GRAMMAR in PRACTICE

**Word-Building: Exercise I.** *Change nouns in brackets into adjectives.*

1. (Essence) characteristics of a scientist are watchfulness, curiosity, honesty, and the ability to see associations of things. 2. Primary and secondary publications are (significance) sources of information.

3. Secondary sources of information are very (importance) and (help) in the literature search. 4. Major (origin) journal articles are monitored and converted into abstracts in secondary publications.

5. Secondary publications normally give (brevity) descriptions of original articles.

6. (Efficiency) info search is impossible without Internet.

**Grammar structure. Introductory “It” in scientific English.**

Scientific English is generally associated with impersonal style, where the question of who is the agent (i.e. who performs an action) is unimportant and often irrelevant. The level of impersonalisation is especially high in summaries and abstracts. Some of the common features of impersonal language are passives and sentences beginning with introductory **it**.

*Here are some examples:*

It is known … відомо …

It is expected … очікують …

It is believed … вважають …

It is suggested … передбачають …

It is supposed … припускають …

It is assumed … допускають …

It is said … кажуть …

It is reported … повідомляють …

It is found … знайшли (знайдено) …

It is shown … показано …

It is established … встановлено (встановили)…

**Exercise II.** Paraphrase the following sentences using introductory “**it**”:

1. Scientists found that application of fire-resistant coatings increased the stability of samples during vibrations. 2. In circuit theory we assume that current and voltages vary sinusoidally. 3. Engineers pointed out that the ability of an electron microscope to form an image did not depend on wave properties of the electrons. 4. Researchers expect that the study of ferrites will be varied by the application of an external magnetic field.

5. Experiments showed that glass stability was increased by treating it in a melt of salts.

6. Although salt effects are as old as organic chemistry itself, chemists discovered that alkali metal and alkaline earth salts have extraordinary solubilizing effects with respect to compounds otherwise insoluble in organic solvents. 7. Synthetic chemists say that photoreactions were viewed with considerable suspicion as recently as ten years ago, attracting favour only among those interested in the study of mechanisms.

**Exercise III.** Find the one underlined word that must be changed to make the sentence grammatically correct:

1. It is reportingthat the seminar on structural mechanics will be held on Monday.

2. It are said that the progress in chemistry of the past ten years was not the product of revolutionary discoveries, but rather the cumulative effect of innumerable small steps taken by increasing numbers of researchers throughout the world. 3. It is showed that most of the new organic name reactions of the last decades trace their origin to transition-metal chemistry. 4. It was expected that high price and toxicity of many transition metals will add urgency to the ongoing quest for catalytic approaches to transformations. 5. It is knowing that at the present time, almost no aspect of organic synthesis is generating as many publications as the preparation of enantiomerically (enantiomer – оптичний ізомер) pure compounds.

**Exercise IV.** Translate the sentences below. Use the following structures:

it follows … that … (… із чого виходить, що); it happens that … (трапляється, що); it requires … to do smth. (потрібно/знадобиться …, щоб щось зробили); it appears that … (складається враження, що; з`ясовується, що); it takes … to do smth. (потрібно … для того, щоб щось зробити); it seems that … (здається, що); it turns out that … (з`ясовується, що).

1. It required several hours to run this experiment.

2. It seems possible that the results of the experiment will be unsatisfactory.

3. It turns out that the problem of eliminating dangerous by-products is not yet solved.

4. It follows from Bernoulli’s theorem that where the velocity is higher, the pressure is

 lower.

5. It took nature millions of years to make coal and oil.

6. It often happens that calculation errors affect results of an experiment.