

Review: units 5, 6 and 7

Passive voice:

We use the passive when:

- The action or the object is more important than the subject.
- We want to talk about a process: *The shirt is made in China*.
- We can use **by + the subject** to say who performed the action.

Present: am / is / are + past participle

- + Sugar **is used** to make lemonade.
- CDs **aren't used** very much today.
- ? **Are jeans used** all over the world?

Past: was / were + past participle

- + Hamlet **was written** by Shakespeare.
- We **weren't given** anything to eat.
- ? **Was** your computer **checked**?

Complete with the present or past passive.

1. The Eiffel Tower **was completed** in 1889 (complete)
2. Many of the things we use every day _____ by women (invent).
3. In the UK most children _____ in state schools (educate)
5. The songs on this album _____ last year (record)
6. Nowadays a lot of toys _____ in China (make)

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

1. Shakespeare wrote **Hamlet** in 1603

Hamlet was written by Shakespeare in 1603

2. Most Mediterranean countries produce **olive oil**.

3. Jonathan Ive designed **the iPod and the iPhone**.

4. Barry Sonnenfeld directed the Menin Black films.

5. They make Daihatsu cars in Japan.

Non-defining relative clauses: who, whose, which, where.

- Non-defining relative clauses give us *extra* information about someone or something.
- It isn't essential for understanding who or what we are talking about.
- We can use *who* to talk about people, *which* to talk about things, *where* to talk about places and *whose* to refer to the person or thing that something belongs to.

Complete the sentences with whose, which, who, where.

1. Dublin, _____ is the capital of Ireland, is my favourite city.
2. Amelia, _____ mother is from Shanghai, speaks English and Chinese fluently.
3. This smartphone, _____ I bought last week, takes great photos.
4. Buckingham Palace, _____ the Queen of England lives, is in the centre of London.
5. Ferraris, _____ are made in Italy, are very expensive.
6. Russell Crowe, _____ starred in *Gladiator*, was born in New Zealand.
7. Emily, _____ brother is a singer, is in my English class.
8. Mr Kemp, _____ teaches physics, is going to retire next year.

Predictions: will/won't/may/might/may not/might not

- We use them to show how sure we are about future predictions.
- We use will and won't for predictions we are sure about.
- We use may (not) / might (not) for predictions we are not sure about.

Complete the sentences. Use **will/won't, may/might (not)**.

1. I'm going to take my coat. The weather **will** definitely be cold.
2. Jay _____ certainly be at the party. He's Oliver's best friend.
3. It _____ probably rain later so I am going to take a raincoat.
4. John said he _____ be at the party tonight, but he wasn't sure. He's got a lot of homework.
5. Tina _____ pass the test – if it's easy. She's only revised for half an hour.
6. You _____ need your hat and gloves. It isn't going to be very cold tomorrow.
7. I'm not sure, but I think it _____ snow later.

Past perfect simple

- We use the past perfect simple to say that something happened before another past event: *When I arrived, everyone **had left*** (they left before I arrived).
- The form is the same for all persons. We use **had/hadn't + the past participle**

Complete the email. Put the verb in brackets in the past simple or past perfect.

Hi Leon

Did you have (you / have) a good New Year's Eve? Jenny and I
1 _____ (go) to Edinburgh. We 2 _____ (not be) there
before. When we 3 _____ (arrive) everything was white because it
4 _____ (snow) earlier in the day. It 5 _____ (take) three
hours to find somewhere to stay, because we 6 _____ (not book) a
hotel.
We 7 _____ (spend) New Year's Eve with some of Jenny's friends.
She 8 _____ (not see) them for a long time so they had a lot to talk
about!

Happy New Year!

Mike.

Reported statements

- We use reported statements to report what someone had said.

Present Simple ➡ Past Simple	WILL ➡ WOULD
Present Continuous ➡ Past Continuous	CAN ➡ COULD
Present Perfect ➡ Past Perfect	MAY ➡ MIGHT
Past Simple ➡ Past Perfect	MUST ➡ HAD TO

Write the sentences in reported speech.

1. 'I love you.' He told me that he loved me.

2. 'I'm going to wash the car.'

She said that _____.

3. 'We've finished our homework.'

They told her that _____.

4. 'The train will be late.'

He said that _____.

5. 'My sister can speak French.'

She told him that _____.

6. 'Mark didn't phone me.'

He said that _____.

7. 'We're moving to Wales.'

She told me that _____.