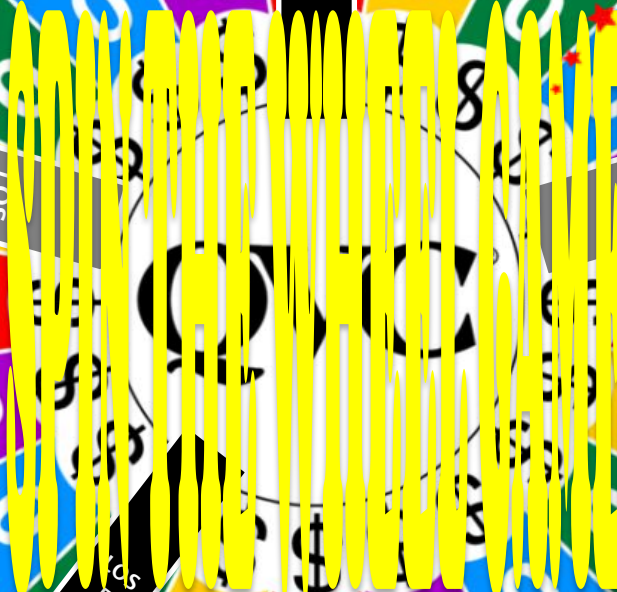


start





# SCORE

Team 1

Team 2

Team 3

Team 4

Team 5

Team 6



150



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.

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.



**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.

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)



**che  
ck**



- 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.*



**che**



**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



**che  
ck**



**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...



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**.



**che**

**...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...*)



**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**

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.



**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?**

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)



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.

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



**che**

... **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)



che



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?*



che



**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"



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)



**che**



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?



che



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...*)



**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 ...**