

## Inversion of the subject

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

A. The inversion of the subject may occur in different situations:

- in conditional sentences when we omit the conjunction if. This makes the sentences more formal and more literary.

Example: If they were here, they would welcome the king and princess.  
**Were they here, they would welcome the king and princess.**

- in relative clauses or adverbial clauses when the conjunction either restrictive or together are placed at the beginning of a sentence. This is more common in written formal English to make text more formal and elegant, and useful.

Example: **Either** someone is taking pictures **or** someone is shouting at someone and pulling at Christmas.

**Rule:** Restrictive/Adverbial Clause + Main clause + Subject + Main Verb

Other examples of relative or adverbial clauses that follow this rule are:

hardly	not only	not until	not that
not only	only today	not present	not
not when	only by chance	not when	not when
not only	only with a little bit	not to mention	not to mention
not	only to find	by no means	by no means
	only in the morning		

B. Rewrite the following sentences keeping them as requested.

1. The fact is never arrived that the president looked again.

Never again

2. He had to go to the bank to get the money he needed for the bank.

Money

3. She didn't have that because she was going to the bank.

to the

4. They didn't have a chance to go to the bank.

chance

5. I remember not to go to the bank.

to go

6. They will not go to the bank.

to go

7. She not only went to the bank, she also went to the bank.

not only

8. He not only went to the bank, he also went to the bank.

not only

9. If they had the money, they would go to the bank.

if

10. He not only went to the bank, he also went to the bank.

not only