

A world map is the central focus, with various international currencies and travel-related items pinned to it. Visible currencies include US dollars (one-dollar bills with signatures, a ten-dollar bill, and a hundred-dollar bill), Euro banknotes (a ten Euro note and a hundred Euro note), and a 20 Franc Swiss banknote. Other items include a small American flag, a travel card for 'Ken Gilani', and a small card that says 'This Building also has a...'. The map is decorated with colorful pushpins and small beads. The entire image is framed by a blue border with white leaf patterns.

# **COUNTRIES AND CULTURES!**

# Present simple passive

We form the present simple passive with the subject + be + past participle. Regular past participles end in –ed. For a list of irregular past participles.

Positive form	Negative form	Question form
I am made	I'm not made	Was I / he / she / it made?
he / she / it's made	he / she / it isn't made	
you / we / they are made	you / we / they aren't made	Were you / we / they made?

## We use the passive when the person who does the action is:

- a not important or unknown.

*The chocolate **is made** in Switzerland. (= it's not important **who** makes it)*

- b unknown.

*Hundreds of cars **are stolen** every week. (= we do not know who steals them)*

- c 'people in general'.

*His face **is recognised** all over the world. (= people in general recognise his face)*



The man was arrested.

If we want to say who or what is the “doer” of the action, we use **by**.

*All my clothes are designed by Federico Pirani.*

**Active or passive? Compare the following examples.**

- 1. Martine makes all her own bread at home.*
- 2. The bread is made in a large outside town.*

In sentence a, we use the active because we are more interested in **who** makes the bread, so Martine is the subject of the sentence.

In sentence b, we use the passive because we are more interested in the bread, not in who makes the bread.

# Past simple passive

We form the Past simple passive with the subject + was/were + past participle.

Positive form	Negative form	Question form
I / he / she / it <b>was seen</b>	I / he / she / it <b>wasn't seen</b>	<b>Was</b> I / he / she / it <b>seen?</b>
you / we / they <b>were seen</b>	you / we / they <b>weren't seen</b>	<b>Were</b> you / we / they <b>seen?</b>

1 As with the Present simple passive, we use the Past simple passive when the action is more important than the person who did it.

2 The Past simple passive is common when we are speaking formally, or in written reports.  
*We **were told** to report to the police station as soon as possible.*  
*More than thirty people **were injured** in the explosion.*

Active	Passive
<b>My cat ate the mouse</b> <hr/> <i>Моя кошка съела мышь</i>	<b>The mouse was eaten (by my cat)</b> <hr/> <i>Мышь была съедена (моим котом)</i>
<b>I read this book</b> <hr/> <i>Я читал эту книгу</i>	<b>This book was read by me</b> <hr/> <i>Эта книга была прочитана мной</i>
<b>I forgot everything</b> <hr/> <i>Я все забыл</i>	<b>Everything was forgotten (by me)</b> <hr/> <i>Все было забыто (мной)</i>
<b>They didn't forget anything</b> <hr/> <i>Они ничего не забыли</i>	<b>Nothing was forgotten</b> <hr/> <i>Ничего не было забыто</i>

- **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.**

1. English (speak) is spoken in many countries around the world.
2. Much of the world's coffee (grow) \_\_\_\_\_ in Brazil.
3. Many photos (take) \_\_\_\_\_ of the beautiful scenery near the mountain.
4. The flowers (water) \_\_\_\_\_ every evening by the gardener.
5. How many books (check out) \_\_\_\_\_ from the library every week?
6. Millions of dollars (make) \_\_\_\_\_ on the stock market every day.
7. My friend's salary (pay) \_\_\_\_\_ by his company every two weeks.
8. Many criminals (catch) \_\_\_\_\_ with the help of modern technology.

9. The department store doors (*open*)\_\_\_\_\_ to customers at 9 a.m.
10. Letters and packages (*pick up*)\_\_\_\_\_ by the postman every day.
11. The rooms (*clean*)\_\_\_\_\_ by the hotel maids every morning.
12. Canada (*know*)\_\_\_\_\_ for its long, cold winters.
13. Patients (*give*)\_\_\_\_\_ very good care at that hospital.
14. Monopoly (*play*)\_\_\_\_\_ by people in many parts of the world.
15. A new president (*elect*)\_\_\_\_\_ every four to eight years.

# Complete with present or past passive.

*The Eiffel Tower was completed in 1889. (complete)*

- 1 Many of the things we use every day \_\_\_\_\_ by women. (invent)
- 2 In the UK most children \_\_\_\_\_ in state schools. (educate)
- 3 Australia \_\_\_\_\_ by Captain Cook in 1770. (discover)
- 4 This morning I \_\_\_\_\_ up by the neighbour's dog. (wake)
- 5 Cricket \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer in the UK. (play)
- 6 The songs on this album \_\_\_\_\_ last year. (record)
- 7 Nowadays a lot of toys \_\_\_\_\_ in China. (make)
- 8 Carols are songs which \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas. (sing)
- 9 These birds \_\_\_\_\_ in northern Europe. (not usually see)
- 10 'Rome \_\_\_\_\_ in a day.' (not build)

## Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple passive.

Lamps and candles ..... for light, because there was no electricity. (use)

A coach instead of a car ..... to move from place to place. (buy)

By the 1860's bicycles ..... along with horses. (ride)

A simple small house ..... by a poor family. (build)

Luxurious palaces ..... by wealthy aristocratic families. (own)

Top hats and suits with tails ..... by men in cities. (wear)

A dress ..... to hide woman's legs. (design)

Girls from well-off families ..... at home. (educate)

Boys from rich families ..... to public schools. (send)

A child from a poor family ..... to work. (force)

# Use the passive voice to rewrite these sentences.

□ We used this car for our trips.

□ This car

.....

.....

□ They didn't clean the bird cages.

□ The bird cages

.....

□ You could cut the branch with this knife.

.....

.....

□ Too many tourists annoyed me.

.....

.....

□ They didn't tell us what to do.

.....

.....

Use these verbs to create your own sentences in past simple passive.

play

discuss

make

bite

wear

pour

- 1. The boot was made for walking.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

## Rewrite the sentences in the passive, beginning with the highlighted words.

*Shakespeare wrote Hamlet in 1603.*

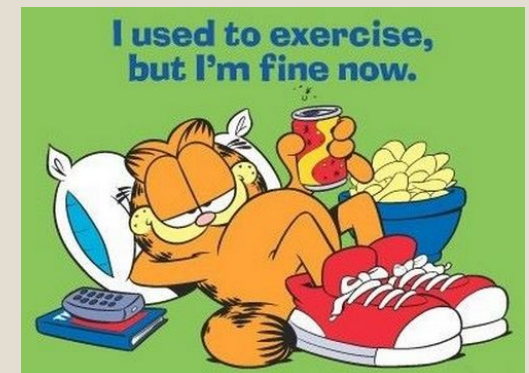
*Hamlet was written by Shakespeare in 1603.*

- 1 Jonathan Ive designed **the iPod and the iPhone**.
- 2 Most Mediterranean countries produce **olive oil**.
- 3 Herschel discovered **Uranus** in 1781.
- 4 Barry Sonnenfeld directed **the Men in Black films**.
- 5 David Hockney painted **Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy** in 1970–1971.
- 6 Elvis Presley didn't write **Blue Suede Shoes**.
- 7 JK Rowling wrote **the Harry Potter books**.
- 8 They make **Daihatsu cars** in Japan.

# Used to

Positive form	Negative form	Question form
I / You / He / She / We / They <b>used</b> <b>to</b> walk to school.	I / You / He / She / We / They <b>didn't</b> <b>use to drive.</b>	<b>Did</b> I / you / he / she / we / they <b>use to go by train?</b>

- 1 We use *used to*:
  - a for actions that happened many times in the past (habits).  
*He **used to wait** for me at the school gates.*
  - b for feelings, thoughts, ideas, etc., in the past.  
*I **used to be** afraid of the dark.*
  - c Notice that the habit or state is probably not true now.  
*We **used to have** a dog called Tilly. (= we don't have the dog now)*  
Or it may be true now.  
*I **didn't use to** like sport at school. (= but I like it now)*
- 2 We can always use the Past simple instead of *used to*.  
*We **had** a dog called Tilly. I **didn't like** sport.*
- 3 We do **not** use *used to* for actions that happened only once.  
*I **went** to Spain on holiday in 1999. (not I ~~used to~~ go)*



Look at how John has changed. Write sentences about how he was **IN THE PAST**.



*He used to be slim.*

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ glasses.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a beard.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ football.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a tie.

# Make sentences with used to, didn't use to, or did ... use to?

☐ you / have long hair

*Did you use to have long hair?*

1 ☐ my sister / hate maths, but she loves it now

2 ☐ where / you / work

3 ☐ I / like vegetables when I was a child

4 ☐ what / you / do in the summer holidays when  
you were young

5 ☐ The British / drink a lot of coffee

6 ☐ this building / be a cinema

7 ☐ your brother / teach here

8 ☐ I / be a Manchester United fan

9 ☐ Jeff / have a motorbike

10 ☐ telegrams / be a way of sending important  
messages

# Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

1 Why did people \_\_\_\_\_ mend their clothes?

a) used to   b) use to   c) didn't use to

2 I \_\_\_\_\_ like watching football, but now I do.

a) used to   b) use to   c) didn't use to

3 What did you \_\_\_\_\_ like doing when you were young?

a) used to   b) use to   c) didn't use to

4 John \_\_\_\_\_ like Mary, but he doesn't now.

a) used to   b) use to   c) didn't use to

5 People \_\_\_\_\_ produce as much rubbish as we do nowadays.

a) used to   b) use to   c) didn't use to

6 Did you \_\_\_\_\_ collect anything when you were young?

a) used to   b) use to   c) didn't use to

Use the pictures below to express things that you used to do or didn't use to do.



Drink from a baby bottle

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Suck a dummy

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Be afraid of ghosts

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Send letters

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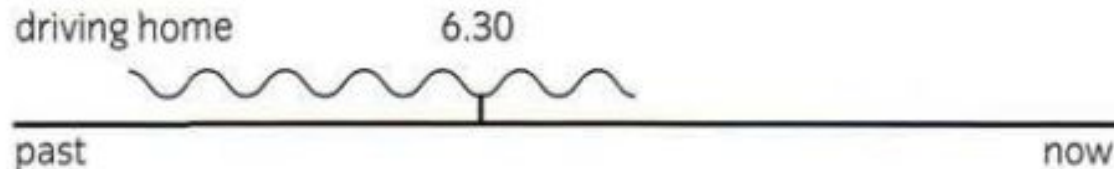
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# Past continuous

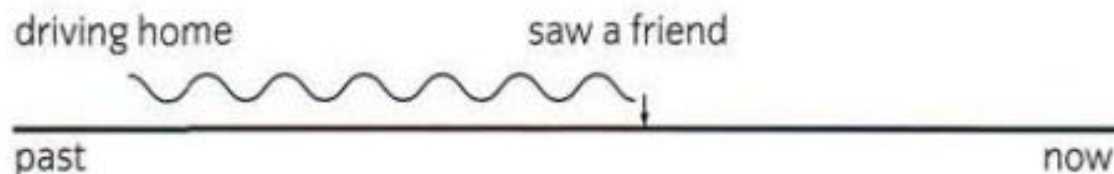
Positive form	Negative form	Question form
I / he / she <b>was travelling</b>	I / he / she <b>wasn't travelling</b>	Was I / he / she <b>travelling?</b>
we / you / They <b>were travelling</b>	we / you / they <b>weren't travelling</b>	Were we / you / they <b>travelling?</b>

- 1 We use the Past continuous to talk about actions in progress:  
a at a certain time in the past.

*I **was driving** home at 6.30 this evening.*

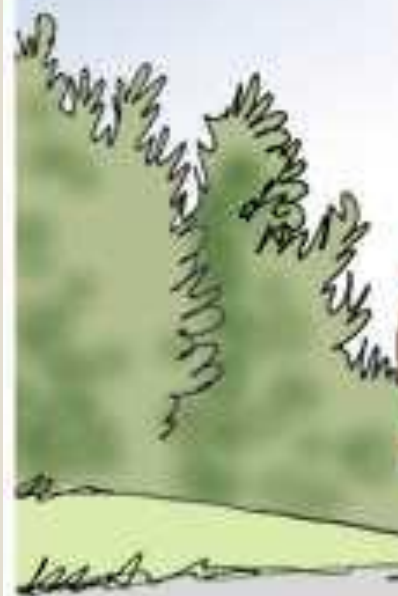


- b when another (completed) action happened.  
*I **was driving** along when I saw a friend of mine.*



BUT I WASN'T  
TEXTING, SIR,  
I WAS SURFING  
THE NET

*Gary Varvel*  
The Suburban Star  
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- 2 We often use the Past continuous to describe the background situation in a story. For the main events, we use the Past simple.  
*The sun **was shining** and everyone **was getting** ready for the party that afternoon. Then my phone **rang** ...*
- 3 Sometimes the other action in the Past simple interrupts the action in the Past continuous.  
*I **was crossing** the road when I **slipped** on some ice. (= I stopped crossing the road)*
- 4 When two actions happen one after the other, we use the Past simple for both actions.  
*When I **heard** the crash, I **ran** to the end of the street.*

**REMEMBER!**

We do **not** use state verbs in the continuous form.

knew  
~~I was knowing~~ her when we were children.

- 5 We use *when*, *while* and *as* to join Past continuous and Past simple parts of a sentence.  
*I saw Karl **when** / **while** / **as** I was waiting at the bus stop.*

## Complete the sentences with a verb in the past continuous.

- I was eating dinner, so I didn't answer the phone. (eat)
- 1 I took this photo when my wife \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. (work)
  - 2 He met his wife when he \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan. (live)
  - 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ for us when we arrived. (not wait)
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a coat when she went out? (wear)
  - 5 The sun \_\_\_\_\_ when I left for work. (shine)
  - 6 What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at 7.30 last night? (do)
  - 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ when you gave the instructions. (not listen)
  - 8 We \_\_\_\_\_ TV when you phoned. (not watch)

Look at Ann's diary. What was she doing on Friday afternoon and evening?  
Pay attention to the example and change the possessive adjectives when necessary.

4:00 p.m. – wash my hair

5:30 p.m. – drink a cup of tea

6:15 p.m. – speak to manager on the phone

6:55 p.m. – put on my green coat

7:20 p.m. – take a taxi

7:45 p.m. – meet Joe at the restaurant



## Fill the gaps using the verb in brackets in the past continuous tense.

- 1 I ..... letters all day yesterday. (write)
- 2 You ..... very slow about it. (be)
- 3 You ..... on the phone for hours and hours. (talk)
- 4 They ..... much business before lunch. (do NEGATIVE)
- 5 She ..... to me all week. Silly cow. (speak NEGATIVE)
- 6 It ..... for long. (rain NEGATIVE)
- 7 What ..... you ..... when I phoned yesterday? (do)
- 8 ..... you ..... TV when it happened? (watch)
- 9 What ..... you ..... at the party? (wear)
- 10 He ..... horrible to everyone, the nasty pig! (be)
- 11 I ..... computer games all morning. (play)
- 12 We ..... all afternoon in the library. (revise)

# Preposition Rules

## 1. A preposition must have an object

- All prepositions have objects. If a "preposition" does not have an object it is not a preposition—it's probably an adverb. A preposition **always** has an object. An adverb **never** has an object. Look at these example sentences:
  - They are **in the kitchen**. (preposition *in* has object *the kitchen*)  
Please **come in**. (adverb *in* has no object; it qualifies *come*)
  - There was a doorway **before me**. (preposition *before* has object *me*)  
I had never **seen it before**. (adverb *before* has no object; it qualifies *seen*)
  - I will call **after work**. (preposition *after* has object *work*)  
He **called** soon **after**. (adverb *after* has no object; it qualifies *called*)

## 2. *pre-position* means *place before*

- The name “**pre**position” indicates that a **preposition** (usually) comes **before** something (its **object**):
- I put it **in the box**.
- But even when a preposition **does not come before** its object, it is still closely **related** to its object:
- Who** did you talk **to**? / I talked **to Jane**.

### 3. A pronoun following a preposition should be in object form

- The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition forms a 'prepositional **object**'. If it is a pronoun, it should therefore be in the **objective form** (*me, her, them*), not subjective form (*I, she, they*):
- This is *from* my wife and **me**.
- That's *between* **him** and **her**.
- Mary gave it *to* **them**.

## 4. Preposition forms

- Prepositions have no particular form. The majority of prepositions are one-word prepositions, but some are two- or three-word phrases known as complex-prepositions:
- **one-word prepositions** (*before, into, on*)
- **complex prepositions** (*according to, but for, in spite of, on account of*)



## Circle the correct preposition.

I lost my mobile phone signal when we went *across* *through* a tunnel.

- 1 We ran *to* / *down* the sea, and jumped *into* / *out of* the water.
- 2 If you go *over* / *past* the bank, you'll see the supermarket on the right.
- 3 He walked *along* / *across* the street until he got to the park.
- 4 The plane flew *on* / *over* the town and then landed.
- 5 The dog ran *towards* / *to* me, but then it stopped.
- 6 We cycled *over* / *out of* the bridge and *in* / *into* the city centre.
- 7 The racing cars went *round* / *under* the track 12 times.
- 8 The little boy suddenly ran *across* / *through* the road.

**Complete with: about, by, from, in, on, round, through, to, with.**

1. My dream is to travel ..... the world.
2. How would you go? ..... plane?
3. No. .... boat and ..... foot.
4. The traffic in the city was so heavy. It took us two hours to drive .....it.
5. .... Manchester we took the plane ..... London.
6. She doesn't seem very happy. .... fact she looks quite depressed.
7. When the film finished, we all had tears ..... our eyes.
8. That novel isn't ..... Henry James. It's ..... him.
9. .... time ..... time he worries ..... his future.
10. The man ..... blue jeans was ..... love ..... the girl ..... glasses.

Complete the sentences with one of the prepositions from the box.

**AT - BY - FOR - IN - ON**

1. She was \_\_\_\_\_ university when she heard about the death of her father.
2. We usually go on holidays \_\_\_\_\_ plane but this year we are going to Italy \_\_\_\_\_ car.
3. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ a walk. The weather is so great!
4. The train was travelling \_\_\_\_\_ a speed of over 150 km an hour.
5. She got \_\_\_\_\_ the bus at Oxford Street and got off five stops later.
6. Despite the bad weather all trains are running \_\_\_\_\_ time.

1. Egyptians built the Pyramids thousands of years ago.

The Pyramids were built thousands of years ago.

2. Did Thomas Edison invent the light bulb in 1879?

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3. Clyde Tombaugh discovered Pluto in 1930.

---

4. The Chinese first used paper money over a thousand years ago.

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5. Steve Jobs didn't introduce the iPad in 1986.

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6. When did Karl Benz invent the first real car?

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7. People watched the first TV in the 1920s.

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8. People made the first McDonald's hamburger in 1955.

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- *Find and correct the mistakes below.*

was  
✓

1. He surprised by the loud noise.
2. They ~~were~~ ate dinner at six o'clock.
3. Was your car fix?
4. This photo was take by my uncle.
5. Who was cooked dinner?
6. When did the airplane invented?
7. He was watched his favorite TV show.
8. Robert was bite by a dog.

9. They were interview by a reporter.
10. I'm sorry. You are not allow to go inside.
11. Pluto discovered in 1930.
12. Why did the party cancelled?
13. I was really enjoyed my holiday last summer.
14. My friend wasn't careful. She was fell off her bicycle.
15. The room cleaned this morning.
16. When was the story write?