

start





SCORE

Team 1

Team 2

Team 3

Team 4

Team 5

Team 6



100



Rewrite the following in the
PASSIVE VOICE.

People drink a lot of tea in
England.

GENERAL RULES

• The **direct object** of the active becomes the subject of the passive. • We add the **verb "to be"** right before the main verb (it takes the form of the main verb in the active voice) • The **main verb** changes into the past participle.



check



A lot of tea **is drunk** in England.

50



Rewrite the following. Make any necessary changes.

I'm sorry I can't help you.
I wish ...

wish / if only + **PAST SIMPLE**

Used to express a present wish for things to be different.



check



I wish I **could** help you.

200



Rephrase the sentence with
“ALTHOUGH”.

**In spite of his bad temper, he
has many friends.**

IN SPITE OF/DESPITE + ing or noun

ALTHOUGH + subject + verb



check



**Although he has a bad temper/ he is
bad-tempered, ...**

150



Rewrite the sentence with “if”
without changing its meaning.

**She has no friends. She feels
lonely.**

CONDITIONALS TYPE 2 (used for unreal,
impossible, imaginary, hypothetical... situations in the
present)

• if clause + past simple • main clause + would/could + infinitive



check



If she **had** any/more friends, she **wouldn't feel** (so)
lonely.

250



Which sentence is correct?

- 1) Sam, who is my best friend, is sitting over there.
- 2) Sam, that is my best friend, is sitting over there.
- 3) Sam who is my best friend is sitting over there.

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

These are placed between commas because they give additional information about a person/thing

(we cannot use "that" in these clauses)



check



1) Sam, **who** is my best friend, is sitting over there.

150



Rewrite the following as started.

They are offering him a new position.

He ...

IDIOMATIC PASSIVE VOICE

- In this case the **indirect object** of the active becomes the subject of the passive. However, you can start with the direct object – *A new position is being offered to him.*



check



He **is being offered** a new position.

200



Which options are possible?
“He suggested ...

- 1) staying at home.”
- 2) that we stayed at home.”
- 3) to stay at home.”
- 4) that we should stay at home.”
- 5) stay at home.”

Reporting statements with “suggest”

+ ing

+ that + S + past simple

+ that + S + should + infinitive



check



1) 2) and 4)

50



PRESENT SIMPLE vs PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I ... (work), so please ... (not interrupt) me.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS am/is/are + ing

for temporary situations, actions happening now, future plans...

PRESENT SIMPLE for general truths /statements,
permanent situations, routines, timetables...



check



am working / don't interrupt

250



Rephrase the following.

Do you know where he went?
I asked Jane ...

REPORTING QUESTIONS

- **word order**: reporting verb + if/question-word + subject + verb (since it's no longer a question we don't use *do*)
- When reporting someone's words we usually move one tense further into the **past**.



check



...if she knew where he had gone.

150



Report the following.

Shall I call you a taxi?
She offered ...

Promises, orders, offers, requests ... are often reported using **to infinitive** (with verbs **like** *agree, ask, beg, decide, demand, invite, offer, order, promise, refuse, remind, tell, threaten, warn...*)



check



... **to call** me a taxi.

100



Complete the sentence with the
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

**Cindy ... (live) here since last
November.**

FORM: has/have + been + ing

For actions that started in the past and have continued up till
now (stresses "how long") or have just finished (stresses the **result**
- *He has been running (he is all sweaty)*)



check



has been living

250



Change the words in brackets to complete each gap meaningfully.

**The ... (good) he does, the ...
(confident) he feels.**

**the + comparative (S + verb), the +
comparative (S + verb)**

• used to show that two things change together or that one thing depends on the other.



check



better / more confident

150



Rephrase the following using a suitable MODAL verb.

Am I allowed to take the day off?

CAN/MAY Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs with a great variety of communicative functions - in this case we are asking for **permission**.

- they are followed by the **bare infinitive** (except "ought to")



check



Can/may I take the day off?

50



PAST SIMPLE vs PAST CONTINUOUS

I ... (have) dinner when the
phone ... (ring).

PAST CONTINUOUS: was/were + ing

(for temporary actions in progress in the past)

PAST SIMPLE: arrived (regular) / left (irregular)

(for finished past actions)



check



was having / rang

150



Rephrase the following with “so that”.

I'm moving to the city to have
a better life.

PURPOSE CLAUSES

so that + subject + modal verb + infinitive

(we use “so that” instead of “to, so as to, in order to” when we repeat the subject or have two different subjects)



check



I'm moving to the city so that **I can have** a
better life.

200



ALTERNATIVE PASSIVE VOICE -
Rewrite the sentence as started.

People say that he speaks 8 languages.

• *It is said that he speaks 8 languages.*

or

• *He ...*

When talking about what people say, believe, think ... we can use 2 structures:

- **It + passive + that-clause**
- **Subject + passive + to infinitive**



check



He is said **to speak** 8 languages.

250



Rephrase the following.

I hardly knew where I was.

Hardly ...

INVERSION OF THE SUBJECT

(used after **restrictive/negative** adverbs to put emphasis on what we are saying) ● If these are put at the beginning of a sentence, the subject must follow the verb as in a question – remember to use **do** for the present and past simple



check



... **did I** know where I was.

250



ALTERNATIVE PASSIVE VOICE -
Rewrite the sentence as started.

People think that he stole the diamond.

• *It is thought that he stole the diamond.*

or

• *He ...*

IMPERSONAL REPORT STRUCTURES

When reporting a past action we use:

• **Subject + passive + perfect infinitive (to have + past participle)**



check



He is thought **to have stolen** the diamond.

100



QUESTIONS
Ask me ...

Whether Kate will be back soon.

(wh-) + verb + S + (verb(s)) ...

With **auxiliary verbs** and **modal verbs** we simply invert the word order: *Have you seen Mike? Can I come in?*

When there is no auxiliary verb, we need to use **"do"**: do(es)/did + S + infinitive: *Why did he arrive late?*



check



Will Kate be back soon?

50



PRESENT PERFECT vs PAST SIMPLE

I ... (meet) Jane twice this
week but I ... (not see) her last
week.

PRESENT PERFECT: has/have + past participle

(for indefinite/unfinished past actions) focuses on the action/result

PAST SIMPLE: arrived/left didn't arrive/leave

(for definite or finished past actions) focuses on "when"



check



have met / didn't see

200



Rewrite the sentence with “if”
without changing its meaning.

**He didn't get the job because
he was late.**

CONDITIONALS TYPE 3 (past situations)

- For things we usually regret but can't change anymore

- if clause + past perfect (had + past participle)
- main clause + perfect conditional (would/could have + past participle)



check



If he **hadn't been** late, he **would have got** the job.

100



SUBJECT QUESTIONS - Ask the question for the underlined part of the sentence.

Romeo loves Juliet.

When asking about the **subject** of a sentence, we do not invert the word order or need to use "do". "The car is in the garage" – What is in the garage?



check



Who loves Juliet?

200



Complete the sentence with the
FUTURE PERFECT.

I ... (finish) this by the time you
get back.

FORM: will have + past participle

- For actions that will happen / be completed by a certain time in the future:
- It is often used with a time expression using *by* + a point in future time (*then, the time...*)



check



will have finished

250



Rephrase the following.

I don't like to be disturb at work.
I can't stand ...

can't stand + gerund

- Other expressions take the gerund as well: can't bear, can't help, it's no good/use, it's (not) worth...



check



... being disturbed at work.

150



Rephrase the sentence with “so”. Make the necessary changes.

It was such a difficult task that I didn't finish it.

SUCH + (a/an) + adjective + noun + **that** **SO**
+ adjective/adverb + **that**

• these make the meaning of an adjective or adverb stronger.



check



The/this task was so difficult ...