

UNIT 6

The Passive - Have Something Done

The Passive

The Forbidden City **is situated** in the centre of Beijing. It **was built** as the Imperial Palace for the emperors of China. It **was named** the Forbidden City because no common or foreign person **was allowed** to go inside without special permission.



We form the passive with the verb **to be** and the **past participle** of the main verb.

	Active	Passive
Present Simple	He delivers the parcels.	The parcels are delivered .
Present Continuous	He is delivering the parcels.	The parcels are being delivered .
Past Simple	He delivered the parcels.	The parcels were delivered .
Past Continuous	He was delivering the parcels.	The parcels were being delivered .
Future Simple	He will deliver the parcels.	The parcels will be delivered .
Present Perfect	He has delivered the parcels.	The parcels have been delivered .
Past Perfect	He had delivered the parcels.	The parcels had been delivered .
Future Perfect	He will have delivered the parcels.	The parcels will have been delivered .
Present Infinitive	He must deliver the parcels.	The parcels must be delivered .
Perfect Infinitive	He must have delivered the parcels.	The parcels must have been delivered .
Simple -ing form	I object to his delivering the parcels.	I object to the parcels being delivered .
Perfect -ing form	Having delivered the parcels, ...	The parcels having been delivered , ...
Modals + be + p.p.	He should deliver the parcels.	The parcels should be delivered .

- ◆ The present perfect continuous, the future continuous, the past perfect continuous and the future perfect continuous are not normally used in the passive.

- ◆ We can use the verb **to get** instead of the verb **to be** in everyday speech when we talk about things that happen by accident or unexpectedly.
e.g. Four people **got hurt** in the car crash.
(= Four people **were hurt** ...)

Use

We use the passive:

- when the person who carries out the action is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.
e.g. a) My flat **was broken into** last week. (We do not know who broke into the flat.)
b) Coffee beans **are grown** in Brazil. (It is not important to know who grows the coffee.)
c) My car **was serviced** yesterday. (It is obvious that a mechanic serviced it.)

- when the action itself is more important than the person who carries it out, as in news headlines, newspaper articles, formal notices, instructions, advertisements, processes, etc.
e.g. a) The new hospital **will be opened** by the Queen on May 15th. (formal notice)
b) Then, the milk **is taken** to a factory where it is **pasteurised**. (process)
- when we refer to an unpleasant event and we do not want to say who or what is to blame.
e.g. A lot of mistakes **have been made**. (instead of 'You have made a lot of mistakes'.)

The Passive - Have Something Done

Changing from active into passive

To change a sentence from the active into the passive:

- the **object** of the active sentence becomes the **subject** in the passive sentence.
- the active verb remains in the same tense, but changes into a passive form.
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the **agent**, and is either introduced with the preposition **by** or omitted.

	subject	verb	object
active	Tom	invited	me.

	subject	verb	agent
passive	I	was invited	by Tom.

- Only transitive verbs (verbs followed by an object) can be changed into the passive.

e.g. active: Grandma **knitted** my jumper. (transitive verb)

passive: My jumper **was knitted** by Grandma.

But: They **travelled** to Lisbon last summer. (intransitive verb)

Some transitive verbs such as **have, fit, suit, resemble**, etc. cannot be changed into the passive.

e.g. I **have** a shower every morning. (NOT: ~~A shower~~ is had by me ...)

- We use **by + agent** to say who or what carries out the action. We use **with + instrument/material/ingredient** to say what the agent used.

e.g. The pancakes were made **by Claire**. They were made **with eggs, flour and milk**.

- The agent is often omitted in the passive sentence when the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: **people, one, someone/somebody, they, he**, etc.

e.g. active: **Somebody** has rearranged the furniture.

passive: The furniture has been rearranged.

But: The agent is not omitted when it is a specific or important person or when it is essential to the meaning of the sentence.

e.g. a) The 'Mona Lisa' **was painted** by Leonardo da Vinci.

b) A new law **has been passed** by the government.

- Object pronouns** (me, you, him, etc.) become **subject pronouns** (I, you, he, etc.) in the passive.

e.g. active: They arrested **him**.

passive: **He** was arrested.

- With verbs which take two objects such as **bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, buy, throw, write, award, hand, sell, owe, grant, allow, feed, pass, post, read, take, offer, give, pay** and **lend** we can make two different passive sentences.

active: Patrick gave **Laura** some flowers.

passive: a) **Laura** was given some flowers by Patrick. (more usual)

b) **Some flowers** were given to Laura by Patrick. (less usual)

- When the verb of the active sentence is followed by a preposition, the preposition is kept in the passive sentence as well.

e.g. active: They **presented** him **with** a medal.

passive: He **was presented** **with** a medal.

- When we want to find out who or what did something, then the passive question form is as follows: **Who/What ... by?**

e.g. **Who** was Australia discovered **by**?

What was the fire caused **by**?

- The verbs **hear, help, see** and **make** are followed by the bare infinitive in the active but by the to-infinitive in the passive.

e.g. active: They **saw** him **leave** the building.

passive: He **was seen** **to leave** the building.

But: **hear, see, watch** + -ing form (active and passive)

e.g. active: They **saw** him **running** down the stairs.

passive: He **was seen** **running** down the stairs.

Personal/Impersonal Construction

The verbs **think, believe, say, report, know, expect, consider, understand**, etc. are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions.

active: People **believe** that he lied in court.

passive: a) **It is believed** (that) he lied in court. (impersonal construction)

b) **He is believed** **to have lied** in court. (personal construction)

active: They **expect** him to arrive soon.

passive: c) **It is expected** (that) he will arrive soon.

d) **He is expected** **to arrive** soon.

UNIT 6

The Passive - Have Something Done

1

What happens in Luigi's restaurant before it opens for the evening? Look at the prompts and make sentences using the present simple passive, as in the example.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 the carpets/vacuum
...The carpets are vacuumed.... | 6 the food/prepare |
| 2 the tables/wipe | 7 the ovens/heat |
| 3 the cutlery/polish | 8 the flowers/arrange/in vases |
| 4 the places/set | 9 the salt and pepper pots/fill |
| 5 the menu/check | 10 the candles/light |

2

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive tense.

- A: That's a lovely shirt. Is it new?
B: Yes. It *was bought* (buy) for me by my grandmother.
- A: When do you have to have this report ready?
B: Well, it (must/hand in) by Tuesday.
- A: Did you read the newspaper this morning?
B: No. It (not/deliver) by the time I left for work.
- A: Where is your car?
B: At the garage. It (repair).
- A: Do you know your exam results yet?
B: No. They (not/announce) yet.
- A: Are you going to make dinner tonight?
B: No. It (make) by Simon. He promised to do it.
- A: Have you finished your homework yet?
B: No, but it (finish) by eight o'clock.
- A: Who waters your plants for you when you're away?
B: They (water) by my neighbour.

3

Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 FIVE-DAY STRIKE TO BE HELD BY CUSTOMS OFFICERS | 4 SHOPPING CENTRE TO BE OPENED BY MAYOR TOMORROW |
| 2 MONEY BEING RAISED FOR CHILD'S OPERATION IN AMERICA | 5 ESCAPED PRISONER STILL NOT CAUGHT |
| 3 DECISION MADE ABOUT NEW EXAMS YESTERDAY | 6 FAMILY RESCUED FROM BURNING HOUSE LAST NIGHT |

- A five-day strike is to be held by customs officers.
-
-
-
-
-

4

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive tense.



The Academy Awards Presentation 1) *...was first organised*... (first/organise) in 1929 and since then, it 2) (hold) every year. The presentation 3) (attend) by those at the top of the film industry and 4) (watch) on TV by millions of viewers who want to see who 5) (present) with the golden statue which 6) (desire) by everyone in the motion picture world.

The voting for the Academy Awards 7) (conduct) secretly and the results 8) (not/reveal) to anyone until the envelope 9) (open) on stage in front of the audience. Awards 10) (give) for the best individual or collective work and 11) (separate) into different categories. Up to five nominations 12) (make) in each category. The awards, which 13) (know) as Oscars, 14) (consider) to be the highest honour anyone in the film industry can 15) (give).

5

Rewrite the sentences in the passive, where possible.

- Her mother drives her to school every day.
...*She is driven to school by her mother every day.*...
- Paul drives to work every day.
...*It cannot be changed*...
- I woke up late on Sunday morning.
.....
- Her mother woke her up at seven o'clock.
.....
- Sue asked the waiter to bring some water.
.....
- David asked for some help.
.....
- Simon is moving house next month.
.....
- Michael moved the boxes out of the way.
.....
- Sandra walks on the beach regularly.
.....
- The boys walk the dog every day.
.....

The Passive - Have Something Done

6 Fill in *by* or *with*.

- 1 She was woken up ...*by*... a loud noise.
- 2 The parcel was tied up string.
- 3 John was told off his mother.
- 4 This picture was painted a famous artist.
- 5 The chair was covered a woollen blanket.
- 6 The walls were decorated posters.
- 7 My car was repaired my father.
- 8 This dessert was made fresh cream.

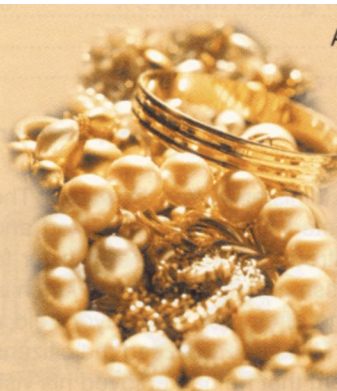
7 Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Omit the agent where possible.

- 1 Do they sell clothes in this shop?
...*Are clothes sold in this shop?*...
- 2 Someone is cleaning the windows.
.....
- 3 She tapped him on the hand with her pen.
.....
- 4 I don't like people laughing at me.
.....
- 5 People spend a lot of money on food.
.....
- 6 Is Sue washing the car?
.....
- 7 Who made this mess?
.....
- 8 Grandfather is going to tell the children a story.
.....
- 9 They will open the new sports centre soon.
.....
- 10 They made him confess to the robbery.
.....
- 11 Liz showed me some holiday pictures.
.....
- 12 Sam remembers his friend telling him about the party.
.....
- 13 They heard him calling for help.
.....
- 14 Who broke this mug?
.....
- 15 The jury will have reached a verdict by the morning.
.....
- 16 The teacher will mark the essays.
.....
- 17 People make jam from fruit.
.....
- 18 They sent for the doctor.
.....
- 19 Clive hasn't cut the grass yet.
.....
- 20 They may not repair the car this week.
.....

8 Complete the sentences, as in the example.

- 1 It is said that this orchestra is the best in the world.
This orchestra ...*is said to be the best in the world.*
- 2 It is believed that the thieves have left the country.
The thieves.....
- 3 The fire is reported to have started by accident.
It
- 4 He is known to be making a lot of money.
It
- 5 It is expected that they will arrive in time for dinner.
They
- 6 She is said to know a lot about gardening.
It
- 7 It is thought that he will be attending the meeting.
He.....
- 8 It is believed that we are able to win the competition.
We
- 9 The company is thought to be making a big profit.
It
- 10 It is reported that the government has reached a decision.
The government
- 11 It is said that they were responsible for the damage.
They
- 12 She is expected to break the world record.
It
- 13 He is known to have several foreign bank accounts.
It
- 14 They are reported to have financial problems.
It

9 Underline the correct answer.



A large amount of valuable jewellery 1) has stolen/has been stolen from Forest Manor. A man 2) arrested/was arrested yesterday and 3) is questioned/is being questioned by the police at the moment. He 4) thought/is thought to 5) have committed/have been committed the crime, although so far no proof 6) has found/has been found. The robbery 7) believed/is believed to 8) have carried out/have been carried out by two men, but so far no clue 9) has discovered/has been discovered as to the second man's identity. The police say that he may 10) have left/have been left the country.

UNIT 6

The Passive - Have Something Done

10

Rewrite the following passages in the passive.

- A Yesterday afternoon, the school held a sports day. John's teacher entered him for the 100m race because people thought John was the fastest runner in the school. John's teacher blew the whistle and the race started. Loud cheers filled the air as John's friends cheered him on. John overtook all the other runners and, as people had expected, John won the race. The headmaster gave him a trophy as a prize.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- B Do you think that people will ever use electric cars? Someone has already invented the electric car, but at the moment they are too expensive for most people to buy. Also, you have to recharge their batteries frequently. However, if people drove electric cars instead of the cars we use today, the air we breathe would be cleaner, as they would not pump exhaust fumes into the atmosphere.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- C Last week, the Prime Minister visited Dawston. The Mayor of the town greeted him when he arrived and gave him a tour. He introduced the Prime Minister to some important businessmen and took him to lunch in a local restaurant. In the afternoon, the Mayor held a meeting and the Prime Minister addressed the citizens of Dawston. He told them that he had enjoyed his visit very much.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

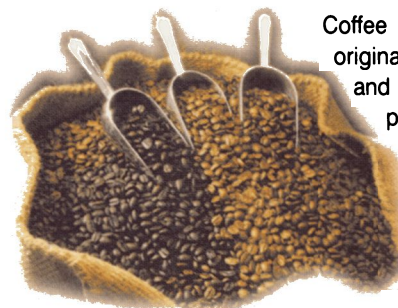
11

Rewrite the sentences in the active.

- Her excuse may not be believed by her parents.
...Her parents may not believe her excuse....
- The painting has been valued by an expert.
.....
- He likes being given presents.
.....
- The bill must be paid immediately.
.....
- Hot water is provided by the hotel 24 hours a day.
.....
- Our newspaper is delivered by a boy every morning.
.....
- Her wedding dress will be made by a designer in Paris.
.....
- The meeting was attended by several important art critics.
.....
- Preparations are being made by the event organisers.
.....
- An interesting book has been published by the company.
.....

12

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive or active tense.



Coffee 1) *...is said...* (say) to originate from Kaffa in Ethiopia and most species of coffee plant 2) (find) in the tropics of the Eastern Hemisphere. The species which 3) (think) to be the earliest coffee

plant 4) (ever/cultivate) by man is Coffea arabica. Today it 5) (grow) mostly in Latin America.

The coffee shrub 6) (reach) a height of 8-10 metres and 7) (have) white scented flowers. It 8) (produce) a red fruit which 9) (call) a cherry. The cherry 10) (contain) two seeds which 11) (join) together. These seeds, which 12) (also/know) as beans, 13) (first/roast) and then they 14) (grind) to make coffee. The grounds 15) (then/process) in a variety of different ways. Sometimes they 16) (filter) and sometimes they 17) (soak) in water to make the drink which is popular with so many people. Coffee is available as grounds or as instant coffee powder and 18) (drink) by one third of the world's population.

The Passive - Have Something Done

Have something done



Simon **is having** his temperature **taken**.
His mother is taking his temperature.

We use **have + object + past participle** to say that we have arranged for someone to do something for us.
e.g. We **had new cupboards made by the carpenter**.
(We didn't make them ourselves. The carpenter made them for us.)

◆ Questions and negations of the verb **have** are formed with **do/does or did**.

e.g. **Did you have** your car serviced?

◆ We can also use **have something done** to say that something unpleasant happened to somebody.

e.g. Paul **had his bike stolen** yesterday. (= Paul's bike was stolen.)

◆ We can use the verb **get** instead of the verb **have** only in informal conversation.

e.g. You must **get/have** your hair cut this week.

present simple

present continuous

past simple

past continuous

future simple

future continuous

present perfect

present perfect cont.

past perfect

past perfect cont.

infinitive

-ing form

He **paints** the house.

He **is painting** the house.

He **painted** the house.

He **was painting** the house.

He **will paint** the house.

He **will be painting** the house.

He **has painted** the house.

He **has been painting** the house.

He **had painted** the house.

He **had been painting** the house.

He **must paint** the house.

It's **worth painting** the house.

He **has the house painted**.

He **is having the house painted**.

He **had the house painted**.

He **was having the house painted**.

He **will have the house painted**.

He **will be having the house painted**.

He **has had the house painted**.

He **has been having the house painted**.

He **had had the house painted**.

He **had been having the house painted**.

He **must have the house painted**.

It's **worth having the house painted**.

13

Write a correct sentence for each picture, as in the example.



1 Jack / paint / fence
...**Jack is painting the fence**...



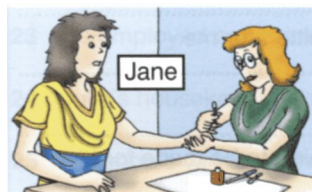
2 Melanie / take / picture
.....



3 Paul / fill / tooth
.....



4 Helen / mop / floor
.....



5 Jane / paint / nails
.....



6 Tim / prune / tree
.....

UNIT 6

The Passive - Have Something Done

14

Connie moved to a new town last week. She knows nothing about the town, so this morning she has decided to have a look at the shops. Look at the pictures and the prompts below and say what Connie thinks when she sees the signs, as in the example.

e.g. *I can have my garden tidied by them.*



- I can / garden / tidy by them



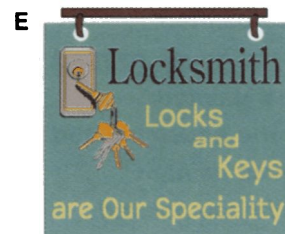
- I can / my living room / design here



- I will / my suits / clean here



- I will / my hair / cut here



- I can / new locks / make / for the house here



- I will my clothes / mend here

15

Read the situations, then write sentences using *have something done*.

- John's suit is dirty. It has to be dry-cleaned. What should he do?
...He should have his suit dry-cleaned...
- All Linda's clothes are made specially for her. What does she do?
- They arranged for their house to be painted last week. Now it has been done. What have they done?
- Malcolm's car was broken into last night. What happened to him?
- Her bag was stolen yesterday. What happened to her?

- A printer has printed party invitations for Emma. What has Emma done?
- Diana is at the hairdresser's. The hairdresser is cutting her hair. What is Diana doing?
- Robert is taking his car to the garage for a service tomorrow. What's he going to do?
- Their roof has a hole in it. What should they do?
- Tracey's bicycle has got a puncture. What should she do?

16

Complete the following conversation using *have something done*.

- A: I 1) *...m having an extension built...* (an extension build) on my house this week.
B: That's nice. When it's finished, 2) (it/decorate)?
A: No, I'm going to do that myself. First, though, I 3) (double glazing/fit).
A: 4) (carpets/lay)?
B: I'm not sure yet. How about you? 5) (you/your curtains/deliver) last week?
A: Yes. They're really nice. I also 6) (the carpets/clean), so everything looks lovely now.

17

Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

- His teeth are checked twice a year.
...He has his teeth checked twice a year....
- Her skirt is being cleaned at the moment.
- My hair is trimmed once a month.
- Central heating is going to be installed in our house next month.
- Sam's burglar alarm was fitted last week.
- My car is being repaired at the moment.
- The band's new single has just been recorded.
- Our new furniture is going to be delivered tomorrow.
- Their new house is being decorated at the moment.
- The windows will be cleaned.
- A new jumper has been knitted for me.
- The lock has to be fixed.
- A new pair of glasses is going to be made for him.

The Passive - Have Something Done

18

Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

- 1 Their windows need to be cleaned.
...*They need to have their windows cleaned....*
- 2 The hairdresser was styling Mrs Brown's hair.
.....
- 3 She told her son to carry the shopping to the house.
.....
- 4 Dad is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass.
.....
- 5 They used to employ a cleaner who cleaned the house.
.....
- 6 Did the mechanic repair Paul's motorbike?
.....
- 7 The boss asked his assistant to type the letter.
.....
- 8 A plumber fixed the dripping tap for Joe.
.....
- 9 Have you told the secretary to make some photocopies?
.....
- 10 The chef was cooking Tom's lunch.
.....
- 11 Did you tell the shop to deliver the sofa to you?
.....
- 12 My purse was stolen last Friday.
.....
- 13 Did you employ a painter to decorate your house?
.....
- 14 The builders are putting a new roof on Adam's house at the moment.
.....
- 15 She asked the maid to polish the silver.
.....
- 16 The man had asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.
.....
- 17 Did you ask Jenny to arrange the flowers for you?
.....
- 18 When will your glasses be made?
.....
- 19 I hired a professional to cater for my party.
.....
- 20 Did you ask anyone to sweep the chimney?
.....
- 21 She asked him to do the shopping.
.....
- 22 Their house was burgled last night.
.....
- 23 He employed a carpenter to build the fence.
.....
- 24 Julie's housekeeper irons all her clothes.
.....
- 25 His shop's windows were smashed in the riot.
.....

IN OTHER WORDS

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 It is known that the explosion caused major damage to the buildings.
have The explosion is known **to have caused** major damage to the buildings.
- 2 The Lumière brothers invented the first film-making equipment.
was The first film-making equipment **was invented** by the Lumière brothers.
- 3 Bob doesn't like people asking him questions about his job.
being Bob **doesn't like being asked** questions about his job.
- 4 They hired a famous architect to design their house.
had They **had their house designed** by a famous architect.
- 5 Someone stole his bike while he was in the bank.
had He **had his bike stolen** while he was in the bank.
- 6 They will punish you if you go on causing trouble.
get You **will get punished** if you go on causing trouble.

19

Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1 The boss will shout at you if you're late again.
get You ...*will get shouted at...* if you're late again.
- 2 People say that a problem shared is a problem halved.
be A problem shared a problem halved.
- 3 John repaired the fence after the storm.
was The fence John after the storm.
- 4 Ann likes people listening to her when she is talking.
being Ann when she is talking.
- 5 Mum will tell you off if you don't stop fighting.
will You if you don't stop fighting.
- 6 Daniel hasn't locked the doors yet.
been The doors yet.
- 7 Are the local artists organising a new exhibition this year?
organised Is a new exhibition the local artists this year?
- 8 They expect the police to be present at the demonstration.
expected The police at the demonstration.
- 9 Janet needs someone to teach her how to drive.
be Janet needs how to drive.
- 10 Someone should tell Pauline about the new arrangements.
be Pauline about the new arrangements.

UNIT 6

The Passive - Have Something Done

- 11 Colin is mending the broken table.
by The broken table Colin.
- 12 Someone told us about the party.
were We the party.
- 13 She will get a famous designer to design her wedding dress.
have She will by a famous designer.
- 14 Two of his teeth were broken in a fight.
had He broken in a fight.
- 15 They will give Lily a pay rise this month.
be Lily a pay rise this month.

20

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- 1 It is hard to tell the ...*difference*... between the twins, as they are identical. (differ)
- 2 I received a large in the post this morning. (pack)
- 3 I value my highly, and so I enjoy living alone. (independent)
- 4 There was a very high at yesterday's meeting. (attend)
- 5 The was a great success and the audience enjoyed themselves. (perform)
- 6 We spent a very weekend in the country. (please)
- 7 She gives the of being shy, but in fact she is quite self-assured. (impress)
- 8 My father is very fit and leads a lifestyle. (health)
- 9 I have received no from David since he moved away. (correspond)
- 10 She was of the fact that air pollution can cause so many health problems. (ignore)
- 11 The teacher made to a book we had been studying. (refer)
- 12 The noise from outside spoilt his of the performance. (enjoy)
- 13 His was noticed by the manager. (absent)
- 14 We apologise for any this delay will cause. (inconvenient)
- 15 Great is placed on exam results in this school. (important)
- 16 The police discovered vital which led to the arrest of the thief. (evident)
- 17 His was proved in court and he was set free. (innocent)
- 18 The of the headmaster made the children nervous. (present)
- 19 Scenes of on television can have a negative effect on children. (violent)
- 20 The invention of personal computers was one of the greatest of this century. (achieve)

Common mistakes

- The photocopier **has serviced** recently. ✗
The photocopier **has been serviced** recently. ✓
- A famous TV star **is resembled by Steve**. ✗
Steve resembles a famous TV star. ✓
- This omelette **was made by** eggs and cheese. ✗
This omelette **was made with** eggs and cheese. ✓
- Who was this portrait **painted?** ✗
Who was this portrait **painted by?** ✓
- The woman **was heard scream**. ✗
The woman **was heard to scream**. ✓
- **He is said he has stolen** some money. ✗
He is said to have stolen some money. ✓
- How often **have you** your house painted? ✗
How often **do you have** your house painted? ✓

21

Correct the mistakes.

- 1 He is said he has been promoted.
- 2 This pie was made by shortcrust pastry.
- 3 Who was this cake made?
- 4 Have you your car serviced often?
- 5 Green clothes are suited by Katie.
- 6 The man was seen hit the police officer.
- 7 The house has decorated recently.

22

Cross out the unnecessary word.

- 1 Valerie was being sent on an important mission last month.
- 2 She doesn't mind to having her house photographed for interior decoration magazines.
- 3 The famous star is believed to have been signed a new multi-million dollar contract.
- 4 This car it is expected to be very popular with the younger generation.
- 5 She was seen to entering the Plaza Hotel late last night.
- 6 The painting was disappeared from the owner's house yesterday.
- 7 Did you have had the food provided by a caterer?
- 8 The Prime Minister is said that to be thinking of introducing a new tax.
- 9 You should to have an extension built as soon as possible.
- 10 She insists on having been her breakfast brought to her room at nine o'clock sharp.

The Passive - Have Something Done

Phrasal Verbs

give away:	(tr) 1) reveal sth; betray sb, 2) lose or waste (sth)
give in:	1) (int) surrender, 2) (tr) hand in
give off:	(tr) emit (heat, fumes, smell, etc.)
give out:	1) (int) come to an end, 2) (tr) distribute, hand out
give up:	(tr) 1) stop/abandon an attempt, habit, etc. 2) surrender; offer oneself as a prisoner, 3) stop doing or having sth
go ahead:	continue
go along:	(int) advance; make progress; go on
go along with:	(tr) 1) agree with sb/sth, 2) advance with sth
go back:	(int) date back to
go back on:	(tr) break a promise or agreement
go by:	(int) 1) (of time) pass, 2) (of a chance) let it pass without taking it
go down:	(int) 1) be reduced, 2) (of the sun/moon) set
go down with:	(tr) become ill
go in for:	(tr) take part in (a competition)
go into:	(tr) investigate thoroughly
go off:	(int) 1) (of a bomb) explode; (of an alarm) ring, 2) be switched off, 3) (of food) go bad
go on:	(int) 1) happen, 2) make progress, 3) be turned on
go out:	(int) stop burning, be extinguished
go over:	(tr) 1) examine details, 2) repeat
go round:	(int) 1) be enough for everyone to have a share, 2) visit; look round, 3) (of news, a disease) spread; circulate
go through:	(tr) 1) examine carefully; go over, 2) (of money, food, etc.) use up; spend, 3) experience; endure
go through with:	complete sth in spite of opposition; carry out
go up:	(int) rise (in price); increase
go without:	(tr) endure the lack of sth; do without

23

Fill in the correct particle.

- They went ...*through*... the survey results carefully.
- The price of petrol has gone again; the cost of running a car is increasing.
- You must give your assignments at the end of the week.
- Let's sit and watch the sun go from your balcony.
- The candle went when a gust of wind blew through the window.

- Pam isn't in today. She's gone the flu.
- When their supplies gave the team decided to abandon their trip.
- He has gone some difficult periods this year.
- They had a difficult childhood — they often had to go things they needed.
- Please could you go what you said again?
- My alarm went at 6 o'clock this morning.
- The fraud team are going the matter thoroughly.
- Robert has decided to go his plan to change jobs this year.
- Things are going fine at the moment. There are no problems.
- House prices are going, which is good news for buyers.
- Someone is giving secret information.
- Did you go the poetry competition?
- Go with the project since you have already started it.
- This fire gives a lot of heat, doesn't it?
- Time goes very quickly when you're enjoying yourself.
- The electricity went when there was a power cut this afternoon.
- Is there enough coffee to go, or shall I make some more?
- She gave her chances of promotion when she shouted at her boss.
- The thieves gave themselves and were taken to prison.
- The records in the office go ten years.
- The teacher gave the exam papers after everyone had sat down.
- The accountant went the receipt book to try to find the mistake.
- Put the milk in the fridge, otherwise it will go
- I hope he doesn't go his promise.
- The news went the office quickly.

24

There are eight unnecessary words in the text below. Cross them out.

- Ten-year-old Martin Witts, who was been rescued
- from a fire at his home last week, has to
- been discharged from hospital today. He is said
- by to be fully recovered from his injuries. The
- fire it was started by accident when a
- pan was knocked over. Smoke was seen to
- coming from the house by Mr. Steven Free, who
- did broke down the door and rescued Martin
- and his parents, who they were not seriously
- injured. Mr Free was awarded a medal for
- the bravery.

25

Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 May I pay by/for/in cheque, please?
- 2 He offered to pay by/for/at dinner, but I wouldn't let him.
- 3 We paid by/for/in cash when we bought our television.
- 4 She persists on/in/to playing that dreadful song again and again.
- 5 We had the pleasure of/for/in meeting the conductor after the concert.
- 6 He was very pleased of/for/with his new stereo.
- 7 This group are very popular in/with/for young people.
- 8 I prefer reading of/to/with watching television.
- 9 John has a preference of/to/for milk chocolate rather than dark chocolate.
- 10 The police surrounded the bank to prevent the robbers of/to/from escaping.
- 11 Rachel prides herself on/to/in being the cleverest girl in the class.
- 12 Mary takes pride of/to/in being a brilliant musician.
- 13 We were very proud on/in/of Martin when he won the competition.
- 14 The government provided the victims of the earthquake of/with/by temporary shelter.
- 15 Sam is not qualified of/for/to such difficult work.
- 16 Jane is always quick at/by/for answering the teacher's questions.
- 17 Her reaction to/for/of the news was most surprising.
- 18 He has a reputation for/on/by doing excellent work.
- 19 The headmaster referred to/at/with a famous poem during his speech.
- 20 Tim is regarded of/by/as the best lawyer in the area.
- 21 What is the relationship between/with/to Tony and Claire?
- 22 Did you know that Ruth is related to/for/in a famous musician?
- 23 Steven has an open relationship between/with/to his parents.
- 24 That information is hardly relevant to/for/of this subject.
- 25 I must remind Simon about/on/from tomorrow's meeting.
- 26 The management will not be held responsible of/from/for any damage.
- 27 Who knows what will result in/from/of his irresponsible behaviour?
- 28 Such careless driving is certain to result of/from/in an accident.
- 29 His successful career was the result of/from/in hard work.
- 30 He had a lot of injuries resulting from/of/in the accident.
- 31 I've had this cold for weeks. I can't get rid from/of/by it.
- 32 She feels great pity on/to/for the homeless.
- 33 The woman took pity on/to/for the stray dog and gave it some food.
- 34 There is no reason for/with/to her to be angry with me.
- 35 It is impossible to reason for/with/to Steve when he loses his temper.

Revision Box

26

Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Sally knows Jim for about six months.
- 2 At ten o' clock last night, I am baking an apple pie.
- 3 Pollution in cities becomes a serious problem.
- 4 Who are you talking to just now?
- 5 Julie writes five letters so far.
- 6 This time next week, Claire is flying to America.
- 7 We have visited our cousins last weekend.
- 8 The train from London is arriving at 1.15.
- 9 Shall you open the door for me, please?
- 10 I'm tired. I had been working hard all day.
- 11 She was used to play tennis when she was younger.
- 12 I will call Sam when I will have finished my homework.
- 13 We have done the shopping by the time the shops closed.
- 14 She talks on the telephone at the moment.
- 15 Susan can walk the dog when she will come home.
- 16 He had waited for half an hour before his friend arrived.
- 17 Paul will finish writing the report by lunchtime.
- 18 I am walking to school every day.
- 19 Last night, I am watching TV when the phone rang.
- 20 By the end of June, I will be working here for six months.

27

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.



Chris Weaver is thought 1) to be (be) one of the best modern artists in the world. 2) (paint) and 3) (make) statues are his favourite types of art but he also enjoys 4) (draw). So far, he has managed 5) (sell) his best pieces to collectors and galleries all over the world. As a result, he has made a lot of money. At the moment, he is planning 6) (hold) an exhibition. He would like 7) (have) it at the National Gallery in London, but he isn't sure whether he can 8) (do) that or not. As well as 9) (plan) his exhibition, Chris is also busy 10) (work on) his latest statue, which was ordered two months ago by a famous actress for her new mansion in Miami.

Revision Box

28

Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- 1 They gave us very expensive gifts.
The gifts ...*we were given* *were very expensive*...
- 2 Many people watch the news.
The news
- 3 You need a lot of wool to knit a jumper.
A lot of wool
- 4 The gardener planted some flowers.
Some flowers
- 5 We spent a lot of money at the supermarket.
A lot of money
- 6 Most children enjoy cartoons.
Cartoons
- 7 The resort offers excellent accommodation.
The accommodation
- 8 She washed the clothes and hung them out to dry.
The clothes
- 9 They examined the information before writing the article.
The information
- 10 She told the police about the robbery.
The police
- 11 We entertain guests in the living room.
Guests
- 12 The optician repaired and cleaned her glasses.
Her glasses

29

Underline the correct word.

- 1 A: Jane works very quick/quickly, doesn't she?
B: Yes, but if she worked slow/slowly she might not be so careless/carelessly.
- 2 A: It's so peaceful/peacefully here.
B: It certain/certainly is. I'm having a wonderful/wonderfully holiday.
- 3 A: This film is so sad/sadly. I can't watch any more.
B: Oh, you should. I'm sure it will end happy/happily.
- 4 A: Close the door careful/carefully. We don't want to wake the children.
B: Don't worry. I'm being as quiet/quietly as I can.
- 5 A: Tom behaved terrible/terribly today. He was very rude/rudely to his teacher.
B: Oh dear! He knows he should speak polite/politely to other people.
- 6 A: I wish you would discuss this serious/seriously. It isn't funny/funnily.
B: I'm sorry. I'm only trying to be cheerful/cheerfully.
- 7 A: Gary left rather sudden/suddenly last night.
B: I know. He doesn't enjoy talking to people he hard/hardly knows.

ORAL Activity

Look at the prompts below and make passive sentences about the Forbidden City, as in the example.

e.g. *The construction of the Forbidden City was completed in 1420.*



- construction of / Forbidden City / complete / in 1420
- protect / high walls and a moat on all four sides
- country / govern / from the Forbidden City for nearly 500 years
- in 1924 / Forbidden City / rename / Palace Museum and / open / to / public
- visit / thousands of people every year
- use / as / set for / film 'The Last Emperor' / which / direct / Bernardo Bertolucci
- might / use / again / in future / for / similar project

WRITING Activity

Now write a passage about the Forbidden City using passive sentences, as in the example.

e.g. *The Forbidden City is situated in Beijing, China.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....