

INTERMEDIATE

2



Florent
English Course

Module 1

Passive Voice (Present & Past)

💡 What is Passive Voice?

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action, not the person who performs it. The object of an active sentence becomes the subject in a passive sentence.

🧱 Sentence Structure:

Tense	Structure	Example
Present Simple	am/is/are + past participle (V3)	The cake is made by Anna.
Past Simple	was/were + past participle (V3)	The letter was sent yesterday.

✓ When to Use:

- When the doer is unknown or unimportant
- To emphasize the result of an action
- In formal or scientific writing

Examples:

- The documents **are printed** in the morning.
 - The door **was locked** last night.
 - The photos **were taken** during the trip.
-

Practice Exercises:

A – Complete the sentences in the passive voice:

1. The cake ___ (make) by my grandmother.
2. The documents ___ (send) yesterday.
3. These photos ___ (take) in Bali.
4. The house ___ (not clean) yet.
5. The song ___ (write) by a famous artist.

B – Rewrite the active sentences into passive:

1. She waters the plants every day.
→ The plants ___.
2. They built a new library last year.
→ A new library ___.
3. Someone stole my bike.
→ My bike ___.
4. The teacher is correcting the tests.
→ The tests ___.
5. He has finished the project.
→ The project ___.

Reading Passage:

Title: The History of Paper

Paper **was invented** in China over 2,000 years ago. It **was originally made** from mulberry bark and other plant fibers. The process **was improved** by Cai Lun in 105 AD. Over time, paper **was introduced** to the Arab world and eventually **was brought** to Europe. Today, billions of sheets of paper **are produced** every year for books, newspapers, and packaging.

Comprehension Questions:

1. Where was paper first invented?
 2. Who improved the paper-making process?
 3. How did paper spread to Europe?
 4. Why is the passive voice used in this passage?
 5. Write one passive sentence from the reading.
-

Speaking Task:

-  Talk about something that is made in your country (e.g., food, product). Use passive voice.
-

Module 2

Reported Speech (Statements)

💡 What is Reported Speech?

Reported speech is used to tell what someone said without quoting them directly.

🧱 Sentence Structure:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
"I am tired," she said.	She said that she was tired .
"We like pizza," they said.	They said that they liked pizza.

⌚ Tense Changes:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
am/is → was	"I am happy." → He said he was happy.
are → were	"They are busy." → She said they were busy.
do/does → did	"I do yoga." → He said he did yoga.
will → would	"I will go." → She said she would go.
have/has → had	"I have finished." → He said he had finished.

✓ When to Use:

- To report news, stories, or past conversations
- In writing or formal situations

✏️ Examples:

- He said (that) he **had finished** the book.
- They said (that) they **were going** to the market.
- Anna said (that) she **would help** me.

Practice Exercises:

A – Change into reported speech:

1. She said, "I am tired."
→ She said ____.
2. He said, "I will call you."
→ He said ____.
3. They said, "We are watching TV."
→ They said ____.
4. I said, "I can't swim."
→ I said ____.
5. She said, "I don't like coffee."
→ She said ____.

B – Rewrite the sentences using correct reported speech:

1. "I have visited Paris," he said.
→ He said ____.
2. "We were working all day," they said.
→ They said ____.
3. "You should sleep early," the doctor said.
→ The doctor said ____.
4. "I bought a new phone," she said.
→ She said ____.
5. "I am not coming tomorrow," he said.
→ He said ____.

Reading Passage:

Title: A Conversation with a Musician

Last week, we interviewed James Lee, a professional violinist. He said that he **had started** playing at the age of five. He told us he **was inspired** by his grandfather, who was also a musician. James also mentioned that he **practiced** at least four hours a day. When asked about his dreams, he said he **would love** to perform in an orchestra abroad.

Comprehension Questions:

1. When did James start playing the violin?
 2. Who inspired him?
 3. How many hours a day does he practice?
 4. What dream does James have?
 5. Find 2 reported speech sentences in the passage.
-

Speaking Task:

-  Report a recent conversation you had with a friend. Use reported speech.
-

Module 3

Gerunds and Infinitives

📌 What Are Gerunds and Infinitives?

Gerunds are the -ing form of verbs used as nouns. Infinitives are "to + verb" forms.

█ Sentence Structure:

Use	Example
Gerund as subject	Swimming is fun.
Verb + gerund	I enjoy reading .
Verb + infinitive	She wants to travel .

✓ Common Verb Patterns:

- Verbs followed by **gerunds**: enjoy, avoid, suggest, keep, mind
 - Verbs followed by **infinitives**: want, hope, need, decide, plan
-

✎ Examples:

- I **enjoy reading** books.
- She **plans to visit** her cousin.
- They **avoided talking** about the problem.



Practice Exercises:

A – Complete with the correct form (gerund or infinitive):

1. I enjoy ____ (read) novels.
2. She wants ____ (travel) to Italy.
3. They decided ____ (move) to a new city.
4. He avoids ____ (eat) junk food.
5. We hope ____ (meet) them soon.

B – Correct the error:

1. I enjoy to play football.
→ ____
2. She suggested to go out.
→ ____
3. He promised helping me.
→ ____
4. They want going home early.
→ ____
5. We stopped to talk during the movie.
→ ____

Reading Passage:

Title: Hobbies and Free Time

Many people enjoy **spending** their free time in different ways. Some love **playing** sports, while others prefer **watching** movies. For some, **traveling** is the most enjoyable activity. It's important to find a hobby that helps you relax and improves your mood. People often choose to start new hobbies to **learn** new skills or **meet** new people.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What are some hobbies mentioned in the passage?
 2. Why is having a hobby important?
 3. What do people hope to gain from hobbies?
 4. Identify 3 gerund phrases in the text.
 5. Find 1 infinitive phrase in the passage.
-

Speaking Task:

-  Talk about your favorite hobby. Use gerunds and infinitives in your explanation.
-

Module 4

Relative Clauses (Who, Which, That)

Explanation

A **Relative Clause** is a part of a sentence that gives **extra information** about a noun. It usually comes **after** the noun and is introduced by a **relative pronoun** like:

- **who** (for people)
- **which** (for things or animals)
- **that** (for people or things)

Relative clauses help connect ideas and **avoid repetition**. 

Structure (Grammar Rules)

Noun Type	Relative Pronoun	Example
Person	who / that	The boy who is wearing glasses is my brother.
Thing	which / that	The book that I borrowed is interesting.
Place	where	This is the park where we play football.

⌚ When to Use Relative Clauses?

Use them when:

- You want to give **extra information** about a noun.
 - You want to combine two sentences into one.
 - You want to make your sentences more fluent and connected.
-

📝 Examples

1. She is the girl **who** won the singing contest.
 2. I have a dog **that** loves to play fetch.
 3. This is the car **which** I bought last year.
 4. He met a man **who** speaks five languages.
 5. The phone **that** you lost was very expensive.
-

✓ Recap

- Use **relative clauses** to add information about nouns.
- Use **who** for people, **which/that** for things, and **where** for places.
- They help make your sentences **more connected and interesting!**



🧠 Practice Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with who, which, or that:

1. The woman _____ called you is my aunt.
2. The movie _____ we watched was amazing.
3. He has a friend _____ lives in Canada.
4. I read the book _____ you gave me.
5. The cake _____ she baked was delicious.

B. Combine the sentences using relative clauses:

1. She met a boy. He was very funny.
She met a boy who was very funny.
2. This is a photo. I took it in Bali.
This is a photo that I took in Bali.
3. The teacher is strict. She teaches math.
The teacher who teaches math is strict.
4. I found a wallet. It was full of money.
I found a wallet that was full of money.
5. The laptop is broken. I bought it last year.
The laptop which I bought last year is broken.

Reading Section

Title: The Man Who Loved the Forest

Mr. Davis was an old man **who** lived at the edge of a large forest. Every morning, he would take his bicycle and ride along the small paths, picking up trash and checking on the trees. The forest, **which** was home to many animals and birds, had always been his favorite place.

Many people in the town knew Mr. Davis as the "Forest Guardian." Children loved to hear his stories about the magical creatures **that** he believed lived deep in the woods.

One day, the local government planned to build a highway through the forest. Mr. Davis gathered people **who** cared about nature and started a petition. Thanks to their efforts, the forest was saved.

Now, a sign at the entrance reads:

"Welcome to Davis Forest – Protected by the People Who Love Nature."

Reading Questions:

1. Who was Mr. Davis?
2. What did he do every morning?
3. Why was he called the "Forest Guardian"?
4. What did the government want to build?
5. How was the forest saved?



💡 Speaking Practice

MICROPHONE Talk about someone or something important to you using relative clauses. Use the prompts:

- A person **who**...
- A place **where**...
- A thing **that**...

Example:

"My mother is the person **who** always supports me when I feel sad."
