

## Grammar 1B

### Passive voice

Choose the active or passive voice to complete the article about digital photography.

#### Digital photography

Photography (1) *has revolutionised / has been revolutionised* over the last two decades by digital cameras. Before the digital revolution (2) *took place / was taken place*, cameras were a relatively expensive piece of equipment. Films (3) *allowed / were allowed* the user to take 24 photos, and the results (4) *did not see / were not seen* until the negatives on the film (5) *made / were made* into prints. This (6) *generally did / was generally done* by a specialised shop, unless you (7) *knew / were known* how to use a dark room. With a digital camera, on the other hand, any photograph you take (8) *displays / is displayed* immediately on its screen.

By the end of the 1980s, the JPEG format (9) *had widely adopted / had been widely adopted*, allowing image files to be compressed for storage. In the 1990s, this led to the creation of digital cameras that (10) *marketed / were marketed* as a consumer product. These were initially expensive, but their price (11) *quickly came down / was quickly come down*, making them available to a mass market.

Today, digital cameras (12) *find / are found* on most mobile phones, and (13) *have made / have been made* phone cameras the most common type of camera in the world. In most cases their performance is limited compared to separate cameras, but they (14) *will almost certainly get / will almost certainly be got* better with time. And new uses (15) *are inventing / are being invented* for phone cameras all the time – from capturing crimes to their use as a recognition device.

## Grammar 2B

### Articles

Choose *a*, *an* or *the* to complete this article about follies.

(1) *A / An / The* folly is (2) *a / an / the* building that was made primarily for decoration, so (3) *a / an / the* building doesn't usually have (4) *a / an / the* real function. (5) *A / An / The* first follies date back to (6) *a / an / the* 16<sup>th</sup> century, and were built to decorate (7) *a / an / the* gardens of large houses. In England and France, such gardens sometimes had (8) *a / an / the* Roman temple in them. (9) *A / An / The* temple was built to symbolise classical ideals. (10) *A / An / The* Chinese temple, (11) *a / an / the* Egyptian pyramid or (12) *a / an / the* castle were other popular examples. Some were even built to look like (13) *a / an / the* ruins of (14) *a / an / the* ancient building. Follies can be found around (15) *a / an / the* world, but Great Britain has some of (16) *a / an / the* most famous ones.