

GRAMMAR

THE PAST PASSIVE (1)

Complete the following sentences in the **Past Passive** using the information provided in the two boxes.

install direct make step on
write build invent design



Mary Shelley Bernardo Bertolucci Johannes Gutenberg
American astronauts outside the British parliament
the Egyptians the Scottish August Eiffel

1. The Eiffel Tower was _____ by _____.
2. The moon was first _____.
3. The Pyramids _____.
4. The first traffic lights _____.
5. 'Frankenstein' _____.
6. 'Novecento' _____.
7. The printing press _____.
8. Haggis _____ first _____.

THE PAST PASSIVE (2)

Complete the following sentences using a **passive construction** in the **past continuous form**.

1. We couldn't use the fax because it _____.
(**repair**)
2. When we arrived at the hotel, the room _____.
(**clean**)
3. When Peter walked out of his house, his mother's car _____ by some youths. (**vandalise**)
4. When I arrived at Mary's house, her brother _____ and he was crying. (**tell off**)
5. The house _____ because a fire had damaged it. (**redecorate**)
6. The sculpture _____ when a strong wind made it fall over. (**paint**)
7. A house _____ in an isolated valley and we wondered who was going to live in such a place. (**build**)

THE PAST PASSIVE (3)

Rewrite the sentences with a **past passive construction**: either **simple** or **continuous**.
The subject of the passive must be the underlined word.

1. Lloyd Loar invented the electric guitar in 1923.
_____.

2. The US Department of Defense first set up Internet in 1973.
_____.

3. The instructor was feeding the dolphins when we entered the zoo.
_____.

4. When we arrived at Notre-Dame, they were making a film and we could not go in.
_____.

5. NASA launched the first space shuttle in 1981.
_____.

6. In the past, Britain sent her criminals to Australia.
_____.

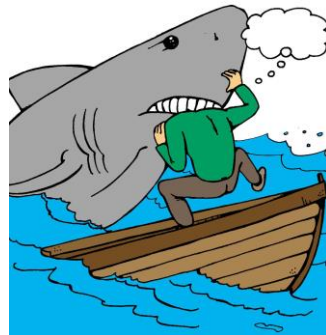
7. They could not break the box with the hammer, so the treasure is still inside.
_____.

8. They sent Denis a letter apologising for the delay in the delivery.
_____.

THE PAST PASSIVE (4)

Complete the following sentences with **by** or **with**.

1. The plants were being watered _____ the watering can.
2. The captain was killed _____ a shark.
3. The new product was tested in the laboratory _____ twelve scientists.
4. The box couldn't be opened _____ the key, so the detective broke the lock.
5. The gold bars were stolen _____ the masked thieves.
6. The rumour was spread _____ a well-known magazine but it was denied by the 'protagonist'.
7. The inscription could be read _____ the help of a magnifying glass.



INDIRECT QUESTIONS (1)

Choose the correct sentence from each of the following pairs. Put a tick (✓) next to the correct sentences.

1. Can you tell me how long did the match last?
 Can you tell me how long the match lasted?

2. Do you know if Lauren is coming to the party.
 Do you know if Lauren is coming to the party?

3. Have you any idea who invented binoculars?
 Have you any idea who did invent binoculars?

INDIRECT QUESTIONS (2)

You and some other students in the class have been chosen to finish your studies at a very good university in Finland. A conference is being given so that you can learn something about the country. You have written down some questions you would like to ask:

1. What's the weather like in Finland?
2. What language do the Finnish speak?
3. Do they understand or speak English?
4. What currency do they use?
5. Are classes similar to classes in Spain?
6. What are the Finnish like?
7. What interesting places can I visit there?

Now it's your turn to formulate questions:

1. I'd like to know _____.
2. I wonder _____.
3. Can you tell me _____?
4. I don't know _____.
5. Do you know _____?
6. I wonder _____.
7. I'd like to know _____.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS (3)

Transform the questions into indirect questions.

1. Where did you buy that bag?

Can you tell me _____?

2. Did you like the cake?

Can you tell me _____?

3. What time does the next train to Venice arrive?

Do you know _____?

4. Will the exam be difficult?

Can you tell us _____?

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING (1)

Decide whether the following sentences / situations are **True** or **False**:

1. When agreeing with someone who makes a negative statement, ‘Neither’ and ‘Nor’ have exactly the same meaning. T / F
2. If you have the same opinion as another person you say: “I am agree”. T / F
3. A discussion is the same as an argument. T / F
4. If you want to agree with the following statement: “I love chocolate”, you say: “So do I”. T / F
5. If you want to disagree with the statement in number 4, you say: “Neither do I”. T / F
6. ‘Argument’ is the noun derived from the verb ‘to argue’. T / F
7. A person says: “I don’t like the smell of Kevin’s aftershave”, you disagree and say: “I do”. T / F
8. “I’m afraid I really don’t agree” is a strong disagreement. T / F

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING (2)

Give answers of **agreement** or **disagreement**, referring to yourself, as indicated after each phrase. You must use: **So.....**, **Neither**, **Nor**, etc.

1. I enjoy playing chess. (Disagree)

_____.

2. I can't lift that stone. (Disagree)

_____.

3. I am interested in theatre of the absurd. (Agree)

_____.

4. I can't understand why Preston behaved that way the other day. (Agree)

_____.

5. I find Shakespeare's plays amazing. (Disagree)

_____.

6. I haven't got a single hobby I really like. (Agree)

_____.

7. I won't accept Sharon's apologies this time. (Disagree)

_____.

8. I really believe that in the near future, working conditions will get much better.
(Agree)

_____.

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING (3)

Read the following statements and say whether you agree with them or not. Use the following expressions and briefly explain your point of view.

I agree / That's what I think too / That's very true / I quite agree with it / I think that's right / I'm not sure I agree / I disagree / I really don't agree / Well, that's true but...

1. The European Community will be the first world power in 10 years' time.

—

2. We will be paying for everything with credit cards by the year 2050.

—

3. Computers will rule our lives in the next century.

—

4. Every teenager should be able to wear designer-label clothes.

—