

start





You're the Best!

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.



che



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

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**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.



che



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



che



**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



che

ck



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

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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)



**che
ck**



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

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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.*



che



He is being offered a new position.

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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



**che
ck**



1) 2) and 4)

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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...



che



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**.



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



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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...*)



che



... **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)*



che



has been living

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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.



**che
ck**



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")



che



Can/may I take the day off?

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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)



che
ck



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)



che



**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**



che



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

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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



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



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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)



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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?*



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Will Kate be back soon?

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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"



che
ck



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)



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

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**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?



che



Who loves Juliet?

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**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...*)



che



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...



**che
ck**



... 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.



che



The/this task was so difficult ...