

CHECK : PASSIVE VOICE**I. Change these sentences into Passive voice:**

1. Mr. Green loves his children very much.

◎ His children _____ by Mr. Green.

2. The teacher corrected our exercises

◎ Our exercises _____ by the teacher.

3. The police didn't find the lost boy yesterday.

◎ The lost boy _____.

4. They are going to build a new school.

◎ A new school _____ by them.

5. John must return the money soon.

◎ The money _____ soon by John.

6. He was cleaning the room

◎ The room _____ by him.

7. Alice is teaching that group

◎ That group _____ by Alice.

8. They are going to build a new school.

◎ A new school _____ by them.

9. Nam used to milk the cows.

◎ The cows _____ by Nam.

10. The police haven't found the murderer yet.

◎ The murderer _____ by the police.

11. A French architect was designing the palace

◎ The palace _____ A French architect.

12. Mr. Brown is writing the report.

◎ The report _____ Mr Brown .

13. Beth has finished the essay.

◎ The essay _____ by Beth.

14. He should finish his homework before going out.

◎ His homework _____ before going out by him.

15. You must wash your hands.

◎ Your hands _____.

16. They are going to plant trees.

◎ Trees _____ by them.

17. My mother is not going to sell this house.

◎ This house _____ by my mother.

18. You have to keep dangerous chemicals in the safe place.

◎ Dangerous chemicals _____.

II. Read and decide True or False:

- 1 People have lived on the island for more than 400 years.
- 2 There is a big difference between day-time and night-time temperatures on the island.
- 3 The islanders have sold their salt to other countries since the 1970s.
- 4 It takes three hours to reach Petulia from the nearest port.
- 5 Some farmers have more pieces of land to look after than others.
- 6 The animals are moved onto different land every year.
- 7 Boys often play football on the school field.
- 8 Both adults and children help to make the islanders' clothes.
- 9 It is likely that there will be a tourist hotel on the island soon.
- 10 Tourists pay to stay with families.

THE ISLAND OF PETULIA

Geography

Petulia Island is only 5.5 kilometres long and 1.5 kilometres at its widest point. It lies in the middle of Lake Donika, and is 3,900 metres above sea level. Petulia has had a small number of inhabitants for over four centuries. It now has a population of 1,500 people. It has no roads, no cars or bicycles, and no electricity. The sun is extremely hot during the day but temperatures at night regularly fall well below freezing. The water of Lake Donika is 10 degrees Celsius all year round.

The past

Until recently, the island was separate from the outside world. Before the introduction of motorboats in the 1970s, travelling from Petulia to the nearest port could take over 20 hours. This journey was therefore made only once a year in order to buy salt. Motorboats have now cut the journey time to three hours, bringing new trade and tourists to Petulia.

Farming

Petulia is divided into six farming areas. Each farmer owns one piece of land in each of the six areas and grows vegetables, potatoes and cereal. Every year, farmers leave a different piece of land unplanted to allow the earth to rest. Cows and sheep are kept here during this time to improve the soil. The food grown by each farmer is shared by everyone: none is for sale. Petulia's farming year is divided into wet and dry seasons. The wet season is the busiest time. All land is dug by hand, using spades. In the dry season between July and August, the islanders have time to build new houses, repair stone walls and make clothes. Men knit traditional clothes from wool that is prepared by the women.

Education

Petulia has a well-equipped primary and secondary school. There is a good-sized sports field, but instead of playing football the boys usually choose to knit, like their fathers, while the girls make wool. Walking along the rough tracks of the island, tourists often see small children on their way to and from school.

Visitors

Petulia has a tourist industry but the people have kept their traditional customs. They recently voted against a hotel development plan, so there will be no hotels on the island. Instead, tourists are placed with a family as guests. The money earned by each family is, like all money on the island, equally divided. During the dry season, many islanders entertain tourists late into the cold nights with pipe music and dances.

III. Read and circle:

0. A

THE ESCALATOR

An American, Charles D. Seeberger, invented moving stairs to transport people (0) the 1890s. He (26) this invention an 'escalator', (27) the name from the Latin word 'scala', (28) means 'ladder'. Escalators move people up and down short (29) Lifts do the same, but only move (30) small number of people. If an escalator breaks down, it can still be (31) as ordinary stairs. An escalator can move (32) 8,000 and 9,600 people an hour, and it (33) not need a person to operate it.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, cities were (34) more crowded and the first escalators were built at railway stations and in big department (35) , so that people could move about more quickly. Today we see escalators everywhere.

0	A in	B at	C by	D on
26	A announced	B called	C translated	D explained
27	A fetching	B lending	C taking	D carrying
28	A what	B whose	C who	D which
29	A distances	B directions	C measurements	D lengths
30	A the	B a	C some	D any
31	A walked	B made	C used	D changed
32	A from	B between	C to	D above
33	A is	B has	C did	D does
34	A coming	B becoming	C continuing	D developing
35	A stores	B shops	C places	D houses

IV. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

1. A. photographs	B. paintings	C. guitars	D. channels
2. A. education	B. invitation	C. competition	D. question
3. A. stamps	B. instrument	C. island	D. silly
4. A. Canadian	B. Canada	C. Australia	D. nation
5. A. hard	B. honest	C. heat	D. help
6. A. works	B. laughs	C. writes	D. manages
7. A. watches	B. passes	C. buries	D. buzzes

V. Circle the word whose main stress is placed differently from others' in each line.

8. A. visit	B. begin	C. admit	D. forget
9. A. sensitive	B. independent	C. generous	D. serious
10. A. beautiful	B. national	C. dangerous	D. vacation

GRAMMAR 11 : AND - SO - BUT - BECAUSE

ALTHOUGH / THOUGH - HOWEVER - DESPITE - IN SPITE OF

We use *but*, *although*, *though* and *however* to link two opposite or contrasting ideas:

- *But* comes in the middle of a sentence: *This coat is old, but (it's) very warm. I like sport, but my brother hates it.*
- *Although/Though* comes at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence. Notice when we use a comma (,): *Although/Though the house was expensive, we bought it. We bought the house although/though it was expensive.*
- *However* can come in the following positions: *The weather was bad. However, we got to the top of the mountain. The weather was bad. We got to the top of the mountain, however.*

I. Circle the correct word:

- o Although / But Amaya can drive, she's never bought a car.
- 1 I looked for my address book, *but* / *however* I couldn't find it.
- 2 We tried to book a table. *Though* / *However*, the restaurant was full.
- 3 They went for a walk *however* / *although* it was raining.
- 4 *Although* / *However* the train was crowded, we found a place to sit.
- 5 On Sunday we wanted to play tennis, *but* / *however* it rained all day.
- 6 Lots of boys want to be footballers. Very few succeed, *although* / *however*.

II. Combine the sentences using the word given:

- o It was cloudy. It didn't rain. (*although*)
Although it was cloudy, it didn't rain.

- 1 They're very rich. They never spend any money. (*but*)
.....

- 2 My grandmother's 81. She's still very active. (*though*)
.....

- 3 The police are looking for the stolen money. They haven't found it yet. (*but*)
.....

- 4 Kip ran fast. He didn't win the race. (*although*)
.....

- 5 I think she's Dutch. She may be Belgian. (*but*)
.....

III. But / Although or However?

BILL GATES became interested in computers at school (0) *although* in those days they weren't very common. When he left school, he went to Harvard University to study law. (1) , he spent most of his time in the computer centre. In 1975, he and his friend Paul Allen successfully wrote a software program for the first microcomputer, an Altair. (2) they didn't even have one.

Gates was top of his class at Harvard, (3) he left without finishing his degree. Then he and Allen started Microsoft.

In the 1990s, the US government wanted to break up Microsoft because they said the company was a monopoly. Gates was able to stop them, (4) Today Gates is a billionaire, (5) he also gives millions of dollars to charity.

IV. Complete the sentences. Use because or so:

- o 1 I didn't go to the concert **because** I hate loud music.
- 1 Wilma had toothache, she went to the dentist.
- 2 Aldo only had a small flat, Gianni couldn't stay with him.
- 3 Everything was closed it was Sunday.
- 4 It was quite cold, no one wanted to eat outside.
- 5 The shops weren't open, I couldn't buy any bread.
- 6 The road was blocked there had been a heavy snowfall.
- 7 I went home early I was very tired.
- 8 Ali wanted to learn English he took an English course.
- 9 Sara went shopping she had no food.
- 10 My uncle's car was very old he sold it.
- 11 He didn't go to the meeting he was ill.
- 12 The dress was very expensive I didn't buy it.
- 13 Mum bought a big cake it was my birthday.
- 14 We stayed at home it was raining.
- 15 Aysha's was late she went by taxi.

V. Circle the correct answer:

- 1. Don't spend too much Money you'll need money next week.
A) but B) and C) because D) so
- 2. Leos can have nice weekend. they can make plans for the weekend.
A) but B) and C) because D) so
- 3. Virgos will have a normal week they must take care their health.
A) but B) and C) because D) so
- 4. Kate is a shy girl. she can't make friends easily.
A) but B) and C) because D) so
- 5. Mr. Harwadson is quite polite a little stingy.
A) but B) and C) because D) so
- 6. My boss will get angry. I'm late for work.
A) but B) and C) because D) so
- 7. Mary always sees the positive side of the life. she is an optimistic.
A) but B) and C) because D) so
- 8. Surfing on the net is more interesting than any other activities we must be careful about some risk.
A) but B) and C) because D) so
- 9. I want to buy a new lap top a pair of new speakers.
A) but B) and C) because D) so

10. We should sort our rubbish. we can recycle them.
 A) but B) and C) because D) so

11. You had better not leave the electronic devices on..... they draw power.
 A) but B) and C) because D) so

12. A: You should travel by train. trains are cheaper more comfortable than buses.
 A) but/so B) and/but C) because/and D) so/but

13. I want to travel to İstanbul by plane. I'm afraid of height.
 A) but B) and C) because D) so

14. I have got a toothache. I must see my dentist.
 A) but B) and C) because D) so

15. She is going to go to the bakery she wants to buy some bread.
 A) but B) and C) because D) so

16. I store my information on my flash memory..... I may need them at school.
 A) but B) and C) because D) so

17. I always need to scan some of my documents ask my friend to use her scanner. I will buy my own scanner.
 A) but/so B) and/so C) so /and D) so/but

VI. Because or Because of?

1 - We stopped playing tennis the rain.	1.a. because	b. because of
2 - It was all her that we got into trouble.	2.a. because	b. because of
3 - We had to hurry indoors it was raining.	3.a. because	b. because of
4 - I am late the traffic.	4.a. because	b. because of
5 - We didn't arrive until seven o'clock the traffic was terrible.	5.a. because	b. because of
6 - She found the exam easy she had worked hard during the course.	6.a. because	b. because of
7 - He can't drive his illness.	7.a. because	b. because of
8 - The restaurant closed down the recession.	8.a. because	b. because of
9 - He found working in Japan very difficult the language problem.	9.a. because	b. because of
10 - He's very difficult to understand his accent.	10.a. because	b. because of
11 - They moved to Liverpool her job.	11.a. because	b. because of
12 - There have been a lot of problems in Britain mad cow disease	12.a. because	b. because of
13 - They came to London he got a job there.	13.a. because	b. because of
14 - He crashed his car he was driving too fast.	14.a. because	b. because of
15 - He lost his driving licence he was convicted of drinking and driving.	15.a. because	b. because of
16 - She could only eat a salad in the restaurant she is a vegetarian.	16.a. because	b. because of
17 - The newspaper was prosecuted an article about the Government.	17.a. because	b. because of

GRAMMAR 12 : LINKING WORDS (cont)

I. Complete the sentences. Use although + a sentence from the box:

I didn't speak the language
I had never seen her before
it was quite cold
I'd met her twice before

~~he has a very important job~~
we don't like them very much
the heating was on
we've known each other for a long time

- 1 ...Although he has a very important job..., he isn't particularly well-paid.
- 2 , I recognised her from a photograph.
- 3 She wasn't wearing a coat
- 4 We thought we'd better invite them to the party
- 5 , I managed to make myself understood.
- 6 , the room wasn't warm.
- 7 I didn't recognise her
- 8 We're not very good friends

II. Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence:

- a) I read the book you suggested. I didn't enjoy it, although/however.
- b) In spite of/Although we warned him, Harry still got lost.
- c) Although/However I like it here, I won't stay here long.
- d) Cars are convenient. On the other hand/Whereas, they cause pollution.
- e) I didn't have much time, but/however I managed to visit lots of places.
- f) Catherine won the race, although/despite falling over.
- g) Although/In spite of the delay, the train arrived on time.
- h) I didn't manage to jump over the wall, although/yet I tried twice.

III. Complete the sentences with although/ in spite of / because / because of:

- 1 ...Although... it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
- 2 a all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
b we had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
- 3 a I went home early I was feeling unwell.
b I went to work the next day I was still feeling unwell.
- 4 a She only accepted the job the salary, which was very high.
b She accepted the job the salary, which was rather low.
- 5 a I managed to get to sleep there was a lot of noise.
b I couldn't get to sleep the noise.

Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences:

6. a He passed the exam although
b He passed the exam because
- 7 a I didn't eat anything although
b I didn't eat anything in spite of

IV. Complete each sentence with one suitable word:

- a) ...*Although*. Tim felt tired, he stayed up to finish his homework.
- b) Sam didn't like skating, he went with his friends all the same.
- c) I found French hard at first., I soon started to enjoy it.
- d) Jane kept running, though she knew she couldn't win.
- e) Mike was lost, but he refused to look at the map.
- f) Carol went to see the film, she had seen it before.
- g) the rain, the school sports were a great success.
- h) Helen won the swimming competition, in of her cold.

V. Use the words in brackets to make a sentence with though at the end.

- 1 The house isn't very nice. (like / garden) ...*I like the garden though.*...
- 2 It's quite warm. (a bit windy)
- 3 We didn't like the food. (ate)
- 4 Liz is very nice. (don't like / husband) I

VI. Make one sentence from two. Use the words given.

- 1 I couldn't sleep. I was tired. (despite) ...*I couldn't sleep despite being tired.*...
- 2 They have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of)
In spite of
- 3 My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (although)
.....
- 4 I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)
.....
- 5 We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)
.....
- 6 I got very wet in the rain. I had an umbrella. (even though)
.....

VII. Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) given:

- 1. Although it got dark, they continued to work.
→ Despite _____, they continued to work.
- 2. Although it was noisy, I keep on studying.
→ In spite _____, I keep on studying.
- 3. The flight was not delayed although it was foggy.
→ The flight was not delayed despite _____.
- 4. We did the test well in spite of its difficulty.
→ Although_____.
- 5. In spite of his strength, I am not afraid of him.
→ I am not afraid of him although _____.
- 6. Mr. Pike doesn't wear glasses despite his old age.
→ In spite _____.

7. He didn't eat much in spite of being hungry.

→ Though _____.

8. The plane took off despite the bad weather.

→ The plane took off though _____.

9. He couldn't solve the problem though he is good at math.

→ Despite _____.

10. Although it rained heavily, I went to school on time..

→ In spite _____.

11. She can't work hard because she is very old.

→ She can't work hard because of _____.

12. He likes her because she is very beautiful.

→ Because of _____.

13. He couldn't go to school because he was very poor.

→ Because of _____.

14. He broke the vase because of his carelessness.

→ He broke the vase because he _____.

15. He failed the exam because of not learning the lesson carefully.

→ He failed the exam because he _____.

16. We can't go for a walk because it rains heavily.

→ Because of _____.

17. He left school because of his hard life.

→ Because _____.

18. She was very happy because she was given a new bike.

→ She was very happy because of _____.

19. I went to bed early because I felt tired.

→ Because of _____.

20. I can't buy this bike because of not having enough money.

→ Because _____.

21. The weather was hot. You could fry an egg on the sidewalk. (so)

→ _____.

22. I couldn't understand her. She talked too fast. (so)

→ _____.

23. It took us only ten minutes to get there. There was little traffic. (so)

→ _____.

THE END