

UNIT 6 – BIO-DIVERSITY

NON-FINITE CLAUSES

I. Non-finite clauses Read the following sentences and notice the underlined words.

- a. Nightingale is a European **singing** bird.
- b. The **degraded** environment is causing a lot of havoc.

Here, **singing** and **degraded** are non-finite verbs (participle form) and they are used as adjectives. When you add **-ing/-ed/-en** to a verb and if it functions as an adjective then, it is a non-finite verb.

Read the following sentences and notice the underlined words.

I asked the foresters to come and teach them.

Non-finite verbs that use 'to' before them are called '**infinitives**'.

Non -finite clauses:

Non -finite clauses are simply dependent clauses that use non-finite verbs. They don't contain a finite verb. In these clauses the verb is in a participle or infinite form.

A. Underline the non-finite clauses in the following sentences.

- a. Born in London, he became the citizen of U.K.
- b. Having done his homework, he went out to play.
- c. Recognized by his boss, he got an appreciation letter.
- d. Encouraged by his father, Ravi got distinction in his final examination.
- e. With the tree grown tall, we get more shade.
- f. We left the room and went home to search for the books.

- g.** Do we have the money to buy that car?
- h.** We were not able to get away until now.
- i.** Having read the book, I returned it to the Library.
- j.** Jumping on his horse, the farmer rode to the market.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. Born in London, he became the citizen of U.K.
2. Having done his homework, he went out to play.
3. Recognized by his boss, he got an appreciation letter.
4. Encouraged by his father, Ravi got distinction in his final examination.
5. With the tree grown tall, we get more shade.
6. We left the room and went home to search for the books.
7. Do we have the money to buy that car?
8. We were not able to get away until now.
9. Having read the book, I returned it to the Library.
10. Jumping on his horse, the farmer rode to the market.

B. Look at how the following sentences have been rewritten to include non-finite clauses.

1. Vincent Van Gogh, who was born in Holland in 1853, is one of the world's most famous painters.
 - a. Born in Holland in 1853, Vincent Van Gogh is one of the world's famous painters.

2. Although his talent was unrecognized throughout his life, it was much appreciated after his death.
 - a. Although unrecognized throughout his life, his talent was much appreciated after his death.
3. After he had failed in every career he had attempted, Van Gogh first turned to art to express his strong religious feelings.
 - a. Having failed in every career he had attempted, Van Gogh first turned to art to express his strong feelings.

Rewrite the following sentences to include non-finite clauses.

1. After he had decided to become a painter, in about 1880, he started to paint studies of peasants and miners.
2. During the next few years, which are known as his 'Dutch period', he produced paintings with rather dark greenish-brown colours.
3. In 1886, when he went to Paris to visit his brother Theo, he was immediately attracted to the Impressionist work he saw there. He decided to stay in Paris and continued his painting there.
4. He was encouraged by Pissaro to use more colour in his pictures and his subsequent paintings were bright and immensely colourful.
5. After Van Gogh had moved to Arles in the south of France, in 1888, he worked frantically.
6. This frenzied activity, which was interrupted by bouts of deep depression and despair, produced the majority of his most famous paintings.
7. One of these, which is called Self Portrait with Bandaged Ear, shows Van Gogh. He was wearing a bandage after he had cut off his ear. A year later, in 1890, he committed suicide.

8. A lot is known about Van Gogh's life and his feelings because of the hundreds of letters, which were written by him to his brother Theo and others.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. After he had decided to become a painter, in about 1880, he started to paint studies of peasants and miners.
 - Having decided to become a painter, in about 1880, he started to paint studies of peasants and miners.
2. During the next few years, which are known as his 'Dutch period', he produced paintings with rather dark greenish-brown colours.
 - Known as his 'Dutch period', he produced paintings with rather dark greenish-brown colours during the next few years.
3. In 1886, when he went to Paris to visit his brother Theo, he was immediately attracted to the Impressionist work he saw there. He decided to stay in Paris and continued his painting there.
 - Going to Paris in 1886 to visit his brother Theo, he was immediately attracted to the Impressionist work he saw there and decided to stay in Paris and continued his painting there.
4. He was encouraged by Pissaro to use more colour in his pictures and his subsequent paintings were bright and immensely colourful.
 - Being encouraged by Pissaro to use more colour in his pictures, his subsequent paintings were bright and immensely colourful.

5. After Van Gogh had moved to Arles in the south of France, in 1888, he worked frantically.
 - Moving to Arles in the south of France, in 1888, Van Gogh worked frantically.
6. This frenzied activity, which was interrupted by bouts of deep depression and despair, produced the majority of his most famous paintings.
 - Having been interrupted by bouts of deep depression and despair, he produced the majority of his most famous paintings.
7. One of these, which is called Self Portrait with Bandaged Ear, shows Van Gogh. He was wearing a bandage after he had cut off his ear. A year later, in 1890, he committed suicide.
 - Having cut off his ear and wearing a bandage in one of the painting called Self Portrait, he was seen with Bandaged Ear and a year later in 1890, Van Gogh committed suicide.
8. A lot is known about Van Gogh's life and his feelings because of the hundreds of letters, which were written by him to his brother Theo and others.
 - Although his brother Theo and others wrote hundreds of letters about Van Gogh's life and his feelings, nothing much is known about him.

II. REPORTED SPEECH

Apart from the ground rules that are laid down for reporting in traditional grammar books, there are certain other principles that are to be followed to make the speech appealing.

Suppose you want to tell, somebody what Ram said? There are two ways of doing this:

- **You can repeat Ram's words (direct speech).** Ram said, 'I am feeling ill.'
- **Or you can use reported speech:** Ram said that he was feeling ill.

It is not always necessary to change the verb in reported speech.

If you report something and the situation hasn't changed, you need not change the verb to the past:

- **Direct:** Neelima said, 'My new job is very interesting.'
- **Reported:** Neelima said that her new job is very interesting.
(The situation hasn't changed. Her job is still interesting.)
- **Direct:** Ravi said, 'I want to go to New York next year.'
- **Reported:** Ravi told me that he wants to go to New York next year.
(Ravi still wants to go to New York next year.)

You can also change the verb to the past:

- Neelima said that her new job was very interesting.
- Ravi told me that he wanted to go to New York the following year.

The past simple (did/saw/knew etc.) can usually stay the same in reported speech, or you can change to past perfect (had done/had seen/had known etc.):

- Direct: Ravi said: 'I woke up feeling ill, so I didn't go to work.'
- Reported: Ravi said (that) he woke up feeling ill, so he didn't go to work.
- or Ravi said (that) he had woken up feeling ill, so he hadn't gone to work.

Look at the following conversation and notice how it is reported.

NHK Radio: How is peace connected to a good environment?

Wangari Maathai : Many wars that are fought in the world are fought over natural resources. Some wars are fought because the environment is so degraded that it is not able to support communities and so they fight over the little that is left. Others are fought because some people want to take a lot of the resources, to control them, and to keep many other people out.

Reported speech of the above conversation:

NHK Radio asked Wangari Maathai how peace was connected to a good environment. She answered that many wars that were fought in the world were fought over natural resources. Some wars were fought because the environment was so degraded that it was not able to support communities and so they fought over the little that was left. Others were fought

because some people wanted to take a lot of the resources, to control them, and to keep many other people out.

A. Write the following in Reported Speech:

NHK Radio : What is the one thing we can do?

Wangari Maathai : For me, my greatest activity is to plant a tree. I think that a tree is a wonderful symbol for the environment and when we plant a tree, we plant hope. We plant the future for ourselves, for our children, for the birds. We plant something that will last, long after we are gone.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

NHK Radio asked Wangari Maathai what was the one thing they could do and he replied that to him, his greatest activity was to plant a tree. He thought that a tree was a wonderful symbol for the environment and when they planted a tree, they planted hope. They planted the future for themselves, for their children, for the birds. They planted something that would last, long after they had been gone.

B. Report the following dialogue:

Man: I'm doing a survey on shopping habits.

Woman: OK. As long as it doesn't take long.

Man : How often do you eat hamburgers?

Woman: Never. I'm a vegetarian. I don't eat any animal products.

Man: Right! Can I just ask you a personal question? Are you wearing leather shoes?

QUANTIFIERS

As the name implies **quantifiers** are a type of determiners, which denote imprecise quantity.

They differ from numbers or numerals, which indicate precise quantity.

- Example: I've got some apples in my basket and some water in my bottle.
- I haven't got any apples in my basket, nor any water in my bottle.

Generally, quantifiers are used before nouns.

Some, any, all, no, no one, both, each, every, several are some of the quantifiers.

- "Some" is usually thought of as the positive counterpart to "any" in many circumstances.
- "Any" can be used before countable and uncountable nouns usually in questions and negative sentences.

Example: 1. Are you bringing any friends with you?

c. I am bringing some friends with me.

Quantifiers come before nouns.

Some of the quantifiers you find in the text are: some, any, no. You also find numerals.

Pick out the nouns along with quantifiers and numerals and write them down and analyze the meaning they convey.

Fill in the blanks appropriately with the following quantifiers:

no, any, all, some, each, several and every.

- _____ordinary person is bothered about climatic changes. If we talk of _____ changes, people look at us as if we don't have _____ work. In fact, it is such a grave problem that _____ person has to think about. _____scientists feel alarmed because the ozone layer is depleting. In addition, _____ people

believe that the global warming is creating climatic problems. But _____single individual shows _____ concern for it.

- b. _____meteorologists predict that the world will get warm between 2 to 4 degrees Celsius by the year 2030. The scientists believe that _____year_____ polar ice will melt and cause rainfall, increase in the sea level and also temperature will be affected. _____ people disagree with the theory that the human activity is having an effect on the world's climate. _____ scientists need to monitor the Earth's atmosphere and _____human beings need to care for the air, water and plant life that influence world's weather.
- c. People who disagree with the theory that there is a direct relationship between the human activity and climate believe that the world climate has gone through _____ changes since the earth and its atmosphere first formed. So, for _____ argument there is a counter argument. _____individual differs with the other in _____ way or the other.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

a. No ordinary person is bothered about climatic changes. If we talk of **some** changes, people look at us as if we don't have **any** work. In fact, it is such a grave problem that **every** person has to think about. **Some** scientists feel alarmed because the ozone layer is depleting. In addition, **all** people believe that the global warming is creating climatic problems. But **no** single individual shows **any** concern for it.

- b. **Some** meteorologists predict that the world will get warm between 2 to 4 degrees Celsius by the year 2030. The scientists believe that **every** year **some** polar ice will melt and cause rainfall, increase in the sea level and also

temperature will be affected. **Some** people disagree with the theory that the human activity is having an effect on the world's climate. **All** scientists need to monitor the Earth's atmosphere and **all** human beings need to care for the air, water and plant life that influence world's weather.

- c. People who disagree with the theory that there is a direct relationship between the human activity and climate believe that the world climate has gone through **any** changes since the earth and its atmosphere first formed. So, for **every** argument there is a counter argument. **Every** individual differs with the other in **some** way or the other.

Write the following sentences in reported speech:

1. "I can remember the time." she said wistfully, "when all the fields around this village were green and the harvests good."
2. "They said that factories need leather to make shoes, handbags and clothes. They said our men folk would get jobs. They said we would all become rich."

SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. She said wistfully that she couldn't remember the time when all the fields around that village had been green and the harvests good.
2. They had said that factories needed leather to make shoes, handbags and clothes and they had said that their men folk would get jobs, and they had said that they would all become rich.