

- 1. Identify** whether a sentence is in **active or passive** voice (first shorter line) and **change it around**.

1. The gardener has planted some trees.
.....
2. Doctor Brown will give you some advice.
.....
3. My friend sent me an invitation.....
.....
4. The child is chased by a dog.
.....
5. Our door had been broken by someone.
.....
6. A pickpocket robbed me.
.....
7. His hair was cut by a professional.
.....
8. A man requested the stranger to leave the meeting.
.....
9. People were watching a film after the meeting.
.....
10. The Christmas carol is being sung by Jason right now.
.....

- 2. Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, active or passive.**

Hospitals are places where people (examine) and
..... (bring) back to good health. I'm lucky because I
.....(never / be) to hospital. When my sister Alice (hit)
by a car last month, she(put) in the hospital Luckily no bones
..... (break) but the doctors(examine) her carefully
and x-rays (take). She (keep) there for a night
and she (give) permission to leave the next day.

Ambulance services(be) also important. Patients
(must / take) to hospital as quickly as possible. A lot of people
(kill) in road accidents and a lot more (injure) but if more
ambulances (put) into service, more lives
(can / save).

- 3. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: lie, lay . Use their correct form.**

1. I immediately knew for his expression that he was _____ to us

2. That newspaper has been _____ under the sofa for 5 years.
3. _____ still or the police will see us and arrest us.
4. It's no use _____ the blame on Susan. I'm sure it wasn't her fault.
5. I had to _____ the table for dinner because Sally was sick.
6. The builders _____ all the bricks in less than two hours.
7. The €5 note _____ on the ground for hours before anyone picked it up
8. If you have a backache, why don't you _____ down and try to sleep.
9. My village _____ at the foot of a beautiful mountain.
10. He said he hadn't killed his wife but it was proved that he had _____
11. My grandmother always tells me : "Let sleeping dogs _____"
12. My grandmother has 3 hens and they _____ one egg each every day.

4. Read the text and answer the questions.

Workhouse Life

Workhouses were common during the Victorian era of the 1800s, but the first record of one dates back to 1652 in Exeter. A workhouse was a huge building which was built to accommodate approximately 1000 paupers, who either could not get a job or were not well enough to work. Poor, unemployed, able-bodied people were expected to enter a workhouse, to live and work. The alternative was being homeless and living on the streets, begging for food or money, or have the constant threat of prison! Entering a workhouse was the last thing people wanted to do and the prospect of doing so was meant to put lazy people off, who were not attempting to find work. If a man felt there was nothing else for it but to enter a workhouse, his whole family had to go with him. It was thought to be shameful if this happened because it meant the man could not support his own family.

The men, women, and children were all housed separately. Children were only allowed to spend a brief amount of time a week with their parents. However, most children in a workhouse were orphans. Everyone slept in large dormitories. It was common for girls to sleep four to a bed. Every day for three hours, children were expected to have lessons in reading, writing, arithmetic and Christian religion. In 1836, it was decided that children were taught to read but not write, as it was not considered important for poor children to be able to write.

1. During which period in British history, were workhouses mainly used?

2. Explain what type of person lived in a workhouse.

3. Give an example of what might happen to a poor person who did not want to live in a workhouse.

4. Why was it considered shameful to live in a workhouse?

5. Why were children not taught to write from 1836?
