





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.



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



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.





I wish I could help you.



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



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

check



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





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



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)



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



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 <u>to</u> him.



### He is being offered a new position.



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







#### 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...

# am working / don't interrupt

check



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.



### ... if she knew where he had gone.



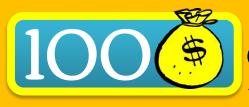
Report the following.

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...)







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)



### has been living



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.



better / more confident



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



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)



(for finished past actions)





# 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)







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

### He is said to speak 8 languages.

cheć



Rephrase the following.

# I hardly knew where I was. Hardly ...

### INVERSION OF THE SUBJECT (used after

restrictive/negative adverbs to put enphasis 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 <u>do</u> for the present and past simple



## ... did I know where I was.



ALTERNATIVE PASSIVE VOICE -Rewrite the sentence as started.

People think that he stole the diamond.
It is thought that he stole the diamond.

ΟΓ

•*He* ...

IMPERSONAL REPORT STRUCTURES
When reporting a past action we use:
Subject + passive + perfect infinitive (to have + past participle)



He <u>is thought</u> to have stolen the diamond.



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: <u>Have you</u> seen Mike? <u>Can I</u> come in? When there is no auxiliary verb, we need to use "do": do(es)/did + S + infinitive: <u>Why did he</u> arrive late?



## Will Kate be back soon?



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/unfished past actions) focuses on the action/result **PAST SIMPLE:** arrived/left didn't arrive/leave (for definite or finished past actions) focuses on "when"



## have met / didn't see



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)



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



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". "<u>The car</u> is in the garage" – <u>What</u> is in the garage?







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...)



## will have finished



Rephrase the following.

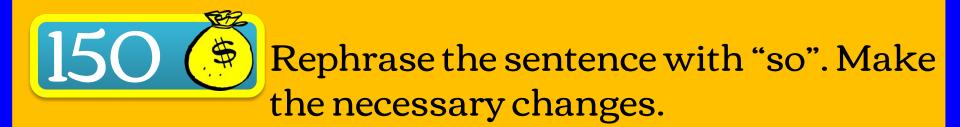
# I don't like to be disturb at work. I can't stand ...

### 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...

## ... being disturbed at work.

check



# 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.



### The/this task was so difficult ...