to make a sentence seem better or more attractive as well as meaningful. All the clauses constitute that are governed by a verb or adjective.

Parts of Speech : it is a category to which a word is assigned in accordance with syntactic functions. In English the main parts of speech are noun, pronoun, adjective, determiner, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

Syntactic Structure : in English grammar, sentence structure is the arrangement of words, phrases and clauses in a sentence. The grammatical meaning of a sentence is dependent on this structural organization which is also called syntax or syntactic structure. Most common word order in English sentence is Subject – Verb – Object. It has mainly to do with the grammatical structure of a sentence.

Semantic Structure : Semantic structure is a term for an organization that represents meaning. Sentence that deals with the aspect of meaning is s semantic structure.

9.6 LET US SUM UP

In this unit you have learnt;

- to use different phrasal structures to construct a meaningful sentence,
- to apply different forms of verb complementation.

Many have spent a lot of time to understand and study various lexical categories and its usage in English language. The more we practice various structures of English sentence; we become more effective to use semantic as well as syntactic structures. With the understanding and correct usage of common structures you will be able to use better grammatical items, in a way to improve your writing skills.

9.7 BOOKS SUGGESTED

McCarthy, Michael and Felicity O'Dell. *English Phrasal Verbs in Use : Intermediate Book with Answers*. Cambridge UP, 2017.

Murphy, Raymond. *English Grammar in Use*. Cambridge UP, 1985.

Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge UP, 2014.

9.8 ANSWERS

Phrasal Structures :

9.3.5.1 Answers :

1. Noun phrase : **to win the first prize**; it acts as the object
2. Noun phrase : **to solve that sum**; it acts as the object
3. Noun phrase : **reading this book**; it acts as the object
4. Noun phrase : **to go to the garden**; it acts as the object
5. Noun phrase : **living in dark dens**; it acts as the object
6. Noun phrase : **to answer the question**; it acts as the object
7. Noun phrase : **stealing the money**; it acts as the object
8. Noun phrase : **to write such rubbish**; it acts as the subject
9. Noun phrase : **to punish my kids**; it acts as the object
10. Noun phrase : **doing such a task**; it acts as the object
11. Noun phrase : **few of my friends**; it acts as the subject
12. Noun phrase : **many buildings**; it acts as the subject
13. Noun phrase : **both of my younger brothers**; it acts as the subject
14. Noun phrase : **the sophisticated woman**; it acts as the subject
15. Noun phrase : **absolution**; it acts as the subject

9.3.5.2 Answers :

1. I **will wait** for the car at the corner.
2. I **am becoming** very tired of formal clothes.
3. The gardener **is watering** the plants in the garden.
4. The horse **can carry** too much load up to the hill.
5. Ravi **had to run** in order to catch the train.
6. Children **will dig** a deep pit to make a swimming pool.
7. The building **appeared to be leaning** to North side.
8. You **can buy** a car with this money.

9. Grandpa's umbrella **was blown off** of his head by a strong wind.
10. Western clothes **do not suit** me anymore.
11. Rakhi's baby **was named** Samita.
12. Arunima **could climb** the Mount Everest.
13. The children **are playing** on the ground.
14. My father **is going to take** all of us to the theater.
15. These gloves **will protect** you from cold.

9.3.5.3 Answers :

1. Have you ever seen a crow **with a white skin** ?
2. He was wearing a chain **made of gold.**
3. I saw a girl **with blue eyes.**
4. Helpless birds **in small cages** are a painful sight.
5. A man **with a long beard** was shouting like anything.
6. We visited many islands without **any inhabitants.**
7. A friend **in need** is a friend indeed.
8. A bird **in the hand** is worth two **in the bush.**
9. Svarit is a young boy **of great promise.**
10. In a low voice, he narrated the tale **of his mischief.**
11. The **highly talented and expressive** actor gave a wonderful performance.
12. The saree **beautifully embroidered by hand** is worth the cost.
13. The man **in the blue suit** is my boss.
14. I think the car **parked on the road** is stolen.
15. The **extremely tired** teachers could not give desired output.

9.3.5.4 Answers :

1. Mukesh Ambani lives **in a palatial home.**
2. Is there life **on the moon** ?
3. Hiya rushed **into her room.**
4. They discussed **for a while.**
5. She completed the project **with great skill.**
6. They walked **towards the north.**
7. The balloon blew off **with a loud noise.**
8. The swimmers went swimming **over the sea.**
9. He sat **beside the heap of wheat.**
10. She whispered **in his ear.**
11. He performed the fight with **all his might.**
12. He screamed **at the top of his voice.**
13. It must be done **at any cost.**

14. Plenty of water has run **under the bridge.**
15. **Without pausing to consider** he kicked him.

9.3.5.5 Answers :

1. I would rather have ice-cream **instead of** tea.
2. **In spite of** the storm, we went out.
3. **In case of** emergency, break glass to escape.
4. I am signing this paper **on behalf of** my friend.
5. We find out a solution **by means of** a new device developed by our engineers.
6. **On the whole,** mine was a secured childhood.
7. Can you help me **in any way** ?
8. Problems didn't stop her. **On the contrary** she began to work twice as hard.
9. **In general,** I was highly impressed with her performance.
10. I have to appear for the exams in July – **or rather** in June.

9.4 VERB COMPLEMENTATION

9.4.5.1 Answers for the above exercises :

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. to accept | 2. having | 3. going | 4. to reach |
| 5. opening | 6. leaving | 7. to return | 8. buying |
| 9. to accept | 10. being | 11. to be | 12. to finish |
| 13. to leave | 14. to tell | 15. to stop | 16. driving |
| 17. to know | 18. returning | 19. leaving | 20. Finishing |

9.4.5.2 Answers :

1. He believes that Virat is a great batsman.
2. He knew that something bad has happened.
3. Bimal believes that Rajan is the tallest student in his class.
4. Henish hopes that Henika should help the victims of flood.
5. Anuj asked why Komal left the job.

9.4.5.3 Answers :

a. h b. j c. i d. g e. f

1. The man laughed loudly that his eyes filled with tears.
2. The bell rang when the dinner was being prepared.
3. Punit loves food that he cooks his dinner himself.
4. Chotu falls in his arms that she feels cold today.
5. They found the bag so heavy that it became difficult to lift it.

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