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- Verbs & Tenses
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Countable Nouns / Regular & Irregular Plurals

Countable Nouns

- We can count them.
one shop - two shops
- They have a plural form.
eye-eyes
- We can use *a/an* with them.
a ticket / an idea

Regular Plurals

To form plurals, we add:

-s to most nouns

-es to nouns ending in **-s, -sh, -ch, -x**

-s or **-es** to nouns ending in **-o**

-ies to nouns ending in **consonant + y**

-ves to nouns ending in **-f** and **-fe**

cloud-clouds

dress-dresses, dish-dishes, beach-beaches, fox-foxes

-s *photo-photos, video-videos, kilo-kilos, studio-studios*

-es *tomato-tomatoes, superhero-superheroes*

activity-activities

! *boy-boys*

shelf-shelves, knife-knives BUT roof-roofs, chef-chefs

Irregular Plurals

man-men

woman-women

child-children

person-people

foot-feet

tooth-teeth

mouse-mice

fish-fish

sheep-sheep

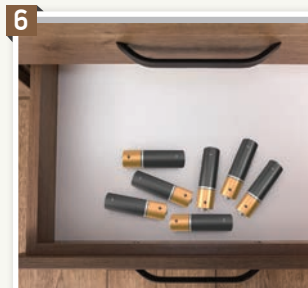
deer-deer

species-species

series-series

1. Look at the pictures, count and write using the words in the box.

shelf deer battery watch sheep player photo fish



- There are six players in a volleyball team.
- There are five watches on special offer.
- There are three shelves on the wall.
- There are four photos in the album.
- There are ten fish in the tank.
- There are seven batteries in the drawer.
- There are eight sheep on the farm.
- There are two deer near that tree.

2. Complete with the plurals of the nouns in brackets.

1. Mice (mouse) have got very small feet (foot), usually less than half an inch long.
2. Peel three kilos (kilo) of potatoes (potato) and put them on an oven tray.
3. The children (child) are playing with their toys (toy) in their bedroom.
4. The women (woman) in this picture are wearing expensive accessories (accessory).
5. Lots of people (person) watch these two TV series (series).
6. There are two main species (species) of wolves (wolf); the grey wolf and the red wolf.
7. Four men (man) from the transport company carried all those boxes (box) to the attic.
8. The roofs (roof) of all the houses (house) on this beautiful island are blue.

Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable Nouns

- We **can't** count them.
honey (NOT ~~one honey~~ - ~~two honeys~~)
 - They have **no** plural form.
rice (NOT ~~rices~~)
 - We **can't** use *a/an* with them.
freedom (NOT ~~a freedom~~)
 - They are followed by a **singular verb**.
*The pasta **is** delicious. (NOT ~~The pasta are~~ delicious.)*
 - Most uncountable nouns relate to:
 - > food and drinks (*fruit, salt, cheese, flour, milk*)
 - > feelings and abstract ideas (*love, happiness, patience, health*)
 - > materials (*sand, wood, plastic, silver, leather*)
 - > school subjects (*biology, maths, art*)
 - > languages (*Italian, German, Spanish*)
 - To show quantity, we can use **containers** (*glass, bottle, etc.*) or some **other nouns** (*piece, loaf, kilo, etc.*) with uncountable nouns.

<i>a cup of tea</i>	<i>a slice of cheese</i>
<i>a glass of water</i>	<i>a piece of cake</i>
<i>a can of cola</i>	<i>a loaf of bread</i>
<i>a carton of juice</i>	<i>a spoon of sugar</i>
<i>a bottle of olive oil</i>	<i>a kilo of meat</i>
<i>a jar of honey</i>	<i>a litre of milk</i>
<i>a bag of rice</i>	<i>a tube of toothpaste</i>
<i>a packet of spaghetti</i>	<i>a bar of chocolate</i>
- ! other uncountable nouns (*money, time, hair, homework, housework, rubbish*)

Connie has **a cup of** tea in the morning. /
Connie has **two cups of** tea in the morning.

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Special Cases

- The nouns *news, information, advice, knowledge, luggage, baggage, equipment, furniture and jewellery* are uncountable and they are followed by a singular verb. To count them, we use **a piece of**.
*This **luggage** is Derek's. (NOT ~~These luggages are~~ Derek's.)*
*There is **a piece of luggage** in the lift. (NOT ~~There is a~~ luggage in the lift.)*
- The nouns *jeans, trousers, leggings, shorts, scissors, glasses and pyjamas* are always plural and they are followed by a plural verb. To count them, we use **a pair of**.
*Your **jeans are** very trendy. (NOT ~~Your jean is~~ very trendy. / ~~Your jeans is~~ very trendy.)*
*I bought **three pairs of jeans** in the sales. (NOT ~~I bought three jeans~~ in the sales.)*

3. Write sentences using the prompts and **is** or **are**.

1. the rubbish / in the yellow bag outside
2. my money / in my wallet
3. maths / my favourite subject
4. kiwis / high in vitamin C
5. water / necessary for life
6. Ellen's hair / blonde
7. lions' teeth / very big

The rubbish is in the yellow bag outside.

My money is in my wallet.

Maths is my favourite subject.

Kiwis are high in vitamin C.

Water is necessary for life.

Ellen's hair is blonde.

Lions' teeth are very big.

4. Label the pictures using the words/phrases from the box.

sparkling water coffee ~~soda~~ toothpaste minced beef brown bread flour strawberry jam soap



a can of soda



a cup of coffee



a bar of soap



a bag of flour



a glass of sparkling water



a tube of toothpaste



a loaf of brown bread



a jar of strawberry jam



a kilo of minced beef

5. Read and tick the correct options.

1. a bag of	
a. sugar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. water	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. rice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. seven slices of	
a. ham	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. bread	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. jam	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. four cartons of	
a. pepper	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. juice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. milk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5. six pieces of	
a. salt	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. cake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. chocolate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3. two spoons of	
a. coffee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. olive oil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. meat	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. five bottles of	
a. wine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. spaghetti	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. lemonade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

6. Complete with is or are.

- In my opinion, physics is one of the most interesting school subjects.
- The news is great! Amanda is going to have a baby!
- The green scissors are safe for little Sam to use.
- My pyjamas are very soft and warm.
- French is hard to speak. I should practise more.
- All the equipment is available on our website.
- Is the furniture in your living room vintage?
- My shorts are comfortable and easy to wear.

7. Read and circle the correct option.

- Lionel has some (luggage) / luggages with him. Where is he going?
- This modern coffee table is made of woods / (wood).
- Can you give us some (information) / informations about this historic building?
- Where are / (is) my money, Mum?
- On the kitchen table, Corinne.
- You need to have a lot of (knowledge) / knowledges to teach university students.
- Your blue leggings doesn't / (don't) go well with that blouse. Why don't you put on this skirt instead?
- My best friend always gives me good (advice) / advices.
- A hairdresser from Pakistan uses (27 pairs of scissors) / 27 scissors to cut his customers' hair!



lots of / a lot of / plenty of

To show large quantity, we can use **lots of**, **a lot of** or **plenty of**:

- usually in affirmative (✓) sentences
- with both **plural countable nouns** and **uncountable nouns**

There are **lots of** / **a lot of** / **plenty of** **apples** in the fridge.

There is **lots of** / **a lot of** / **plenty of** **sugar** in my coffee.

many / much

To show large quantity, we can also use **many** or **much**, usually in negative (x) and interrogative (?) sentences.

- We use **many** with **plural countable nouns**.

There **aren't many** **apples** in the fridge.

Are there **many** **apples** in the fridge?

- We use **much** with **uncountable nouns**.

There **isn't much** **sugar** in my coffee.

Is there **much** **sugar** in my coffee?

! To ask about quantity, we use:

- how many** + **plural countable nouns**
How many **apples** are there in the fridge?
- how much** + **uncountable nouns**
How much **sugar** is there in my coffee?

Tip

Notice the following short answers:

- **How many** shirts have you got?
- (✓) **Lots.** / **A lot.** / **Plenty.**
- (x) **Not many.**
- **How much** time do you need?
- (✓) **Lots.** / **A lot.** / **Plenty.**
- (x) **Not much.**

8. Read and circle the correct option.

- You can see **much** / (plenty of) archaeological sites in our city.
- I haven't got **many** / (much) baggage with me, so I can carry it by myself.
- How much homework do you have for tomorrow?
- **Much** / (A lot)
- Did you drink (many) / **much** cans of beer at the party last night?
- Unfortunately, people use (lots of) / **many** plastic in their everyday lives.
- Do (many) / **much** tourists visit your country in the summer?
- How many packets of spaghetti are there in the cupboard? - **Not much** / (Not many)
- Please don't add **many** / (much) salt to the soup.

9. Complete the questions about Kelly's bedroom with **how many** or **how much**. Then, look at the picture and answer.



1. - **How much** furniture has Kelly got in her bedroom?
- She's got **seven pieces of** furniture.
2. - **How many** clothes are there on the floor?
- There are **two pairs of** jeans on the floor.
3. - **How many** cups of tea has she drunk?
- She has drunk **one cup of** tea.
4. - **How much** jewellery is there on her bedside table?
- There are **four pieces of** jewellery on her bedside table.
5. - **How many** pairs of sunglasses has she got?
- She's got **three pairs of** sunglasses.
6. - **How much** chocolate has she eaten?
- She has eaten **one bar of** chocolate.

10. Read and underline two mistakes in each sentence. Then, rewrite the sentences correcting these mistakes.

1. We haven't got many houseworks to do tomorrow.
We haven't got much housework to do tomorrow.
2. I'm afraid your informations are not relevant to the topic.
I'm afraid your information is not relevant to the topic.
3. Look! There are lots of rubbishes on the beach.
Look! There is lots of rubbish on the beach.
4. I think the blue piece of trousers are really fashionable.
I think the blue pair of trousers is really fashionable.
5. Sylvia's hairs look different today.
Sylvia's hair looks different today.
6. How much loaves of bread is there in the basket?
How many loaves of bread are there in the basket?



Modal & Semi-modal Verbs

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs (must, can, could, may, might, shall, should, ought to, would):

- have the same form for all persons
*I **can** play the violin.*
*She **can** play the violin. (NOT ~~She cans~~ play the violin.)*
- are followed by a bare infinitive
*Roger **should** socialise with his colleagues more.*
(NOT ~~Roger should to socialise~~ with his colleagues more.)
- take "not" in the negative
*We **must not** / **mustn't** go over the speed limit.*
- go before the subject in the interrogative
***Could** you hang on a minute?*

Semi-modal Verbs

Semi-modal verbs (be able to, have to, need to) are followed by a bare infinitive, like modal verbs. However, they form the affirmative, negative and interrogative in the same way as common verbs.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <i>I am able to use this gadget.</i> | <i>He has to cancel his appointment.</i> | <i>We need to get up at 7:00.</i> |
| <i>I'm not able to use this gadget.</i> | <i>He doesn't have to cancel his appointment.</i> | <i>We don't need to get up at 7:00.</i> |
| <i>Am I able to use this gadget?</i> | <i>Does he have to cancel his appointment?</i> | <i>Do we need to get up at 7:00?</i> |

1. Tick the correct sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. a. Robbie can learn Spanish in a year or two. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. a. Carrie have to break this bad habit of biting her nails. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Robbie can learn Spanish in a year or two. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | b. Carrie has to break this bad habit of biting her nails. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. a. Dr Gaynor says that I must avoid sugar and fats. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5. a. We've already logged in to the account. We need not to enter the password. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Dr Gaynor says that I must to avoid sugar and fats. <input type="checkbox"/> | b. We've already logged in to the account. We don't need to enter the password. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. a. Andy isn't able to attend any courses this semester. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6. a. You don't have to decide right now. Think about it first. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Andy isn't able attend any courses this semester. <input type="checkbox"/> | b. You haven't to decide right now. Think about it first. <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Write sentences using the prompts and the modal or semi-modal verbs in brackets (✓-X-?).

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. we / eat too much / at night
(X) <u>We shouldn't eat too much at night.</u> | (should) |
| 2. I / try on / this pair of trousers / please
(?) <u>Could I try on this pair of trousers, please?</u> | (could) |
| 3. Elisa / be / more punctual at work
(✓) <u>Elisa has to be more punctual at work.</u> | (have to) |
| 4. you / fix / my dishwasher
(?) <u>Are you able to fix my dishwasher?</u> | (be able to) |
| 5. kids / respect / older people
(✓) <u>Kids ought to respect older people.</u> | (ought to) |
| 6. Dennis / dress / formally / for the meeting
(X) <u>Dennis doesn't need to dress formally for the meeting.</u> | (need to) |

Expressing ability

- We use **can** and **be able to** to express ability in the present.

Mrs Jenkins **can sing** very well.

OR Mrs Jenkins **is able to sing** very well.
(ability)

Mrs Jenkins **cannot/can't sing** very well.

OR Mrs Jenkins **isn't able to sing** very well.
(lack of ability)

- We use **could** and **was/were able to** to express ability in the past.

Mrs Jenkins **could sing** very well in the past.

OR Mrs Jenkins **was able to sing** very well in the past.
(ability)

Mrs Jenkins **couldn't sing** very well in the past.

OR Mrs Jenkins **wasn't able to sing** very well in the past.
(lack of ability)

! We can use **be able to** in other tenses, such as the Future Simple or the Present Perfect Simple.

We **will be able to hire** more staff next year.

Eric **hasn't been able to connect** the camera to his PC yet.

Making suggestions

We use **should**, **can/could** and **shall** to make suggestions.

You **should go** for a walk on the beach. The weather is wonderful!

You **can/could go** for a walk on the beach. The weather is wonderful!

Shall we go for a walk on the beach? The weather is wonderful! (only with **I** and **we** in the interrogative)

Making requests & offers

- We use **can**, **could** and **would** to make requests.

Can you make me a sandwich, please?

Could/Would you make me a sandwich, please?
(more polite)

- We use **can**, **could** and **shall** to make offers.

Can/Could I make you a sandwich?

Shall I make you a sandwich? (only with **I** and **we** in the interrogative)

Asking for & giving permission

We use **can**, **could** and **may** to ask for and give permission.

- **Can I leave** now?

- Yes, you **can**. / No, you **can't**.

- **Could I leave** now? (more polite)

- Yes, you **can**. / No, you **can't**. (NOT Yes, you **could**. / No, you **couldn't**.)

- **May I leave** now? (more polite)

- Yes, you **may**. / No, you **may not**. (NOT No, you **mayn't**.)

3. Read and circle the correct use of the modal verbs.

- Could Herman solve difficult maths problems when he was a student?

a. expressing ability

b. asking for permission

- Would you repeat your home address, please?

a. making an offer

b. making a request

- Marian can deal with this issue on her own.

a. expressing ability

b. making an offer

- May I borrow your charger, please?

a. giving permission

b. asking for permission

- We should add some mushrooms to the pizza. It'll taste better.

a. making a suggestion

b. making a request

- Shall we give you a hand with the housework?

a. making a request

b. making an offer



4. Complete with can or could (✓-X) and the verbs in brackets.

- There's a lot of noise in here at the moment, so we can't hear (hear) what Mrs Hart is saying.
- Edgar could fly (fly) a plane many years ago. He was a pilot.
- Teresa is a chef. She can cook (cook) tasty dishes.
- Isaac couldn't speak (speak) Italian before he moved to Italy, but now he speaks it fluently.
- I could run (run) marathons when I was in my 30s. I was a good athlete.
- I'm sorry, Sir, but you can't park (park) your car here. It's a private parking space.

5. Complete with am/is/are able to or was/were able to (✓-X-?) and the verbs in brackets.

- I 'm not able to organise (not organise) this event by myself. I guess I'll need some help.
- We studied really hard for the exam last week, so we were able to pass (pass) it with a high mark.
- Is Joyce able to take care of (Joyce / take care of) our son? - I believe she's too young to do that.
- Some pieces of furniture were very heavy. Martin wasn't able to carry (not carry) all of them into the house on his own yesterday.
- Most people are able to do (do) some simple things every day to protect the environment.
- Was Grandpa able to send (Grandpa / send) text messages when he first got a mobile phone?

6. Look at the pictures, circle the correct option and complete with the phrases from the box.


answer these emails bring you some water take out the rubbish buy some

1 Have we got any carrots in the fridge?



No, we haven't got any. Could / Shall you buy some, please?

2 I'm thirsty!



Would / Shall I bring you some water, dear?

3 I've got a lot of tasks to complete.



Can / Would I answer these emails for you?

4 I'm leaving now!




Should / Would you take out the rubbish, please?

7. Read the situations and use the modal verbs from the box and your own ideas to make suggestions.


should can could shall

1



I'd like to eat something special tonight.

We could try to make sushi.



2



I haven't seen my family for a long time.



(Students' own answers)

3



I'm really bored at the moment.



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I'd love to do something different this weekend.



8. Read and circle the correct option.

1. May I / Am I able to interrupt you for a few minutes, Mr Bailey?
2. Would / Should you deliver a speech at the beginning of the seminar, please?
3. Sarah has a cough, so she can't / wasn't able to sleep well last night.
4. Could / Would I stay out until 11:00 tonight, Mum?
5. Am I able to / Shall I fold the clothes for you? You'll save time if we share the chores.
6. Diane is able to / would upload these files on her own. She doesn't need anyone to show her.
7. I think we should / would just relax at home today and do nothing at all.
8. Norman can / could spell at a very young age. He was only four when he learnt how to do it!
9. I'm going to the supermarket. Would / Can I get anything for you?
10. Yes, you may / are able to hang out with your classmates today, honey.

9. Use the modal verbs from the boxes and the prompts to ask for permission. Then, give short answers.

a can

1 Can I talk (I / talk) to Mr Andrews in person?



No, 2 you can't.

b may


I love this jacket.
1 May I try (I / try) it on?



Yes, 2 you may.

c could

1 Could I pay (I / pay) by credit card, please?



Of course 2 you can.

d may

I don't like this show.
1 May I change (I / change) the channel?



No, 2 you may not.

10. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using a modal or semi-modal verb from the box and the underlined verb.

~~can~~ shall may not aren't able to couldn't should

- Wait for me, please!
..... Can you wait for me, please?
- It's impossible for John and Val to focus on work with their kids playing around.
John and Val aren't able to focus on work with their kids playing around.
- It would be an excellent idea for me to support this organisation.
I should support this organisation.
- We didn't manage to remove that stain from the sofa.
We couldn't remove that stain from the sofa.
- Do you want me to grab a coffee for you, Hilary?
..... Shall I grab a coffee for you, Hilary?
- No, I won't let you watch that film, young ladies.
You may not watch that film, young ladies.



11. Look at the pictures and circle the correct option(s).



- a. You may go out tonight.
b. You can't go out tonight.



- a. Could I turn off the air conditioner, please?**
b. May I turn off the air conditioner, please?



- a. This course looks interesting. We should enrol on it.**
b. This course looks interesting. We could enrol on it.



- a. Am I able to help you with these boxes?
b. Shall I help you with these boxes?



- a. Would you turn down the radio, please?**
b. Should you turn down the radio, please?



- a. Faith could walk when she was one year old.**
b. Faith was able to walk when she was one year old.

12. Respond to the prompts using a modal verb and the underlined verbs.

- You want to use your friend's phone and you need his/her permission.
Can/Could/May I use your phone, please?
- Your flatmate has to mop the floor but he/she looks tired, so you offer to do so.
Can/Could/Shall I mop the floor for you?
- You want to record your professor's lecture but you have to ask first.
Can/Could/May I record your/the lecture, please?
- You think it would be nice to visit the *National Art Gallery* with your roommate this weekend.
We can/could/should visit the National Art Gallery this weekend. /
Should/Can/Could/Shall we visit the National Art Gallery this weekend?
- You want your brother/sister to help you clean up the mess after a party at home.
Can/Could/Would you help me clean up the mess?

13. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using one of the modal or semi-modal verbs in brackets and the underlined verb.

- Let's look for accommodation on this site. (should / shall)
We should look for accommodation on this site.
- Stop yelling at me, please. It wasn't my fault. (may / would)
Would you stop yelling at me, please?
It wasn't my fault.
- Stan was able to memorise his lessons easily when he was a pupil. (could / can)
Stan could memorise his lessons easily when he was a pupil.
- I can bring you something to eat if you want. (would / shall)
Shall I bring you something to eat?
- I won't let you surf the Net today. (aren't able to / may not)
You may not surf the Net today.
- Angelica has the ability to type very fast. (is able to / could)
Angelica is able to type very fast.
- We could accept that offer, Marcie. It's really good. (should / would)
We should accept that offer, Marcie. It's really good.

14. Read the article and circle the correct option.

How to reduce stress

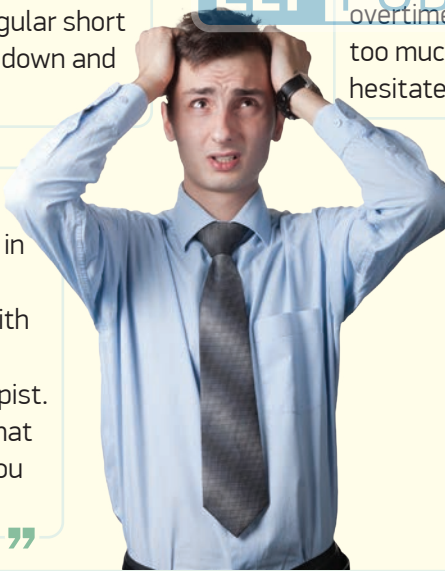
Stress is part of human nature and we all experience it in our everyday lives. Feeling stressed ¹ can / needs motivate us to achieve things but it also holds us back when we aren't able to control it. That's why we all ² would / need to be familiar with some simple stress-reducing techniques:

1. Take a break

When you feel too stressed, it's totally OK to take some time to focus on yourself. In the workplace especially, experts suggest that we ³ should / shall take regular short breaks since they help us calm down and improve our performance.

2. Say "no"

What is your response when someone asks you questions such as: "⁴ Would / May you help me with this report?" or "⁵ Should / Could you work overtime today, please?" When a request adds too much stress to your daily routine, do not hesitate to politely say "no".



3. Talk it out

Next time you find yourself in a stressful situation, you ⁶ could / would discuss it with a family member, a friend, a colleague or even a therapist. You'll be surprised to see that sharing can actually help you let go of your stress.

4. Exercise

Working out relaxes both your body and your mind. So, stop making excuses and become more active. For a start, you ⁷ need / could set yourself a goal to get two hours of exercise per week. This will make you feel more relaxed and confident.

5. Follow a balanced diet

A healthy diet lowers blood pressure, improves mood and, as a result, decreases the amount of stress on both your body and mind. Whole-grain bread and cereal, oranges, green vegetables, salmon, tuna and nuts are some of the foods that ⁸ can / are able prevent us from feeling stressed.

PROGRESS CHECK

7

Read and circle the correct option.

/ 20

1. There's been a change of plans, so Kenny fly to Wales next month.
A. might not to
B. might to not
C. might not
2. Alicia gossiping about other people's lives.
A. must to stop
B. must stops
C. must stop
3. see Anthony immediately, please?
It's an emergency!
A. Am I able to
B. May I
C. Should I
4. give his mother a lift to the dentist tomorrow?
A. Does Gabriel have to
B. Does Gabriel has to
C. Has Gabriel to
5. you hold the line? I'll connect you with Mrs Peterson as soon as possible.
A. Should
B. Would
C. Shall
6. Lindy drive when she was 17 years old.
A. could
B. can
C. was able
7. Finley take part in the match as he's sprained his ankle.
A. is not able
B. is not able to
C. can't to
8. explain the rules of the game once more?
A. Would I
B. Do I have
C. Shall I
9. You about Ian. The doctors say that he'll get better soon.
A. don't have to worry
B. haven't to worry
C. not have to worry
10. - Could I invite my friends over for a movie on Saturday night? - Yes, you
A. could
B. would
C. can
11. This risotto recipe is great! We try it again.
A. must to
B. should
C. are able
12. Bessie to book a hotel room. She can stay with us.
A. not need
B. needs not
C. doesn't need
13. The police arrest the arsonist last week.
A. weren't able to
B. weren't able
C. were able not to
14. please sign up for the drama club, Miss?
A. Are we able to
B. Shall we
C. Could we
15. Mr Mitchell's son take over the business because he hasn't got the necessary skills.
A. cannot
B. can't to
C. can not
16. Meredith to her parents' advice.
A. have to listen
B. has to listen
C. has to listens
17. you meet me tonight at 8:00?
A. Can
B. Shall
C. May
18. - print these documents for you?
- Yes, thank you, Chris!
A. Am I able to
B. Would I
C. Shall I
19. you inform us about the new offers at the store, please?
A. Would
B. Shall
C. Should
20. We take the day off tomorrow and go on a picnic in the countryside. What do you think?
A. would
B. could
C. are able

Passive Voice

- We use the **Passive Voice**:

- to **emphasise the action** rather than who/what causes it

ACTIVE VOICE: *I charge my phone every day.* ➔ **PASSIVE VOICE:** *My phone is charged every day.*

- when who/what causes the action is **unknown**

Someone downloaded these files last night. ➔ *These files were downloaded last night.*

- when who/what causes the action is **obvious**

A technician has repaired the air conditioner. ➔ *The air conditioner has been repaired.*

- ! In passive sentences, we can say who/what causes the action using **by + agent** (person/animal/thing).

Blake will send the invitations. ➔ *The invitations will be sent **by Blake**.*

A bear attacked that man two days ago. ➔ *That man was attacked **by a bear** two days ago.*

The storm destroyed the roof. ➔ *The roof was destroyed **by the storm**.*

- ! When we refer to the instrument or the material used for an action, the agent is introduced using the prepositions **with** or **in**.

*The window was broken **with** a stone.* (NOT *The window was broken **by** a stone.*)

*The mountain top has been covered **with/in** snow.* (NOT *The mountain top has been covered **by** snow.*)

BUT *The cat was hit **by** a car.* (NOT *The cat was hit **with** a car.*)

- When we turn an active sentence into a passive one:

ACTIVE VOICE:

subject

Wendy

verb

collects

object

old coins.

PASSIVE VOICE:

subject

Old coins

be + past participle

are collected

by + agent

by Wendy.

1. The **object** in the active sentence becomes the **subject** in the passive one.

2. The **active verb** becomes passive using the appropriate form of **the verb "be"** and the **past participle*** of the main verb.

3. The **subject** in the active sentence becomes **by + agent** in the passive one.

*The list of irregular past participles is on page 158.

- ! Notice how **pronouns** change in the Passive Voice:

*They robbed **me** a month ago.* ➔ ***I** was robbed a month ago.*

***He** has transferred the money to my account.* ➔ *The money has been transferred to my account **by him**.*



ACTIVE VOICE:	PASSIVE VOICE:
Present Simple <i>Jerry washes the car at weekends.</i>	(am/is/are + past participle) (✓) <i>The car is washed (by Jerry) at weekends.</i> (✗) <i>The car isn't washed (by Jerry) at weekends.</i> (?) <i>Is the car washed (by Jerry) at weekends?</i>
Present Continuous <i>Jerry is washing the car at the moment.</i>	(am/is/are being + past participle) (✓) <i>The car is being washed (by Jerry) at the moment.</i> (✗) <i>The car isn't being washed (by Jerry) at the moment.</i> (?) <i>Is the car being washed (by Jerry) at the moment?</i>
Past Simple <i>Jerry washed the car last Sunday.</i>	(was/were + past participle) (✓) <i>The car was washed (by Jerry) last Sunday.</i> (✗) <i>The car wasn't washed (by Jerry) last Sunday.</i> (?) <i>Was the car washed (by Jerry) last Sunday?</i>
Past Continuous <i>Jerry was washing the car at that time.</i>	(was/were being + past participle) (✓) <i>The car was being washed (by Jerry) at that time.</i> (✗) <i>The car wasn't being washed (by Jerry) at that time.</i> (?) <i>Was the car being washed (by Jerry) at that time?</i>
Future Simple <i>Jerry will wash the car tomorrow.</i>	(will be + past participle) (✓) <i>The car will be washed (by Jerry) tomorrow.</i> (✗) <i>The car won't be washed (by Jerry) tomorrow.</i> (?) <i>Will the car be washed (by Jerry) tomorrow?</i>
be going to <i>Jerry is going to wash the car tomorrow.</i>	(am/is/are going to be + past participle) (✓) <i>The car is going to be washed (by Jerry) tomorrow.</i> (✗) <i>The car isn't going to be washed (by Jerry) tomorrow.</i> (?) <i>Is the car going to be washed (by Jerry) tomorrow?</i>
Present Perfect Simple <i>Jerry has washed the car.</i>	(have/has been + past participle) (✓) <i>The car has been washed (by Jerry).</i> (✗) <i>The car hasn't been washed (by Jerry).</i> (?) <i>Has the car been washed (by Jerry)?</i>
Past Perfect Simple <i>Jerry had washed the car before noon.</i>	(had been + past participle) (✓) <i>The car had been washed (by Jerry) before noon.</i> (✗) <i>The car hadn't been washed (by Jerry) before noon.</i> (?) <i>Had the car been washed (by Jerry) before noon?</i>
Modal verbs <i>Jerry can wash the car today.</i>	(modal verb + be + past participle) (✓) <i>The car can be washed (by Jerry) today.</i> (✗) <i>The car can't be washed (by Jerry) today.</i> (?) <i>Can the car be washed (by Jerry) today?</i>

! The Future Continuous and Present Perfect Continuous are **NOT** used in the Passive Voice.

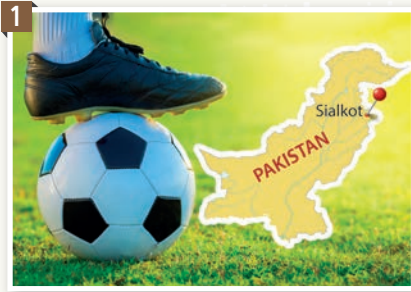
1. Read the sentences and write whether they are active (A) or passive (P).

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. About 100 candidates were interviewed for the job. | <input type="text" value="P"/> | 5. Our needs aren't going to be covered on such a low income. | <input type="text" value="P"/> |
| 2. Ronald wasn't paying attention to his teacher then. | <input type="text" value="A"/> | 6. Scientists will explore new planets in the future. | <input type="text" value="A"/> |
| 3. Animal rights must be respected. | <input type="text" value="P"/> | 7. This film has received rave reviews so far. | <input type="text" value="A"/> |
| 4. All the passengers had boarded the plane by 2:00. | <input type="text" value="A"/> | 8. <i>The Starry Night</i> by Vincent van Gogh is considered an art masterpiece. | <input type="text" value="P"/> |

2. Read and circle the correct option.

- The plants be / are watered twice a week.
- Sonia has never been beat / beaten at backgammon before.
- The parents are being informed by / from Mr Fletcher right now.
- Vanessa was chose / chosen for the leading role in the new TV series.
- The research hadn't been conducted by they / them.
- The speech will not be / will be not delivered by Dr Howard.
- Was the garden being / Was being the garden decorated from 5:00 to 7:00?
- I suggest that this issue should be / should discussed at today's meeting.

3. Look at the pictures and complete using the phrases in the box and the Passive Voice in the Present Simple (✓).



Australia / surround about 160 million cups of tea / drink
 Paris / visit Halloween / celebrate most of the world's soccer balls / produce
 English and French / speak tons of fruit and vegetables / offer

- Most of the world's soccer balls are produced in Sialkot, a small city in Pakistan.
- Halloween is celebrated in many countries on 31st October.
- About 160 million cups of tea are drunk by British people in the UK every day.
- English and French are spoken in Canada.
- Paris is visited by about 89 million tourists every year.
- Australia is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.
- Tons of fruit and vegetables are offered by Thai residents and tourists to 3,000 monkeys during the *Monkey Buffet Festival*.

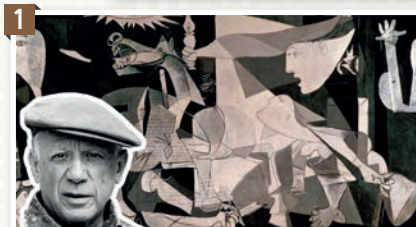
4. Look at the pictures and complete using the phrases in the box and the Passive Voice in the Past Simple (✓).

thirteen works of art / steal
lots of buildings / destroy

Machu Picchu / build
the first arcade machine / create

bread / invent

~~Guernica~~ / paint
X-rays / discover



Guernica was painted

by Pablo Picasso in 1937.



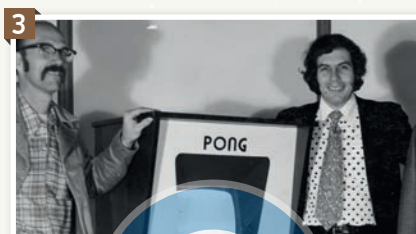
Machu Picchu was built

by the Incas in the 15th century.



Lots of buildings were
destroyed

by a tsunami in Indonesia in 2004.



The first arcade machine
was created

by Nolan Bushnell and Ted
Dabney in 1971.



Thirteen works of art
were stolen

from
the Isabella Stewart Gardner
Museum in Boston in 1990.



X-rays were discovered

by Wilhelm Conrad
Röntgen, a German physicist.



Bread was invented

in Egypt around 8,000 BCE.

5. Complete with the Passive Voice (✓-X) using the prompts given.

	I / assist (✓)	they / serve (X)
1. Present Simple	I am assisted	they aren't served
2. Present Continuous	I am being assisted	they aren't being served
3. Past Simple	I was assisted	they weren't served
4. Past Continuous	I was being assisted	they weren't being served
5. Future Simple	I will be assisted	they won't be served
6. be going to	I am going to be assisted	they aren't going to be served
7. Present Perfect Simple	I have been assisted	they haven't been served
8. Past Perfect Simple	I had been assisted	they hadn't been served
9. could	I could be assisted	they couldn't be served

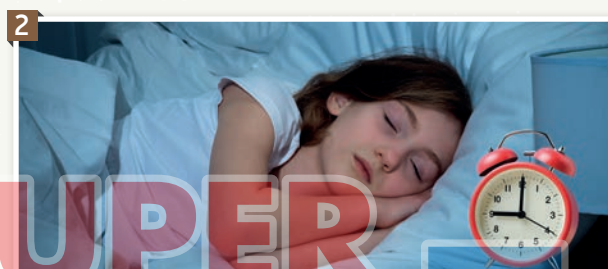
6. Put the words/phrases in the correct order to form sentences in the Passive Voice (✓-X).

1. aren't / the kids / by their dad / driven to school
The kids aren't driven to school by their dad.
2. cancelled / be / today's presentation / might
Today's presentation might be cancelled.
3. being / the potatoes / in olive oil / fried / are
The potatoes are being fried in olive oil.
4. been / before 2003 / heard of / hadn't / the band
The band hadn't been heard of before 2003.
5. by that noise / wasn't / Philip / distracted
Philip wasn't distracted by that noise.
6. will / given / feedback on our project / by Mrs Baxter / be
Feedback on our project will be given by Mrs Baxter.

7. Complete the questions using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets. Then, look at the pictures and give short answers.



- Will we be shown (we / show) the sights by a tour guide on Sunday?
- No, we won't.



- Are you allowed (you / allow) to stay up late on weekdays?
- No, I'm not.



- Was Vera bothered (Vera / bother) by Lionel's behaviour yesterday?
- Yes, she was.



- Were the starters being prepared (the starters / prepare) by the chef at that time?
- No, they weren't.



- Is the lesson being recorded (the lesson / record) right now?
- Yes, it is.



- Have ten patients been examined (ten patients / examine) so far?
- No, they haven't.

8. Complete with the correct passive form (✓) of the verbs in brackets.

- The new measures have just been decided
(just / decide). More information will / is going to be provided
(provide) soon.
- The *National Bank* was broken into (break into)
by two burglars last week. However, the police reported that the
criminals had been arrested (arrest) before
managing to get out of the country.
- While the concert was being watched
(watch) by 2,000 fans, an earthquake happened. Fortunately,
nobody was / has been injured (injure).
- Preparations are being made
(make) these days for the big sports event which
is organised (organise) in our city
every year.



9. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the Passive Voice.

- Evita isn't tidying the kitchen right now.
The kitchen isn't being tidied by Evita right now.
- Someone left this mobile phone here yesterday.
This mobile phone was left here yesterday.
- Mrs Emmerson teaches biology at our university.
Biology is taught by Mrs Emmerson at our university.
- Will she release her new album this year?
Will her new album be released this year?
- Has he connected the printer to the PC yet?
Has the printer been connected to the PC (by him) yet?
- Critics aren't going to recommend this novel. It's awful.
This novel isn't going to be recommended (by critics) It's awful.
- Mr Sparks hadn't paid us by June.
We hadn't been paid by Mr Sparks by June.
- The orchestra was playing a traditional song at that time.
A traditional song was being played by the orchestra at that time.
- Must they score one goal to win the game?
Must one goal be scored (by them) to win the game?

10. Complete with **by** or **with**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The wooden chair was scratched <u>with</u>
a pair of scissors. | 5. The front door can't be unlocked <u>with</u>
this key. |
| 2. The case has been investigated <u>by</u>
two detectives so far. | 6. Our motorcycle is being fixed <u>by</u> a
mechanic this week. |
| 3. This dish is made <u>with</u> chicken or beef. | 7. Students may be motivated to work harder
<u>by</u> their teachers. |
| 4. The apples are going to be picked <u>by</u>
the farmer next Saturday. | 8. The murder was committed <u>with</u> a knife. |

11. Read the blog post and circle the correct option.

How to get more art into your life

New works of art ¹ create / are created every single day: paintings, sculptures, novels, poems, films and songs. But how much of this do you actually experience? Follow these simple tips and soon, your everyday life ² will surround / will be surrounded by art:

Notice and share

Art ³ can find / can be found everywhere. Take a little time to admire the eccentric graffiti on the street, a song you listened to on the radio or even the buildings that you ⁴ see / are seen around you. Then, discuss what you liked or disliked and share your art-related experiences with other people.

Make your own

Have you ever tried to express your feelings through art? Well, all of us have, at least as children. So, why ⁵ don't you give / aren't you given it another try? After all, a lot of brilliant works of art ⁶ have made / have been made by amateurs just like you.

Set goals

How many of last year's films that ⁷ won / were won an award have you watched? How many of the new bestseller books ⁸ have you read / have you been read? Make a checklist of the works that you want to experience and try to tick them all off.

Keep in mind that you don't have to like everything you see, read or hear. Actually, it's good to hate a piece of art, too. And that is what people gain through art: the opportunity to express their inner feelings.

12. Tick the correct sentence.

- Household chores will be done from robots in the future. ☐
 - Household chores will be done by robots in the future. ☒
- Were chopsticks used by the Chinese first? ☒
 - Were chopsticks use by the Chinese first? ☐
- The dog takes for a walk twice a day. ☐
 - The dog is taken for a walk twice a day. ☒
- My niece is an architect. She has designed many buildings. ☒
 - My niece is an architect. She has been designed many buildings. ☐

- I believe children's photos shouldn't are uploaded on social media. ☐
 - I believe children's photos shouldn't be uploaded on social media. ☒
- Had all the tables at the restaurant been booked by yesterday? ☒
 - Had all the tables at the restaurant be booked by yesterday? ☐
- Don't miss our offer! Airline tickets are being include in the price this week. ☐
 - Don't miss our offer! Airline tickets are being included in the price this week. ☒
- Our glasses were filled by good-quality red wine. ☐
 - Our glasses were filled with good-quality red wine. ☒

13. Complete the sentences to make them true for you using the Passive Voice.

- Lunch is being cooked by my mate now.
- (Students' own answers) every week.
- last summer.
- I hope
- at 7 o'clock yesterday.

PROGRESS CHECK

13

Read and circle the correct option.

/ 20

1. The Cannons' flat two weeks ago.
A. renovated
B. be renovated
☒ C. was renovated
2. The essay before it's published.
A. must check
B. must be check
☒ C. must be checked
3. The Bradleys will be away this weekend, so I their kittens.
☒ A. will be taking care of
B. will be take care of
C. will be taken care of
4. Caroline to Richard's party yet.
A. hasn't invited
B. hasn't be invited
☒ C. hasn't been invited
5. Had Nolan lies by Betty before?
A. told
B. be told
☒ C. been told
6. The walls in Grandma's house are covered family pictures.
A. by
☒ B. with
C. from
7. We our jewellery in a safe place.
☒ A. should keep
B. should be keep
C. should be kept
8. Look! The old man is going to be hit that lorry.
A. with
☒ B. by
C. from
9. right now?
A. Is the seminar attending
B. Is the seminar be attended
☒ C. Is the seminar being attended
10. A comment was posted Steve on my profile status yesterday.
☒ A. by
B. from
C. with
11. I have been offered a beautiful gift by for my birthday.
A. they
☒ B. them
C. their
12. Sheets and towels at this hotel every day.
☒ A. aren't changed
B. aren't change
C. don't change
13. The new mall so far.
A. hasn't constructed
B. hasn't been construct
☒ C. hasn't been constructed
14. cloth bags when you go shopping?
☒ A. Do you use
B. Are you use
C. Are you used
15. that law soon?
A. Will the government be passed
☒ B. Will the government pass
C. Will the government be pass
16. A unique piece of art at the gallery this month.
A. is displaying
B. is being display
☒ C. is being displayed
17. The product was advertised by on YouTube.
A. he
☒ B. him
C. his
18. I'm sorry I didn't answer. A dog me when you called.
☒ A. was chasing
B. was being chased
C. was chased
19. That article by a well-known journalist before 2015.
A. had written
B. had been wrote
☒ C. had been written
20. The baby boy by the Gilberts.
☒ A. is going to be adopted
B. is going to be adopt
C. is going to adopt