

**Centar za strane jezike**

# Dodatni materijali iz gramatike

# Jes 203

# (Engleski jezik struke za brodostrojarstvo 3)

NOUN COMPOUNDS (imeničke složenice)

**Noun compounds** are **constructions** (descriptive constructions) **made of nouns** (imenica) **and adjectives** (pridjeva) **and these structures are typical for technical English texts.**

For example, instead of saying **„a casing made of iron“**(description) we usually say **IRON** **CASING** (where both IRON and CASING are nouns).

Or, for **„machinery located on deck“**(description) we say **DECK MACHINERY**.

Noun compounds have at least two, and can have up to seven or eight members, all of them nouns (or, sometimes, adjectives).

For example:

***Natural water circulation marine watertube boiler***

is a longer noun compound describing a type of boiler.

Rules of construction:

How do you **convert** a definition or **description** of something **into a noun compound**?

The main principle is to select only the key words which carry the meaning in the definition.

*For example*: What are the **key words** in the following definition?

**„studs made from steel holding down the covers of cylinders“**

[Are **made** and **holding** the key words?]

[No, they are not crucial in the definition although they help describe the object.]

**The key words are: studs, steel, covers, cylinders**

But how do you arrange them into a noun compound?

What is the correct order/sequencing of key words?

It is exactly **the opposite of the order in the definition** – **the last word in the definition will be the first word in the final noun compound.**

Therefore:

**Studs** (4) made from **steel** (3) holding down the **covers** (2) of **cylinders** (1)

Becomes:

CYLINDER COVER STEEL STUDS

Similarly:

the **engine** with **scavenging** in form of a **loop**

becomes

LOOP SCAVENGE ENGINE

# Exercises:

**I Transform the following constructions into noun compounds:**

1. a rod made of steel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. tubes for water which have a small diameter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. an engine with the type of combustion called internal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. crankshaft of an engine which operates on slow speed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. a door provided on the crankcase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. a frame of the engine with A- shape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. a piping made of steel suitable for high pressure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. a lever used for starting the engine on air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. piping made of steel suitable for high pressure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. a system for extinguishing by a chemical which is dry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II Read the text and notice the noun compounds in it. Transform each noun compound into a definition (description):**

Since the invention of the diesel engine more than 100 years ago, these prime movers have

found wide application in **marine propulsion**. They quickly became known for their low

operating costs and high reliability. Now, over a century later, **marine diesel engines** play an even larger part in powering sea-going ships, working boats of every description and a variety of pleasure craft. While modern engines still operate on the same basic **compression-ignition**

**principle** that the first diesels did, new **electronic engine controls**, emissions systems, and **fuel- and air-delivery systems** have vastly changed the engines’ overall performance for the better.

Relative clauses I

Relative clauses can be **defining** (without them the sentence is not complete) and **non-defining** (marked by comas and can be left out).

Defining: I received a package **which I didn't expect**.

Non-defining: My grandma, **who will be 90 tomorrow**, walks a mile every morning.

For people we use: WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, THAT

For things we use: WHICH, THAT

I Defining relative clauses:

-describe the noun which they follow and can't be left out because without them the sentence is not complete in meaning:

The woman **who told me this** refused to give me her name.

I met someone **who said he knew you**.

She was annoyed by something **that I had done.**

1. they can refer to subject:

The man **who insulted you** has been punished.

This is the text **that (which) caused such a sensation.**

2.they can refer to object:

The officer **whom I saw** asked me to help with the investigation.

The road **which (that) we follow** comes to an end**.**

II Non defining relative clauses:

-follow the noun which is defined and they can be left out:

1. subject:

My brother, **who is very optimistic**, says good deeds always pay out.

That school, **that cost a lot of money to build**, has been empty for months.

2. object:

Ann, **whom everyone accused**, turned out to be the victim.

These books, **which you can get at any bookshop**, will give you all the information you need.

Exercises:

**I underline relative clauses in the following sentences and then write each sentence as two separate sentences.**

*Example: There is a student here who wants to talk to you. (There is a student here. He wants to talk to you.)*

1. The story is about a boy who wants to become a pilot.
2. The noise that I made woke up the children.
3. The person whom we want to see is busy at the moment.
4. I invited Tom, who lives in the next flat.

**II Link the following pairs of sentences with WHICH, WHO, THAT omitting all the unnecessary words:**

1. The greaser was found lying in the engineroom. He left our tools dirty and scattered around.
2. In four-stroke engines the four strokes of the piston are necessary for efficient engine operation. The four strokes result in two revolutions of the crankshaft.
3. Engine spare parts won't be needed until our next voyage. They are to be ordered tomorrow.
4. Last week Mr Smith joined the crew. He was given the opportunity to work as Chief Steward for six months.
5. Cooling water must be purified before entering the water jacket. This water is used for cooling the cylinders.

Relative clauses II

**FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERB FORMS**

**FINITE (svršeni glagolski oblik) NON-FINITE (nesvršeni glagolski oblik)**

**You work kept going**

**It is anxious to see**

**Someone will fall we'll see the actor filmed\***

\*Ex: They **filmed** the actor. (past tense – finite)

 They saw the actor **filmed** in the act. (participle – non-finite) ,

 so we can say that the form **filmed** can be both finite and non-finite, depending on the context.

When the verb form «reveals» the person and the tense we talk about a FINITE VERB FORM. If those cannot be understood from the verb form we talk about a NON-FINITE VERB FORM.

Finite verb form Non-finite verb form

The police **took** action. We wanted the police **to take** action.

 We approved of the police **taking** action.

 We approved of the action **taken** by the police.

EXERCISES:

**I Use non-finite verb froms to transform the following sentences:**

1. The man who stands above the others can see the scene without difficulty.
2. The Third Officer was the last of the crew that noticed something wasn't right.
3. My mother was the only person who offered me her help and support when I was feeling lonely.
4. A cylinder head may be defined as a component which closes the top end of the cylinder as to make a confined space in which to compress air.
5. A cylinder block may be defined as a casting which contains the cylinders.
6. A tensile load may be defined as a stretching force produced by the firing pressures which tends to push the cylinder head and the crankshaft bearings apart.
7. A water jacket may be defined as an enclosed space which surrounds the cylinder liner for the cooling water to circulate.
8. A tie bolt may be defined as a steel rod which runs from the bedplate to the cylinder block to tie the structure together in vertical direction.
9. A bedplate may be defined as a base which supports the crankshaft bearing and encloses the lower part of the crankcase.

**II** **Connect pairs of sentences using NON-FINITE verb forms omitting all the unnecessary words:**

1. Poor engine maintenance is never without serious consequences. It causes engine failure and endangers people's lives.
2. The most complex motion among the running parts of an engine is completed by connecting rod. Connecting rod performes both the reciprocating and rotating motion.
3. The base of any marine engine structure is the bedplate. The bedplate has transverse saddles which accommodate the main bearings.

Result clauses

The result clause is a subordinate clause which denotes **consequence** or **result** of the action stated in the main clause.

I the result clause can be introduced with **BECAUSE** or **AS**:

*- The fuse blew* ***because*** *we had overloaded the circuit.*

*-* ***As*** *the soup was very salty we were thirsty afterwards.*

II **THEREFORE** (found mostly in formal expressions)

*- The Finnish delegate has not yet arrived,* ***therefore*** *we are postponing the meeting.*

III **SUCH....THAT**; **SO....... THAT**

**SUCH** comes before the **adjective** and **noun**

*- They had* ***such*** *a fierce dog* ***that*** *no one dared to go near their house.*

**SO** comes before an **adverb** or an **adjective**

*- The snow fell* ***so*** *fast* ***that*** *our footsteps were soon covered up.*

IV **WITH THE RESULT THAT**

*- It froze hard that night* ***with the result that*** *there was ice everywhere next day.*

**EXERCISE I**: Link the two sentences using the result clause (such +adjective+noun + that) (so + adjective/adverb + that)

1. She was wearing a beautiful dress. Everyone wanted to dance with her.
2. The professor' s book became famous. All of his admirers wanted a signed copy.
3. The jar was full. I couldn't put any more jam into it.
4. Elizabeth bought an expensive ring. Her father had to sell his car.
5. The police had fast cars. The bank robbers had no chance to escape.
6. The task was complicated. I spent two hours trying to find the solution.
7. The apples are ripe. They are falling on the ground.
8. Mary is thinking about moving to London. She found a good job there. ( Marry...)
9. I felt relieved. I called a friend to tell him the good news.
10. I couldn't carry the package to the door. It was heavy. ( The package...)
11. I remained speechless. It was a nice surprise. (It was...)
12. The girl couldn't escape through the bathroom window. She was fat.

**EXERCISE II**: Link the following pairs of sentences so that the consequence (result) is clearly identified. Use

SO.... THAT ; SUCH ....THAT

1. Our work is a hard labour. We feel exhausted in the evening.
2. I couldn't think anymore. I was hungry.
3. This new job is a good opportunity for me. I don't want to miss it at any cost.
4. The repairs took long. We weren't able to sail that evening.
5. I didn't want to leave ever again. It was good to be there.
6. Ours was a difficult task. I regretted ever joining this team.
7. Our partners left the meeting speechless. The situation became awkward.
8. He has nasty character. All of his family members avoid spending time with him.
9. You identify with the characters immediately. The author of the film is honest.

Purpose

We can express purpose in the following ways:

1. With an **infinitive:**

*He went to Germany* ***to learn*** *German.*

 *They stopped* ***to ask*** *the way.*

1. With the construction **IN ORDER+infinitive / SO AS + infinitive**:

 *He took out his gun* ***in order*** *to frighten us.*

 *She gave up work* ***so as*** *to have more time with her children.*

Generally, when expressing purpose, IN ORDER and SO AS can also be left out **except in a negative sentence**:

 *He left his gun outside in order* ***not to frighten us****.*

1. With the construction **INFINITIVE+NOUN+PREPOSITION**:

 I want a box **to keep** *my books*  in.

 I need a corkscrew **to open** *this bottle* with.

Exercises:

**I Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using *in order/so as* where necessary:**

1. He tied a knot in his handkerchief. He hoped this would remind him to meet the train.
2. He opened the lions' cage. He intended to feed the lions.
3. He read only for short periods each day. He didn't want to strain his eyes.
4. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that the dinner was ready.
5. I took off my shoes. I didn't want to make any noise.
6. We must keep our gloves on. We don't want to get frost-bitten.
7. I am sending him to the USA. I want him to study electronics there.
8. He was playing very softly. He didn't want to disturb anyone.
9. He changed his address constantly. He wanted to elude the police.
10. He invented a wife and six children. By this trick he hoped to avoid paying income tax.

## Purpose II

**Clauses of purpose are necessary when the person to whom the purpose refers is different from the subject of the main clause, or when the original subject is stated again:**

*Ships carry lifeboats so that the crew can escape if the ship sinks.*

*This knife has a cork handle so that it will float if it falls overboard.*

**Purpse clauses are usually expressed by SO THAT+WILL/WOULD or CAN/COULD+infinitive**

*They write the notices in several languages so that foreign tourists can understand them.*

**CAN and WILL are used when the main verb is in a present, present perfect or future tense**

**COULD and WOULD are used when the main verb is in a past tense**

*I* ***will give*** *him a key so that he* ***can*** *get into the house whenever he likes.*

*I* ***pinned*** *the note to his pillow so that he* ***would*** *be sure to see it.*

**Purpose clauses can also be formed by SO THAT/IN ORDER THAT/THAT+MAY/MIGHT or SHALL/SHOULD+infinitive. These constructions are more formal.**

*These men risk their lives so that we may live more safely.*

**Negative purpose clauses are made by putting the auxiliary verb (will/would or should) into the negative:**

*He wrote his diary in code so that his wife wouldn't be able to read it.*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**Exercise I**: Link the following pairs of sentences so that they express purpose (so that, in order that). Omit all unnecessary words.

1. He killed the man who helped him to bury the treasure. He wanted nobody but himself to know where it was.
2. He wore a false beard. He didn't want anyone to recognize him.
3. They talked in whispers. They didn't want me to overhear them.
4. I am insuring my life. I want my children to have something to live on if I am killed.
5. We put bars on the lower windows. We didn't want anyone to climb in.
6. The notices are written in several languages. The government wants everyone to understand them.
7. Write your name in the book. He may forget who lent it to him.
8. Please shut the gate. I don't want the cows to get out of the field.

**EXERCISE II**: Link the following pairs of sentences so that they express purpose (so that, in order that). Omit all unnecessary words.

1. Connecting rods sometimes taper slightly from the bottom to the top of the shank. The tapering is aimed at increasing the resistance to the bending stress.
2. The viscosity regulator controls fuel oil temperature. The device must provide oil at the correct viscosity for combustion.
3. The diesel oil supply system uses a transfer pump. It is fitted with the purpose of drawing oil from the double bottom tanks.

**Exercise III**: Correct the mistakes in the following sentences expressing purpose:

1. They will fill in the form so that the company could consider them for the next job opening.
2. I locked the door behind me that the dogs wouldn't escape.
3. She cleaned the floors so that her mother would be able not to see the muddy footprints.

**Exercise IV**: In translating the following sentences use the purpose clauses:

1. Da bismo što prije popravili motor morali smo pronaći upute upravitelja stroja koji je prošli put vršio nadzor.
2. Da bismo spriječili eroziju košuljice cilindra moramo što bolje održavati sistem hlađenja.

Cause, reason I

Reason clause is a subrodinate clause which introduces the **reason** (cause) of what is stated in the main clause.

For example:

*As no book were supplied, the students were writing down the lecture.*

Reason clause can be introduced by:

**AS, BECAUSE, SINCE, -ING form**:

***As*** *it was dark to go on, we camped there.*

(*We camped there,* ***because*** *it was dark to go on.)*

***Seeing*** *that Ann knows Italian, she can do the talking*.

Subordinate clauses introduced by **SINCE/AS** are followed by the main clause.

If the reason clause is introduced by **BECAUSE** it will be followed by the main clause.

 ING form (present participle) can either follow the first subject (if there are two subjects):

***The day*** *being fine,* ***we*** *decided to go swimming.* ( **2 subjects** )

Or it takes the front position in a sentence (if the subject is the same in both sentences):

*Being athletic,* ***Tom*** *found the climb quite easy*.( **1 subject** )

EXERCISES:

**I Connect the following sentences by establishing a cause-result relationship: (as, because, since)**

1. Tie rods are not in good tension. We did not tighten the thrust bolts.
2. The secondary coolant isn't pumped out at a continuous rate. The cooling water shows an increase in temperature.
3. The double-acting displacement pump was replaced. The spare parts did not arrive on time.
4. The new purification system shows no faults. We'll check the other weak points.

**II Rewrite the following sentences by establishing *a VERB + ING form* of cause -result relationship. Keep in mind that a given sentence may have one or two subjects.**

1. Since the connecting rod is extremely heavy the assistant won't be able to lift it himself.

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1. As the cook is ill, the galley boy is temporarily taking over.

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1. Since the pressure has risen too high, it is probable that the vital parts will be damaged.

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1. As they heard the fraud rumour was true, they abandoned the business.

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1. We have to file all the evidence correctly. The case is closed.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The new engine is out of the question so we'll try to repair the old one.

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