

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 us.
Were they here, they would welcome us.

- in **relative clauses** or **adverbial clauses** whose meanings either **restrictive** or **relative** are placed at the beginning of sentences. This is more common in written formal English to make them more formal and literary.

Example: **Who** arrives earliest today will win.
Whoever is interested will join the club.

Rule: Restrictive/Relative Adverbial + Verb (auxiliary) + 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	notwhere	notwhere
notwhy	only with a little help	not to succeed	notwhat
notwhere	only to find	by no means	notthe
	only in that situation		

B. Rewrite the following sentences keeping them as requested.

1. The fact is never arrived that he was indeed behind again.

Rewrite:

2. He had already finished his game before he had finished the first match.

Write:

3. She didn't know that he was playing football in the park.

Write:

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

Write:

5. I remember not to forget to call.

Write:

6. They will never admit their mistakes.

Write:

7. She not only joined the football team, she joined the chess team.

Write:

8. He not hardly went to the airport because.

Write:

9. If they had the money to buy a house, they would buy it.

Write:

10. He is the person who the problem was.

Write: