



# Rainbow International School

Under the Supervision of the Ministry of Education / General Department of the Ministry of Education

## Final Exams Revision Sheets (2020-21)

### GRAMMAR – 6

## Unit 9

### Nondefining Relative Clauses

Nondefining relative clauses give you extra information about the subject of a sentence.

*El-Rashid, **where the stone was found**, is a town in the north of Egypt.*

*where the stone was found* is a nondefining relative clause. It tells you extra information about the person, place, or thing identified in the sentence (in this example, the place El-Rashid).

Use commas to show where the relative clause is.

If you remove the clause, the sentence still makes sense:

*El-Rashid is a town in the north of Egypt.*

You can use *who*, *which*, and *where* in nondefining relative clauses.

*Some French soldiers, **who were building a fort**, found the stone in 1799.*

*This style of writing, **which was very beautiful**, didn't include vowels.*

*El-Rashid, **where the stone was found**, is a town in the north of Egypt.*

*Who* is used for people. *Which* is used for objects. *Where* is used for places.

**Remember!** You cannot use *that* in a nondefining relative clause.

*This style of writing, ~~that was very beautiful~~, didn't include vowels.*



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

1. Mr. Kemp, \_\_\_\_\_ teaches physics, is going to retire next year.
2. Amelia, \_\_\_\_\_ mother is from Shanghai, speaks English and Chinese fluently.
3. This smartphone, \_\_\_\_\_ I bought last week, takes great photos.
4. Buckingham Palace, \_\_\_\_\_ the Queen of England lives, is in the centre of London.
5. Ferraris, \_\_\_\_\_ are made in Italy, are very expensive.

**Join the following sentences. Use relative pronoun.**

1. Valencia is a great place. Valencia is due east of Madrid.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Jimbo is living in Thailand now. Jimbo got divorced last year.

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3. Samantha is coming to the party. Samantha's mother is mayoress of this town,

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4. The Flaca pub rocks. I met my girlfriend in The Flaca.

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5. My greasy neighbour stinks of after-shave. My greasy neighbour is a bus driver.

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## Unit 10

### Passive Statements (Simple Present, Simple Past, Present Perfect)

In English, you can often say things in two ways, using the active and the passive.

*A teacher started the club. (active)*

*The club was started by a teacher. (passive)*

You often put the most important information at the beginning of the sentence.

In the first sentence, the focus is on the teacher. In the second sentence, the focus is on the club.

Use the passive when you don't say who does the action.

*When the music is played, some people sing.*

You don't know or it isn't important who plays the music.

*We are taught sign language in the choir.*

You don't know or it isn't important who teaches sign language to them.

If you want to say who did the action, use *by*: *The club was started by a teacher.*

**Remember!** You can use the passive with different tenses, including these:

*The club is held in the school auditorium.*

simple present passive

*The club was held in a classroom.*

simple past passive

*The club has been held in different places.*

present perfect passive

#### Affirmative

Subject + *am / is / are* + past participle

*It is taught*

Subject + *was / were* + past participle

*We were taught*

Subject + *have / has + been* + past participle

*They have been taught*

#### Negative

Subject + *am / is / are + not* + past participle

*We aren't told*

Subject + *was / were + not* + past participle

*They weren't told*

Subject + *have / has + not + been* + past participle

*I haven't been told*



**Decide whether the sentences are written in Active or Passive.**

1. The ship has left the harbour. → \_\_\_\_\_
2. The police didn't find the robber last week. → \_\_\_\_\_
3. The first fast food restaurants were opened in the USA in 1916. → \_\_\_\_\_
4. The train arrived late. → \_\_\_\_\_
5. The search has stopped because of the storm. → \_\_\_\_\_

**Change the following active sentences into passive voice.**

1. I did not beat her.
  - a. She is not beaten by me.
  - b. She has not beaten by me.
  - c. She was not beaten by me.
2. Mother made a cake yesterday.
  - a. A cake made by mother yesterday.
  - b. A cake is made by mother yesterday.
  - c. A cake was made by mother yesterday.
3. The boy teased the girl.
  - a. The girl was teased by the boy.
  - b. The girl had teased by the boy.
4. Did she do her duty?
  - a. Was she done her duty?
  - b. Was her duty done by her?
  - c. Had her duty done by her?
5. She has written a novel.
  - a. A novel has written by her.
  - b. A novel has been written by her.
  - c. A novel had written by her.

**Make correct passive phrases. Mind the tenses in brackets.**

1. computer games / to buy (**Simple Present**)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. volleyball / to play (**Simple Past**)

\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. English / to speak (Present Perfect)

## Unit 11

### Passive Statements and Questions (Simple Present, Simple Past, Present Perfect)

In English, you can often ask questions in two ways, using the active and the passive.

*Can you find rice there?* (active)

*Is rice found there?* (passive)

You also use the passive when you don't know or it isn't important who or what did the action.

*Are many crops grown in the Himalayas?* (e.g., by the local people).

Use *by* to say who or what did the action.

*Were any flags put there by Hillary and Tensing?*



Make simple present passive questions with *is / are* + subject + past participle.

*Is rice found there?*

*Are many crops grown in the Himalayas?*

Make simple past passive questions with *was / were* + subject + past participle.

*Was the summit of Mount Everest first reached in 1953?*

*Were any flags put there by Hillary and Tensing?*

Make present perfect passive questions with *has / have* + subject + *been* + past participle.

*Has Mount Everest ever been climbed by anybody over 75?*

*Have many flags been put on the summit of Everest?*

### Short Answers

simple present: Yes, + subject + *is / are*.

No, + subject + *isn't / aren't*.

simple past: Yes, + subject + *was / were*.

No, + subject + *wasn't / weren't*.

present perfect: Yes, + subject + *have / has*.

No, + subject + *haven't / hasn't*.

Use short answers to yes / no questions to avoid repetition.

### Form Questions in Passive

1. the thieves/ caught /were?

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2. always /written/ are/ the tests/ in the language lab?

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3. eagles /found /in Alaska /are?

---

4. the accident /by the police /seen /was/ yesterday?

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5. returned/ have/ the books /to the school/ been?

Convert the sentences from the active voice to the passive.

1. Did they catch the thief? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do they make cars in Korea? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have the police found the body? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What caused the accident? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Has anyone cleaned the oven yet? \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 12

### Passive (Past Perfect)

Use the past perfect passive when something had been done by someone before some time in the past.

Affirmative: Subject + *had* + *been* + past participle

Negative: Subject + *hadn't* + *been* + past participle

Questions: *Had* + subject + *been* + past participle?



**Remember!** The past participle is often the same as the simple past form of the verb.

However, some of the most common English verbs have irregular past participles e.g. eat – eaten, have – had, swim – swum. There is a list on page 112.

Use the passive if you want to emphasize the action or if you do not know who did the action.

*The branches of the tree had been broken.*

*I also saw that a window had been opened.*

*Had anything else been taken?*

You can change active sentences into passive sentences.

*The burglar probably used it to cover the painting.*

= *It had probably been used by the burglar to cover the painting.*

Use *by* to show who did the action.

*It had probably been used **by** the burglar to cover the painting.*

Use *with* to show what the action was done with.

*I think the hole had been made **with** an axe.*

### Short Answers

Use short answers to *yes* / *no* questions to avoid repetition.

Yes, + subject + *had*.                      No, + subject + *hadn't*.

*Had anything else been taken?*    Yes, it had. / No, it hadn't.

**Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

0. I had worn blue shoes. - Blue shoes had been worn by me.

1. Joe had cleaned the tables. - \_\_\_\_\_

2. We had lost the key. - \_\_\_\_\_

3. They had started a fight. - \_\_\_\_\_

4. I had been reading an article. - \_\_\_\_\_

5. I had not closed the window. - \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the PAST PERFECT TENSE of the verbs in bracket for the following passive sentences.**

1. 1. They were angry and were looking for him as they felt they \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) to.

2. A big hole \_\_\_\_\_ (dig) in the park and nobody could tell what it's for.

3. The villagers were glad to hear that the missing child \_\_\_\_\_ (find).

4. The police promised to catch the escaped prisoners within three days, but after three months, none \_\_\_\_\_ (catch).

5. The angry applicants wanted to know why they \_\_\_\_\_ (give) the wrong forms.

**Circle the correct forms in each sentence.**

1. Paul cried. He **had been hit** | **had hit** by his friend.

2. They escaped. They **had been warn** | **had been warned** by somebody.

3. We didn't want the car that we **had been showed** | **had been shown**.

4. Jill didn't see the man. He **had hided** | **had been hidden behind** the wall.

5. They asked us to pay but it **had been payed** | **had been paid** in advance,



## Unit 13

### Passive (Future)

#### Remember!

Use the passive when you don't know or it isn't important to say who does the action. (See Units 10, 11, 12.)

You can also use the passive in the future.

*We will film the penguins in March.* (active)

*The penguins will be filmed in March.* (passive)

In the first sentence, the focus is on us (*We will film*). In the second sentence, the focus is on the penguins.

Use the future passive to say when something will be done (e.g. *the penguins will be filmed*), at or before a time in the future (e.g. *in March*).

Use the future passive when you don't say who will do the action.

*The egg will be kept safe and warm.*

We don't know or it isn't important who will look after the egg.

If you want to say who will do the action, use *by*.

*The egg won't be looked after **by** the female penguin.*

*It will be looked after **by** the male.*

Affirmative: Subject + *will be* + past participle

Negative: Subject + *won't be* + past participle

Questions: *Will* + subject + *be* + past participle?

*The baby polar bears will be born in November.*

*The bears won't be filmed until April.*

*Will they be fed by their mother?*



**Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the future simple passive.**

### *Life at the end of the century*

1. Everything about you \_\_\_\_\_ . (**monitor**)
2. Your pulse \_\_\_\_\_ by mirror in your bathroom. (**take**)
3. Your weight \_\_\_\_\_ by bathroom scales built into the floor. (**check**)
4. Your kitchen robot \_\_\_\_\_ to make your tea when you get up. (**set up**)
5. Your daily menu \_\_\_\_\_ to match your activities. (**optimise**)
6. Your food \_\_\_\_\_ online by your fridge. (**order**)

7. Your pizza \_\_\_\_\_ by a 3D printer. **(make)**
8. Solar panels \_\_\_\_\_ into building materials to power your house.  
**(build)**
9. Your feelings \_\_\_\_\_ by sensors in your mobile phone.  
**(analyse)**
10. And everything \_\_\_\_\_ to your own needs. **(tailor)**

**Use the passive voice to rewrite these sentences.**

1. We will deliver your parcel as soon as possible.

Your parcel \_\_\_\_\_

2. They won't polish the wooden floor.

The wooden floor \_\_\_\_\_

3. We'll cut the grass by a hand mower.

The grass \_\_\_\_\_

4. So many presents will surprise her.

She \_\_\_\_\_

5. I hope the wind will not blow away our tent.

I hope \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the correct form.**

1. Manchester City **will be beaten** | **will beat** in this match.
2. Be careful or you **will be bitten** | **will be bitten** by the dog.
3. You **will ask** | **will be asked** by someone if necessary.
4. The programme **will broadcast** | **will be broadcasted** at 10.30.
5. A new university **will be founded** | **will be found** in this town.



## Unit 14

### Passive Review

#### Simple Present Passive

Affirmative: Subject + *am / is / are* + past participle

Negative: Subject + *am not / is not / are not* + past participle

Questions: *Am / Is / Are* + subject + past participle?



#### Simple Past Passive

Affirmative: Subject + *was / were* + past participle

Negative: Subject + *was not / were not* + past participle

Questions: *Was / Were* + subject + past participle?

#### Present Perfect Passive

Use the present perfect passive when something has been done by someone before some time in the present.

Affirmative: Subject + *have / has* + *been* + past participle

Negative: Subject + *have not / has not* + *been* + past participle

Questions: *Have / Has* + subject + *been* + past participle?

#### Past Perfect Passive

Use the past perfect passive when something had been done by someone before some time in the past.

Affirmative: Subject + *had* + *been* + past participle

Negative: Subject + *had not* + *been* + past participle

Questions: *Had* + subject + *been* + past participle?

#### Future Passive

Use the future passive when something will be done by someone before some time in the future.

Affirmative: Subject + *will be* + past participle

Negative: Subject + *won't be* + past participle

Questions: *Will* + subject + *be* + past participle?

#### Remember!

Use *by* to show who did the action. *They are killed **by** people.*

In questions put *by* at the end of the sentence or question. *Who are they hunted **by**?*

### Passive voice – fill in present simple, past simple

1. Most of the things we buy \_\_\_\_\_ in China these days. (make)
2. I study Art – it \_\_\_\_\_ in my school. (teach)
3. Cheques \_\_\_\_\_ much these days - most people pay by credit card. (not use)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ stamps \_\_\_\_\_ in supermarkets? (stamps/sell)
5. English \_\_\_\_\_ here. (speak)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ wine \_\_\_\_\_ in England? (produce)
7. Mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ all the time. Nobody's perfect. (make)
8. Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ from 7.30 to 10.00. (serve)
9. A lot of patience \_\_\_\_\_ in this job. (need)
10. These programmes \_\_\_\_\_ by people all over the world. (watch)

**Make sentences in the passive in the given tense!**

1. BMW's – make – in Germany (PAST PERFECT)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. English – speak – in this shop (PRESENT SIMPLE)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The trees – cut down – last winter (PAST SIMPLE)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The picture – paint – tomorrow (FUTURE SIMPLE)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The cupboard – repair – recently (PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The car – find – in the garage (PAST SIMPLE)

\_\_\_\_\_

## *Answer Keys*

### *Unit 9*

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

1. who
2. whose
3. which
4. where
5. which

**Join the following sentences. Use relative pronoun.**

1. Valencia, which is due east of Madrid, is a great place.
2. Jimbo, who got divorced last year, is living in Thailand now.
3. Samantha, whose mother is mayoress of this town, is coming to the party.
4. The Flaca pub, where I met my girlfriend, rocks.
5. My greasy neighbour, who is a bus driver, stinks of after-shave.

### *Unit 10*

**Decide whether the sentences are written in Active or Passive.**

1. Active
2. Active
3. Passive
4. Active
5. Active

**Change the following active sentences into passive voice.**

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. b

**Make correct passive phrases. Mind the tenses in brackets.**

1. Computer games are bought.
2. Volleyball was played.
3. English has been spoken.

### *Unit 11*

**Form Questions in Passive**

1. Were the thieves caught?
2. Are the tests always written in the language lab?
3. Are eagles found in Alaska?
4. Was the accident seen by the police yesterday?
5. Have the books been returned to the school?

**Convert the sentences from the active voice to the passive.**

1. Was the thief caught?
2. Are cars made in Korea?
3. Has the body been found by the police?
4. What was the accident caused by?
5. Has the oven been cleaned yet?

### ***Unit 12***

**Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.**

1. The tables had been cleaned by Joe.
2. The key had been lost by us.
3. A fight had been started by them.
4. An article had been read by me.
5. The window had not been closed by me.

**Use the PAST PERFECT TENSE of the verbs in bracket for the following passive sentences.**

1. had been lied
2. had been dug
3. had been found
4. had been caught
5. had been given

**Circle the correct forms in each sentence.**

1. had been hit
2. had been warned
3. had been shown
4. had been hidden
5. had been paid

### ***Unit 13***

**Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the future simple passive.**

1. Everything about you **will be monitored**.
2. Your pulse **will be taken** by mirror in your bathroom.
3. Your weight **will be checked** by bathroom scales built into the floor.
4. Your kitchen robot **will be set up** to make your tea when you get up.
5. Your daily menu **will be optimised** to match your activities.
6. Your food **will be ordered** online by your fridge.
7. Your pizza **will be made** by a 3D printer.
8. Solar panels **will be built** into building materials to power your house.
9. Your feelings **will be analysed** by sensors in your mobile phone.
10. And everything **will be tailored** to your own needs.

**Use the passive voice to rewrite these sentences.**

1. Your parcel will be delivered as soon as possible.
2. The wooden floor won't be polished.
3. The grass will be cut by a hand mower.
4. She'll be surprised by so many presents.
5. I hope our tent will not be blown away.

**Choose the correct form.**

1. will be beaten
2. will be bitten
3. will asked
4. will be broadcast
5. will be founded

### ***Unit 14***

**Passive voice – fill in present simple, past simple**

1. are made
2. is taught
3. aren't used
4. Are \_ sold
5. is spoken
6. Is \_ produced
7. are made
8. is served
9. is needed
10. are watched

**Make sentences in the passive in the given tense!**

1. BMW's had been made in Germany.
2. English is spoken in this shop.
3. The trees were cut down last winter.
4. The picture will be painted tomorrow.
5. The cupboard has been repaired recently.
6. The car was found in the garage.