The man I saw when Tim took me to see that new show down in Leeds was here a moment ago.

What is the main verb in the sentence?

How many other verbs can you see?

How many other verbs might you hear?

The man I saw when Tim took me to see that new show down in Leeds was here a moment ago.

The man (~~I saw when Tim took me to see that new show down in Leeds~~) was here a moment ago.

The man I saw when Tim took me to see that new show down in Leeds was here a moment ago.

saw
went
took
meet
see
seethe
knew

showed
own (!)
leads
was
hear
to go

EAP Grammar at A2

Terry Phillips

grammar and genre

Grammar

Grammar	
word form	word order

Grammar	
morphology	syntax

Genre

		Grammar	
		morphology	syntax
Genre	G E		
	E A P		

		Grammar	
		morphology	syntax
Genre	G E	√	
	E A P	√	

		Grammar	
		morphology	syntax
Genre	G E	√	√√√
	E A P	√	√√√√

graph

GE vs EAP
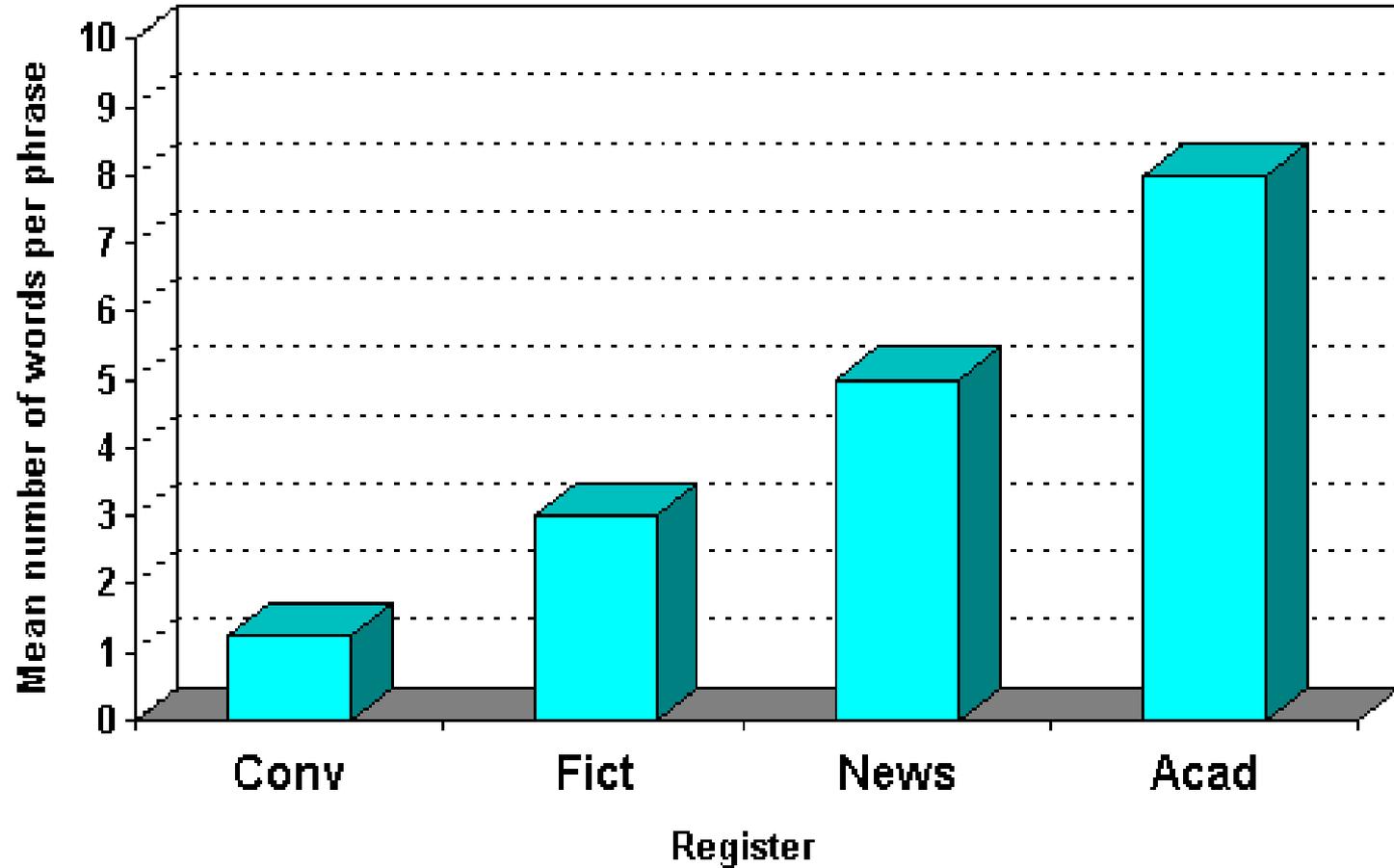
contrary to

Complexity in EAP

Contrary to the theory of Freud the well-known psychoanalyst who believed that the offspring of aggressive parents become passive adults a significant number of insecurely-attached boys and girls brought up by a violent mother or father show signs of violence as adults, passing on their aggression to their own children.

Complexity in EAP

Contrary to the theory of Freud the well-known psychoanalyst who believed that the offspring of aggressive parents become passive adults a significant number of insecurely-attached boys and girls brought up by a violent mother or father show signs of violence as adults, passing on their aggression to their own children.

Complexity in EAP

Contrary to the theory of Freud the well-known psychoanalyst who believed that the offspring of aggressive parents become passive adults a significant number of insecurely-attached boys and girls brought up by a violent mother or father show signs of violence as adults, passing on their aggression to their own children.

Complexity in EAP

Contrary to the theory of Freud the well-known psychoanalyst who believed that the offspring of aggressive parents become passive adults a significant number of insecurely-attached boys and girls brought up by a violent mother or father show signs of violence as adults, passing on their aggression to their own children.

Complexity in EAP

Contrary to the theory of Freud the well-known psychoanalyst who believed that the offspring of aggressive parents become passive adults a significant number of insecurely-attached boys and girls brought up by a violent mother or father show signs of violence as adults, passing on their aggression to their own children.

Complexity in EAP

Contrary to the theory of Freud the well-known psychoanalyst who believed that the offspring of aggressive parents become passive adults a significant number of insecurely-attached boys and girls brought up by a violent mother or father show signs of violence as adults, passing on their aggression to their own children.

Complexity in EAP

Contrary to the theory of Freud the well-known psychoanalyst who believed that the offspring of aggressive parents become passive adults a significant number of insecurely-attached boys and girls brought up by a violent mother or father show signs of violence as adults, passing on their aggression to their own children.

Complexity in EAP

Contrary to the theory of Freud the well-known psychoanalyst who believed that the offspring of aggressive parents become passive adults a significant number of insecurely-attached boys and girls brought up by a violent mother or father show signs of violence as adults, passing on their aggression to their own children.

Complexity in EAP

Contrary to the theory of Freud the well-known psychoanalyst who believed that the offspring of aggressive parents become passive adults a significant number of insecurely-attached boys and girls brought up by a violent mother or father show signs of violence as adults, passing on their aggression to their own children.

english is mainly a syntactic language

English is *mainly* a syntactic language

word **order**

(syntax)

is more meaningful than...

word **form**

(morphology)

bill killed john

English is not (really) morphological...

Bill   killed   John

English is not (really) morphological...

Bill   killed   John

English is not (really) morphological…

Bill*us*   killed*at*   John*um*

1st word   = noun, + the agent

2nd word   = verb

3rd word   = noun, + the recipient

English is not (really) morphological

Bill*us* killed*at* John*um*

Bill*us* John*um* killed*at*

John*um* killed*at* Bill*us*

John*um* Bill*us* killed*at*

Killed*at* Bill*us* John*um*

Killed*at* John*um* Bill*us*

English is not (really) morphological...

Johnum inter silvas killedat quarere verum Billus

English is not (really) morphological...

The thing that happened to John which was so appalling was being killed by the only friend he had ever known, Bill.

English is not (really) morphological…

The thing that happened to John which was so appalling was being killed by the only friend he had ever known, Bill.

English is syntactic…

Police

English is syntactic...

Police police

English is syntactic…

Police police police.

English is syntactic…

Police police police.

1st word	= noun, + the agent.
2nd word	= verb.
3rd word	= noun, + the recipient.
because	
English	= S V O

Morphological languages…

word

(sound /shape)

denotation   part of speech   role in sentence

billus

person   noun   subject
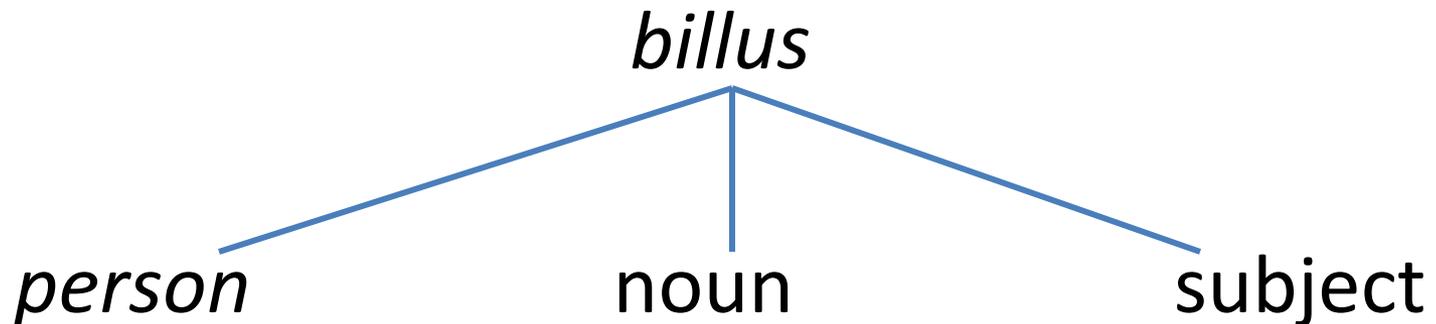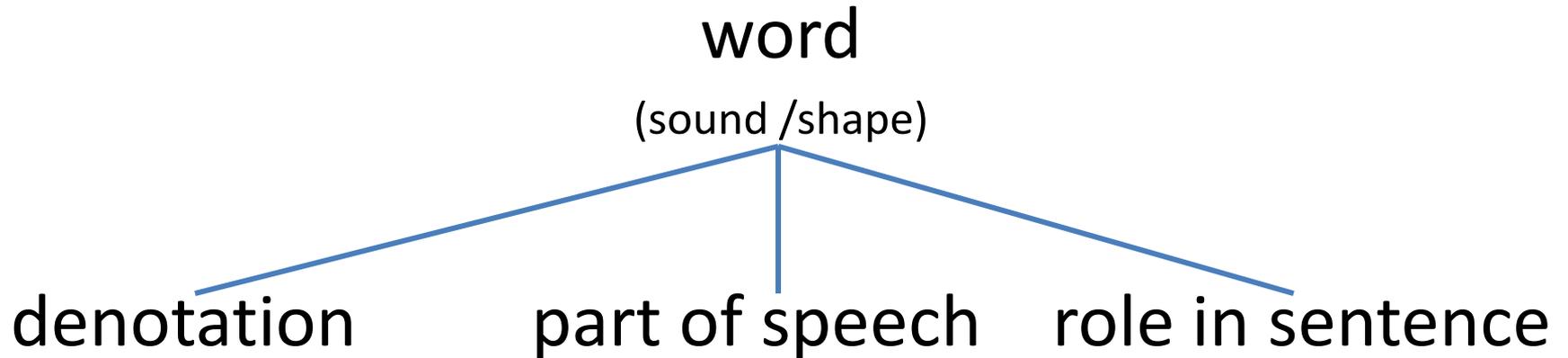
Syntactic languages...

word

(sound /shape)

+

role in sentence
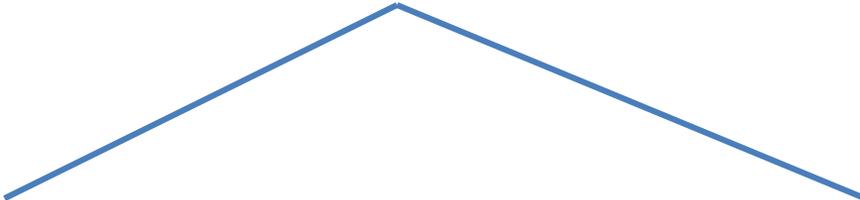
part of speech   meaning

English has *some* morphology…

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category

English has *some* morphology…

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category
Nouns	number	-s, -es: *book/books, bush/bushes*

English has *some* morphology...

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category
Nouns	number	-s, -es: *book/books, bush/bushes*
	possessive	-'s, -': *the cat's tail, Charles' toe*

English has *some* morphology...

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category
Nouns	number	-s, -es: *book/books, bush/bushes*
	possessive	-'s, -': *the cat's tail, Charles' toe*
Verbs	3rd person sing. present	-s, -es: *Karen writes / washes*

English has *some* morphology...

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category
Nouns	number	-s, -es: *book/books, bush/bushes*
	possessive	-'s, -': *the cat's tail, Charles' toe*
Verbs	3rd person sing. present	-s, -es: *Karen writes / washes*
	past tense	-ed: *painted*

English has *some* morphology...

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category
Nouns	number	-s, -es: *book/books, bush/bushes*
	possessive	-'s, -': *the cat's tail, Charles' toe*
Verbs	3rd person sing. present	-s, -es: *Karen writes / washes*
	past tense	-ed: *painted*
	perfect aspect	-ed: *painted* (past participle)

English has *some* morphology...

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category
Nouns	number	-s, -es: *book/books, bush/bushes*
	possessive	-'s, -': *the cat's tail, Charles' toe*
Verbs	3rd person sing. present	-s, -es: *Karen writes / washes*
	past tense	-ed: *painted*
	perfect aspect	-ed: *painted* (past participle)
	progressive aspect	-ing: *writing* (present participle)

English has *some* morphology...

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category
Nouns	number	-s, -es: *book/book**s**, bush/bush**es***
	possessive	-'s, -': *the cat**'s** tail, Charles**'** toe*
Verbs	3rd person sing. present	-s, -es: *Karen write**s** / wash**es***
	past tense	-ed: *paint**ed***
	perfect aspect	-ed: *paint**ed*** (past participle)
	progressive aspect	-ing: *writing* (present participle)
Adjectives	comparative	-er: *tall**er***

English has *some* morphology...

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category
Nouns	number	-s, -es: *book/books, bush/bushes*
	possessive	-'s, -': *the cat's tail, Charles' toe*
Verbs	3rd person sing. present	-s, -es: *Karen writes / washes*
	past tense	-ed: *painted*
	perfect aspect	-ed: *painted* (past participle)
	progressive aspect	-ing: *writing* (present participle)
Adjectives	comparative	-er: *taller*
	superlative	-est: *tallest*

verb morph

English has *some* morphology...

do

is doing

did

was doing

has done

has been doing

had done

had gone doing

can do... *etc*.

is done

is being done

was done

was being done

has been done

has been being done

had gone done

had gone being done

can be done... *etc.*

Complexity in GE

I wouldn't have gone fired if

I hadn't been stealing.

Complexity in GE

I wouldn't have gone fired if

I hadn't been stealing.

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	am	
You	are	
He / she / it	is	there
We	are	
You (plu)	are	
They	are	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	was	
You	were	
He / she / it	was	
We	were	there
You (plu)	were	
They	were	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	
	went	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	
	went	
	was going	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	
	went	
	was going	
	have gone	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	
	went	
	was going	
	have gone	
	had gone	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	
	went	
	was going	
	have gone	
	had gone	
	will go	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	
	went	
	was going	
	have gone	
	had gone	
	will go	
	will be going	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	
	went	
	was going	
	have gone	
	had gone	
	will go	
	will be going	
	would go	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	
	went	
	was going	
	have gone	
	had gone	
	will go	
	will be going	
	am going to go	
	could go	

stats

EAP vs General English…

80% - 85% of academic and technical English is in …

… present, including passives

5% - 10% is in …

… past, including passives

5% is in …

every other tense / verb form.

(Source: Longman Grammar of Written and Spoken English)

EAP vs General English

90% of EAP is in simple aspect

7% of EAP is in perfect aspect

3% of EAP is in progressive aspect

0.5% of EAP is in perfect progressive aspect

(Source: Longman Grammar of Written and Spoken English)

effects on syllabus

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	am going	
	went	
	was going	
	have gone	
	had gone	
	will go	
	will be going	
	am going to go	
	can go	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	~~am going~~	
	went	
	~~was going~~	
	~~have gone~~	
	~~had gone~~	
	will go	
	~~will be going~~	
	~~am going to go~~	
	~~can go~~	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	other
I	go	there
	went	
	will go	
	can go	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	object
Researchers	do	experiments
	did	

Complexity in English

subject	verb	object
Researchers	do	experiments
	did	
Experiments	are done by	researchers
	were done by	

Complexity in English

Word class	Inflectional category	Affix used to express category
Nouns	number	-s, -es: *book/books, bush/bushes*
	possessive	-'s, -': *the cat's tail, Charles' toe*
Verbs	3rd person sing. present	-s, -es: *Karen writes / washes*
	past tense	-ed: *painted*
	~~perfect aspect~~	-ed: *painted* (past participle)
	~~progressive aspect~~	~~-ing: *writing* (present participle)~~
Adjectives	comparative	-er: *taller*
	superlative	-est: *tallest*

according to

Complexity *even* in GE

According to Professor Petra Boynton a psychologist at University College London who interviewed over 1000 adults women also tend to move quickly from one subject to another in conversation whereas men usually stick to one subject for longer periods of time.

Complexity even in GE

According to Professor Petra Boynton a psychologist at University College London, who interviewed over 1000 adults women also tend to move quickly from one subject to another in conversation whereas men usually stick to one subject for longer periods of time.

Complexity *even* in GE

For teenagers who have to go 25 kilometres to Norwich the nearest city to buy trainers or CDs living in a slow city is not very attractive.

Complexity *even* in GE

For teenagers who have to go 25 kilometres to Norwich the nearest city to buy trainers or CDs living in a slow city is not very attractive.

Complexity *even* in GE

The aim of Slow Cities is to make our towns places where people enjoy living and working and where they value and protect the things that make the town different.

Complexity *even* in GE

Slow Cities have two aims.

1. People should enjoy living and working in Slow Cities.

2. People should value and protect things in Slow Cities.

The brain knows syntax…

S	ubject	noun or pronoun
V	erb	verb
O	bject	noun or pronoun
C	omplement	noun, adjective, preposition
A	dverbial	adverb, preposition

The brain knows syntax...

1. We left ...
2. She is a ...
3. I am ...
4. He seems ...
5. We have been ...
6. I gave ...
7. They made him ...
8. I told her ...
9. We saw them ...
10. Accept ...

The brain knows syntax…

1. We left.	1. S V
2. She is a doctor.	2. S V C
3. I am cold.	3. S V C
4. He seems angry.	4. S V A
5. We have been to the bank.	5. S V A
6. I gave her the book.	6. S V O O
7. They made him president.	7. S V O C
8. I told her to leave.	8. S V O V
9. We saw them later.	9. S V O A
10. Accept responsibility.	10. V O

more complex SV

The brain knows syntax...

1. S V + S V
2. S V O + S V O
3. S (S V) V
4. S V O (S V O)
5. S
   (SVO)
   V
   O
   O
   (SVO)

1. *He arrived and she left.*
2. *I saw him and I told him.*
3. *The man I met left.*
4. *I saw the man I met.*
5. *The woman*
   who met the man
   told
   him
   the story
   she had heard the day before.

The brain knows syntax…

The man	S
I saw	(S V ~~O~~
when Tim took me to see that new show down in Leeds	A)
was	V
here	C
a moment ago.	A

The brain knows syntax...

The man	S
I saw	(S V ~~O~~
when Tim took me to see that new show down in Leeds	A)
was	V
here	C
a moment ago.	A

The brain knows syntax…

The man   S

was   V

here   C

a moment ago.   A

Table 1: *Sentence pattern 1*

Verb	Noun
_____	your book.
Write	your _____.
_____	the sentence.
Begin	the _____.
_____ to	the CD.
Underline	the _____.

Table 2: *Sentence pattern 2*

Pronoun	Verb	Adjective
I	am	Chinese.
You	_____	Spanish.
He	_____	French.
She	_____	Turkish.
They	_____	Italian.

Table 3: *Sentence pattern 3*

Pronoun	Verb	Noun
I	am	a student.
_____	are	a teacher.
_____	is	a desk.
_____	are	students.
_____	are	chairs.

Table 3: *Sentence pattern 6*

I		six		every day.
You	have		lectures	
We		30		each week.
They				

Table 4: *Sentence pattern 7*

Noun	Verb	Prep	Time
Lectures	begin	at	11.00 a.m.
		on	the 9th.
			Monday.
			September.
	end	in	2005.
			the morning.

Table 4: *Adjectives (1)*

The grass	is	green.
The sand		yellow.
The flowers	are	beautiful.
The bears		big.

Table 5: *Adjectives (2)*

I	can	see	green	grass.
			yellow	sand.
			beautiful	flowers.
			big	bears.

Table 3: Adjectives (3)

| There | is | a | very | large | lake. |
| | are | | | high | mountains. |

| The lake | is | very | large. |
| The mountains | are | | high. |

Tea

Tea is a kind
of hot drink.
It is made from the
leaves of a small
bush.
The name comes
from a Chinese
word, *thai*.

There is a story about the first cup of tea. In about 2700 BCE, the ruler of China felt tired. He sat down under a tree. He boiled some water to drink. Some leaves fell from the tree into the pot. He drank the water. Suddenly, he didn't feel tired anymore.

It was 3,000 years before the drink became popular in China. In 800 CE, the Chinese took some bushes to Japan. Tea arrived in Europe at the beginning of the 18th century. In the 1820s, people found tea bushes in Burma (now Myanmar) and India. The British took some bushes to Sri Lanka.

Now there are tea bushes in countries in Asia, Africa and South America.

word order

JOBS

The International Hotel

Receptionist wanted • Period: Aug 1st–Aug 31st • Working week: Wednesday–Sunday • Hours of work: 7.00 a.m.–4.00 p.m. (Lunch: 12.00 p.m.–1.00 p.m.) • Call Mario on 304578.

Eastland Secondary School

Assistants wanted • Period: June 1st–August 31st • Working week: Monday–Friday • Hours of work: 9.00 a.m.–5.00 p.m. (Lunch: 1.00 p.m.–2.00 p.m.) • Write to Mrs Hart at PO Box 53, Greenhill

B Look at the boxes.

1 Number the boxes in each row in order.

2 Copy the words to make sentences.

| on | the job | June 1st | starts | . |

| it | July 31st | on | ends | . |

C Look at the second job ad. Write three sentences.

_____

_____

_____

C **Look at the boxes.**

1 Number the boxes in order.

2 Copy the words to make sentences.

| on the coast | is | . | in the north | there | a city |

| of the country | there | mountains | are | . | in the south |

D **Write three sentences about your country.**

C Look at the boxes. ⬇

1 Number the grey boxes in order.

2 Where can you put the phrases in the green boxes – before, after or in the centre of the sentence?

3 Copy the words to make sentences.

| can | school | children | leave |

| at 16 | in Britain |

D Order the words in each row to make a sentence.

1 most   cell   in   Britain   teenagers   have   a   phone

2 you   my   14   get   a   can   at   job   in   country

3 a   Tanzania   can   get   girl   12   married   in   at

C **Look at the boxes.**

1 Number the boxes in each row in order.

2 Write the sentences.

| his bicycle | Juan | to the station | . | rides |

| gets | a train | . | to adra | he |

| he | a ferry | to cabrera | catches | . |

| takes | . | he | to his office | a taxi |

D **Look at the sentences in Exercise C. They show Juan's journey to work in the morning.**

1 Draw a map of Juan's journey.

2 Write a paragraph about his journey home in the evening.

Begin: *Juan takes a taxi …*

The target?

Turkey is a large country in southeast Europe and southwest Asia, bordered by several countries, including Bulgaria, Georgia, Syria and Iraq. The capital, which is located in the centre of the country, is called Ankara. The city, which the government moved to in the 1920s, has a population of three million.

Building a sentence...

Subject   **Verb**   **Object / Comp**

Building a sentence…

Subject	Verb	Object / Comp
Turkey	is	a country.

Building a sentence…

Subject	Verb	Object / Comp
Turkey	is	a country.
Turkey	is bordered	by countries.

Building a sentence…

Subject	Verb	Object / Comp
Turkey	is	a country.
Turkey	is bordered	by countries.
The capital	Is called	Ankara.

Building a sentence...

Subject	Verb	Object / Comp
Turkey	is	a country.
Turkey	is bordered	by countries.
The capital	is called	Ankara.
The capital	has	a population.

Building a sentence…

Subject	Verb	Object / Comp	Other information
Turkey	is	a country	in Europe / large / southeast / and / Asia / southwest
Turkey	is bordered	by countries	
The capital	is called	Ankara	
The capital	has	a population	

Building a sentence…

Subject	Verb	Object / Comp	Other information
Turkey	is	a country	in Europe / large / southeast / and / Asia / southwest
Turkey	is bordered	by countries	several
The capital	is called	Ankara	
The capital	has	a population	

Building a sentence…

Subject	Verb	Object / Comp	Other information
Turkey	is	a country	in Europe / large / southeast / and / Asia / southwest
Turkey	is bordered	by countries	several
The capital	is called	Ankara	of the country
The capital	has	a population	

Building a sentence…

Subject	Verb	Object / Comp	Other information
Turkey	is	a country	in Europe / large / southeast / and / Asia / southwest
Turkey	is bordered	by countries	several
The capital	is called	Ankara	of the country
The capital	has	a population	3 million / of / nearly

Building the paragraph…

Turkey is a large country in southeast Europe and southwest Asia.

Turkey is bordered by several countries.

The capital is called Ankara.

Ankara has a population of nearly three million.

Building the paragraph…

Turkey is a large country in southeast Europe and southwest Asia.

It is bordered by several countries.

The capital is called Ankara.

The city has a population of nearly three million.

Building the paragraph…

Adding an active clause:

Turkey is bordered by several countries.

The countries include Bulgaria, Georgia…

Turkey is bordered by several countries,
including Bulgaria, Georgia…

Building the paragraph…

Adding a passive clause:

Turkey is a large country …

It is bordered by several countries…

Turkey is a large country

bordered by several countries…

clause embedding

Building the paragraph…

Clause embedding – same subject:

The capital is called Ankara.

The capital is located in the centre of the country.

The capital, which is located in the centre of the country, is called Ankara.

Building the paragraph...

Clause embedding – subject = object:

Ankara has a population of three million.

The government moved to Ankara in the 1920s.

Ankara, which the government moved to (it)

 in the 1920s, has a population of three million

Building the paragraph…

Turkey is a large country in southeast Europe and southwest Asia, bordered by several countries, including Bulgaria, Georgia, Syria and Iraq. The capital, which is located in the centre of the country, is called Ankara. The city, which the government moved to in the 1920s, has a population of three million.

transferring

Transferring the skill

Now write a paragraph about your own country in the same way.

- research the information
- put into logical groups
- write simple sentences
- add information to simple sentences
- add lexical cohesion
- join and embed clauses

Tennis

Tennis is a ball game for two or four people.

The name comes from the French word *tenez*. The word means 'hold'.

Major Wingfield played the first game of modern tennis in 1873 in Britain. However, there was a much older game. It was called 'royal tennis'. It started in France in the 12th century.

Sixty million people play tennis worldwide.

D Study the notes on volleyball. Write a short encyclopedia article.

	Volleyball
Definition	ball game = 2 groups, 6 players popular with m. and w.
Origin of name	Eng. = 'volley' (hit in air) + 'ball'
History	1895 William G. Morgan (Am.) wrote rules 1st game = 09/02/1895
The present day	>30 m. worldwide

Volleyball is ...

Using SVO/CA in reading

The company owns a Victorian house on the outskirts of Manchester. It has six full time employees including the owner, Sarah James. The company has only two departments called Production and Sales. It employs a retired accountant for invoices and payslips. The company sells interactive games on the internet.

Using SVO/CA in reading

The company owns a Victorian house on the outskirts of Manchester. It has six full time employees including the owner, Sarah James. The company has only two departments called Production and Sales. It employs a retired accountant for invoices and payslips. The company sells interactive games on the internet.

Using SVO/CA in reading

The company owns a Victorian house on the outskirts of Manchester. It has six full time employees including the owner, Sarah James. The company has only two departments called Production and Sales. It employs a retired accountant for invoices and payslips. The company sells interactive games on the internet.

Using SVO/CA in reading

The company owns a Victorian house on the outskirts of Manchester. It has six full time employees including the owner, Sarah James. The company has only two departments called Production and Sales. It employs a retired accountant for invoices and payslips. The company sells interactive games on the internet.

Using SVO/CA in reading

The company owns a Victorian house on the outskirts of Manchester. It has six full time employees including the owner, Sarah James. The company has only two departments called Production and Sales. It employs a retired accountant for invoices and payslips. The company sells interactive games on the internet.

Using SVO/CA in reading

The company owns a Victorian house on the outskirts of Manchester. It has six full time employees including the owner, Sarah James. The company has only two departments called Production and Sales. It employs a retired accountant for invoices and payslips. The company sells interactive games on the internet.

Using SVO/CA in reading

The company owns a Victorian house on the outskirts of Manchester. It has six full time employees including the owner, Sarah James. The company has only two departments called Production and Sales. It employs a retired accountant for invoices and payslips. The company sells interactive games on the internet.

Using SVO/CA in reading

The company owns a Victorian house on the outskirts of Manchester. It has six full time employees including the owner, Sarah James. The company has only two departments called Production and Sales. It employs a retired accountant for invoices and payslips. The company sells interactive games on the internet.

Using SVO/CA in reading

The company owns a Victorian house on the outskirts of Manchester. It has six full time employees including the owner, Sarah James. The company has only two departments called Production and Sales. It employs a retired accountant for invoices and payslips. The company sells interactive games on the internet.

Traditional presentation and practice

GE	**EAP**
tables	add S V O/C A + colour coding
gap fill	single word class
sentence anagrams	same SV O/C A structure
transformation	include passives
joining sentences	no ellipsis

The aim of Slow Cities is to make our towns places where people enjoy living and ~~people enjoy~~ working and where they value ~~the things that make the town different~~ and protect the things that make the town different.

Co-ordination

You have lectures every morning   and   you keep arriving late.

People use their instinct   and   hope they have done the right thing.

You could take a taxi   or   go in your father's car.

Decision-making is not a moment in time   but   a process.

You must not evaluate ideas   or   criticise them at this stage.

The lecturer does not know   or   care about your problems.

Senior managers should not criticise   but   support their supervisors.

'New' presentation and practice

article			noun		
the			engineer		

'New' presentation and practice

article		noun	noun		
the		computer	engineer		

'New' presentation and practice

article		noun	noun	apposition	
the		computer	engineer	Alan Turing	

'New' presentation and practice

article		noun	noun	apposition	prepositional phrase
the		computer	engineer	Alan Turing	of Cambridge University

'New' presentation and practice

article	adjective	noun	noun	apposition	prepositional phrase
the	famous	computer	engineer	Alan Turing	of Cambridge University

'New' presentation and practice

article	adjective	noun	noun	apposition	prepositional phrase
the	famous	computer	engineer	Alan Turing	of Cambridge University
	expensive	software	programs		for the retail industry

'New' presentation and practice

quantifier	article	noun	prepositional phrase
many of	the	students	in the survey

'New' presentation and practice

quantifier	article	noun	prepositional phrase
many of	the	students	in the survey
a few of	the	results	from the experiment

'New' presentation and practice

quantifier	article	noun	prepositional phrase
many of	the	students	in the survey
a few of	the	results	from the experiment
fifty percent of	the	people	in the class

'New' presentation and practice

quantifier	article	noun	prepositional phrase
many of	the	students	in the survey
a few of	the	results	from the experiment
fifty percent of	the	people	at the conference
a little over half of	the	countries	of the world

terry@wtcinelt.com