

Lesson 26

Sentence transformations 121 -125

Exam practice

Listening part 1

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Speaking part 4

Language Practice

The Passive



Do you remember these sentences from the last class?

116 Simon replaced the chairman at the meeting.

PLACE Simon the chairman at the meeting.

117 I have driven a car only once before.

TIME This I have ever driven a car.

118 She'll probably be nominated for an award.

LIKELY She for an award.

119 I didn't sleep much because of the noise outside.

HARD The noise outside to sleep.

120 People say that China is a beautiful country.

SAID China a beautiful country.

Today's sentence transformations

121 I promise that I won't disturb you any more.

WORD I that I won't disturb you any more.

122 The director has postponed the performance for a month.

OFF The performance has by the director for a month.

123 People admire him for his integrity and courage.

LOOK People him for his integrity and courage.

124 You only get into trouble because of your stupid behaviour.

STUPIDLY If you, you wouldn't get into trouble.

125 I find Tom's behaviour really annoying.

GETS Tom's behaviour really nerves.

Answers

121 I promise that I won't disturb you any more.

WORD I **give you my word**..... that I won't disturb you any more.

122 The director has postponed the performance for a month.

OFF The performance has **been put off**..... by the director for a month.

123 People admire him for his integrity and courage.

LOOK People **look up to**..... him for his integrity and courage.

124 You only get into trouble because of your stupid behaviour.

STUPIDLY If you **didn't behave so stupidly**....., you wouldn't get into trouble.

125 I find Tom's behaviour really annoying.

GETS Tom's behaviour really **gets on my**..... nerves.

Exam practice

Listening part 1





What type of exercise is listening part 1?

- a) A long interview with multiple options.
- b) A gap fill text activity.
- c) 8 different mini dialogues/monologues with multiple choice.

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a) A long interview with multiple options.

b) A gap fill text activity.

c) 8 different mini dialogues/monologues with multiple choice.

Some listening tactics that are typically used by Cambridge



1) Distractors: All options are mentioned

A...B...C...D...?aaaaargh! I'm not sure!



In a Multiple Choice Listening you need a bit of [redacted]. In this kind of listening exercise there are always words and [redacted] which are designed to distract students from the correct answer. If you don't know about these distractors, you are likely to be [redacted] by them and choose the wrong answer.

The most important thing in this kind of listening exercise is to read the questions [redacted]. You are always given some time to read through questions and answers, use that time. Listen very carefully to the details and make sure the answer you [redacted] really [redacted] what the question has asked you. It's important to concentrate on understanding in detail .

expressions

attention

carefully

matches

misled

choose



ANSWERS

In a Multiple Choice Listening you need a bit of attention. In this kind of listening exercise there are always words and expressions which are designed to distract students from the correct answer. If you don't know about these distractors, you are likely to be misled by them and choose the wrong answer.

The most important thing in this kind of listening exercise is to read the questions carefully. You are always given some time to read through questions and answers, use that time. Listen very carefully to the details and make sure the answer you choose really matches what the question has asked you. It's important to concentrate on understanding in detail .

Let's look at an example

How long has Liz been snowboarding?

- a. One year
- b. five years
- c. every year since she was a child.

The underlined words in the transcript all appear in the possible answers a, b or c, but only one answer is correct. The other words are distractors.

Read the transcript, choose the right answer and say why the other are not correct

I first did it when I was on holiday with my parents- When I was younger I used to go skiing every year with them and then one year I tried snowboarding and I haven't skied since then. That was 5 years ago.

How long has Liz been snowboarding?

- a. One year
- b. five years
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Linkers of contrast



Linkers of contrast

In the recording all three possible answers are mentioned, but the wrong ones are usually contradicted in some way.

For example, by using linking expressions of contrast

"and though other climbers get nervous..."

or by simply adding another piece of information that makes the option incorrect

"...which doesn't mean I don't think I can still improve!"

However... Although... On the other hand...

Having said that... In spite of/Despite...

Who persuaded the man to take up table tennis?

- a. A TV programme
- b. someone he knows
- c. A health professional

I have recently taken up Table Tennis. I love it and I play every weekend when I get the chance.

I was going to start playing it when my doctor told me that it was a good sport to lose weight **but** in the end it was my best buddy Frank who persuaded me to get a bat and take it to the local sports club. Since then not only do I play every weekend but I also watch it on tv. It's great!

- 1 You hear part of a news item about a school project.
What have the students at the school invented?
A an unusual means of transport
B a method of making ice cream
C a way of producing energy
- 2 You hear a teacher talking to her students about a writing competition.
What is she doing?
A encouraging them to go in for it
B suggesting how they could do well in it
C correcting information they've received about it
- 3 You hear part of a radio item about a bird.
The presenter is explaining why
A the bird has the appearance it has.
B the bird has arrived at a wildlife centre.
C the bird was given the name Manukura.
- 4 You hear two friends talking about a TV talent show.
What do they agree about?
A The girl band made a surprising choice of song.
B The singer who ended the show had a very strong voice.
C The performers were generally better than in previous weeks.
- 5 You hear a girl talking about a sports event she took part in.
What is the girl doing?
A giving her opinion about people at the event
B explaining why she did so well in the event
C describing what happened at the event
- 6 You hear a teacher telling her class about something called World Oceans Day.
What is the teacher going to do next?
A give more information about the importance of oceans
B listen to suggestions about how to celebrate the day
C say how the class could help the environment
- 7 You hear an announcement about a festival.
What is the speaker's main purpose?
A to describe the event
B to publicise a competition
C to explain how to get tickets
- 8 You hear a boy leaving a voicemail message for his friend.
Why is he calling his friend?
A to offer to do something
B to complain about something
C to give advice about something

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What part of the Reading and use of English is this exercise similar to?

Change the sentences

Mum is going to prepare the food.
IS

They make shoes in that factory.
MADE

What do all three answers have in common?

We will have to examine you again.
BE

Answers

Change the sentences

Mum is going to prepare the food.
IS

The food is going to be prepared by mum

They make shoes in that factory.
MADE

Shoes are made in that factory

We will have to examine you again.
BE

You will have to be examined again

The passive voice



Match the rules to the example sentences.
Sometimes more than one answer is possible

WHY the passive is used

WHY WE USE THE PASSIVE	EXAMPLE
We don't know who did the action or it's not important	"A hard day's night" was written by the Beatles.
The action is more important than the person or object that does it	Sherry is produced, bottled and transported all over the world.
More formal texts to sound more sophisticated	My car has been stolen
If we need to identify the person or object that did the action we use " by "	The house was built in 1594

WHY WE USE THE PASSIVE	EXAMPLE
<p>We don't know who did the action or it's not important</p>	<p>"A hard day's night" was written by the Beatles.</p> <p>The use of "by"</p>
<p>The action is more important than the person or object that does it</p> <p>More formal texts to sound more sophisticated</p>	<p>Sherry is produced, bottled and transported all over the world.</p> <p>Sounds better and more professional</p> <p>My car has been stolen</p> <p>We simply don't know who did it</p>
<p>If we need to identify the person or object that did the action we use "by"</p>	<p>The house was built in 1594</p> <p>Building the house and when is more important than the "who".</p>

Look at the following sentences -underline an example of the passive in each one

- 1 *If we don't stick to the laws, there's a very real danger that the evidence we obtain will not be accepted in court.*
- 2 *Most of what we do could be done by the clients.*
- 3 *She drops her voice to a whisper so as not to be overheard by her staff.*
- 4 *Her mobile phone rings and she is called away on business.*

Complete the following rules about the passive:

To form the passive, we use an appropriate form of the verb _____ and the _____ participle.

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Complete the following rules about the passive:

To form the passive, we use an appropriate form of the verb to be and the past participle.

Which shows the time?

which shows the meaning?

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In sentences with passives, the agents are the people or things who do the action. They appear after the preposition *by*. Look back at the sentences in Exercise 1:

- 1 Who are the agents in sentences 2 and 3?
- 2 Why are there no agents in sentences 1 or 4?

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1 Rewrite the news article using the passive form of the verbs in bold.

Police **have detained** an animal rights activist for releasing over two thousand pheasants from a game farm in Suffolk. They **arrested** the man at his home in Ipswich after they **had identified** him on CCTV cutting through wire fencing to allow the birds to escape. Local game farms **raise** as many as 50,000 pheasants a year for the shooting industry. The police **are questioning** the suspect about a number of similar incidents in the region. If they **find** him guilty at trial, they **will probably make** him pay a fine, and they **could give** him a short prison sentence.

An animal rights activist **(1)** _____ for releasing over two thousand pheasants from a farm in Suffolk. The man **(2)** _____ at his home in Ipswich after he **(3)** _____ on CCTV cutting through wire fencing to allow the birds to escape. As many as 50,000 pheasants a year **(4)** _____ by local game farms for the shooting industry. The suspect **(5)** _____ about a number of similar incidents in the region. If he **(6)** _____ guilty at trial, he **(7)** _____ to pay a fine, and he **(8)** _____ a short prison sentence.

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An animal rights activist (1) _____ for releasing over two thousand pheasants from a farm in Suffolk. The man (2) _____ at his home in Ipswich after he (3) _____ on CCTV cutting through wire fencing to allow the birds to escape. As many as 50,000 pheasants a year (4) _____ by local game farms for the shooting industry. The suspect (5) _____ about a number of similar incidents in the region. If he (6) _____ guilty at trial, he (7) _____ to pay a fine, and he (8) _____ a short prison sentence.

are raised

has been detained

will be made

could be given

is being questioned

was arrested

had been identified

is found

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An animal rights activist (1) _____ for releasing over two thousand pheasants from a farm in Suffolk. The man (2) _____ was arrested _____ at his home in Ipswich after he (3) **had been identified** on CCTV cutting through wire fencing to allow the birds to escape. As many as 50,000 pheasants a year (4) **are raised** by local game farms for the shooting industry. The suspect (5) **is being questioned** about a number of similar incidents in the region. If he (6) **is found** guilty at trial, he (7) **will be made** to pay a fine, and he (8) **could be given** a short prison sentence.

Read the texts carefully and complete them with the correct passive structure

A

Antisocial behaviour is defined (*define*) as conduct that causes or is likely to cause alarm or distress to other people. Different types of antisocial behaviour **may** _____ (*categorise*) as follows:

- nuisance behaviour that affects a community, e.g. noisy neighbours
- acts that target individuals or groups, e.g. threatening behaviour
- environmental antisocial behaviour, e.g. vandalism and graffiti.

B

Closed Circuit Television Cameras _____ (*install*) on buses in four major cities **next month**. A spokesman for the government, which _____ (*criticise*) **in recent weeks** for being ‘too soft on crime’, said the CCTV cameras would improve passenger safety and help reduce antisocial behaviour such as vandalism.

C

Last month, police patrols _____ (*increase*) in the town’s parks and open spaces. Their aim **is** not necessarily to arrest young people who _____ (*find*) drinking in public places. In most cases **so far**, parents _____ (*contact*) and asked to come and take their child home. ‘Parents **need** _____ (*make*) aware of their responsibilities,’ said a police spokesperson. ‘We emphasise to them the importance of knowing where their children go and what they do there.’

Answers

A

Antisocial behaviour is defined (*define*) as conduct that causes or is likely to cause alarm or distress to other people. Different types of antisocial behaviour may be categorised (*categorise*) as follows:

- nuisance behaviour that affects a community, e.g. noisy neighbours
- acts that target individuals or groups, e.g. threatening behaviour
- environmental antisocial behaviour, e.g. vandalism and graffiti.

B

Closed Circuit Television Cameras is being installed/ will be installed (*install*) in four major cities next month. A spokesman for the government, which has been criticised (*criticise*) in recent weeks for being ‘too soft on crime’, said the CCTV cameras would improve passenger safety and help reduce antisocial behaviour such as vandalism.

C

Last month, police patrols were increased (*increase*) in the town’s parks and open spaces. Their aim is not necessarily to arrest young people who have been found (*find*) drinking in public places. In most cases so far, parents have been contacted and asked to come and take their child home. ‘Parents need to be made (*make*) aware of their responsibilities,’ said a police spokesperson. ‘We emphasise to them the importance of knowing where their children go and what they do there.’

connection to the exam



1. The examiner tells candidates the regulations at the beginning of the exam.

TOLD

At the beginning of the exam candidates the regulations.

2. Did we send that letter to Mr Thomas?

WAS

Do you know if to Mr Thomas?

3. We haven't arranged a date for the wedding yet.

BEEN

A date for the wedding yet.

4. They will have given him the news by now.

TOLD

He the news by now.

5. Experts estimate that most people now have access to the Internet.

IS

..... most people now have access to the Internet.

6. The garage on the corner usually repairs my car.

HAVE

I by the garage on the corner.

1. The examiner tells candidates ~~the regulations at the beginning of the exam.~~

TOLD

At the beginning of the exam candidates **are told (about)** the regulations.

2. Did we send that letter ~~to Mr Thomas?~~

WAS

Do you know if **that letter was sent** to Mr Thomas?

3. We haven't arranged ~~a date for the wedding yet.~~

BEEN

A date for the wedding **hasn't been arranged** yet.

4. They will have given ~~him the news by now~~

TOLD

He **will have been told** the news by now.

5. Experts estimate that ~~most people now have access to the Internet.~~

IS

..... **It is estimated that** most people now have access to the Internet.

6. ~~The garage on the corner~~ usually repairs my car.

HAVE

I **have my car repaired** by the garage on the corner.

speaking part 4



Part 4 4 minutes (6 minutes for groups of three)

Interlocutor:

Use the following questions, in order, as appropriate:

- What's the best thing [redacted] living [redacted] (*candidate's area*)? (Why?)
- How important is [redacted] to live near your friends? (Why?)
- If you could live anywhere [redacted] (*candidate's country*), which town would you choose to live [redacted]? (Why?)
- Do you think it might [redacted] exciting to live in lots [redacted] different places? (Why? / Why not?)
- Some people live in the same place all [redacted] lives. What [redacted] you think about this?
- [redacted] people go to live and work in [redacted] countries. Do you think this is a good thing [redacted] do? (Why? / Why not?)

Can you
guess
the hidden
words?

Select any of the following prompts, as appropriate:

- What do you think?
- Do you agree?
- And you?

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

Part 4 4 minutes (6 minutes for groups of three)

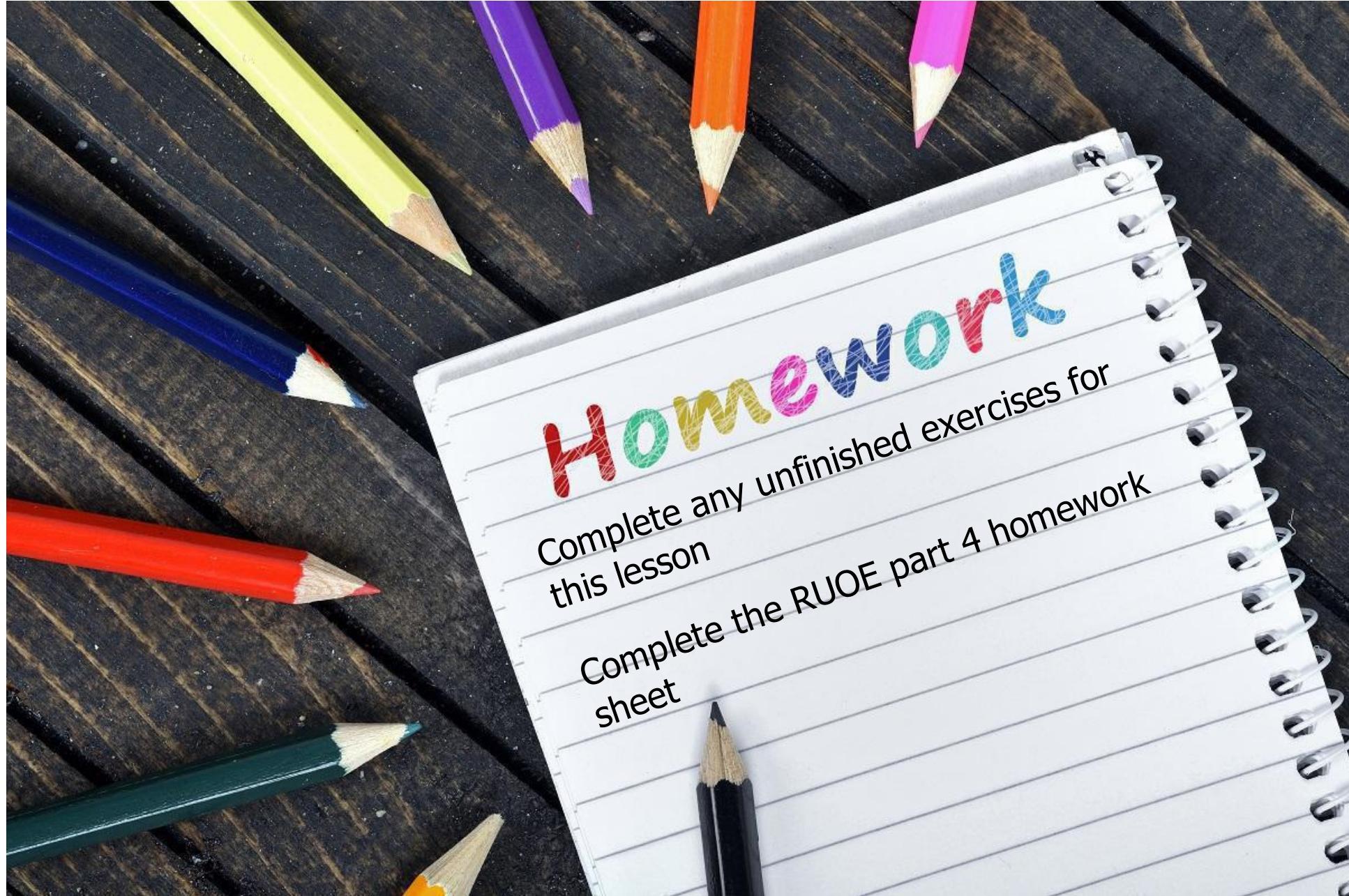
Interlocutor: *Use the following questions, in order, as appropriate:*

- What's the best thing about living in (*candidate's area*)? (Why?)
- How important is it to live near your friends? (Why?)
- If you could live anywhere in (*candidate's country*), which town would you choose to live in? (Why?)
- Do you think it might be exciting to live in lots of different places? (Why? / Why not?)
- Some people live in the same place all their lives. What do you think about this?
- Some people go to live and work in other countries. Do you think this is a good thing to do? (Why? / Why not?)

Select any of the following prompts, as appropriate:

- What do you think?
- Do you agree?
- And you?

Thank you. That is the end of the test.



Homework

Complete any unfinished exercises for
this lesson

Complete the RUOE part 4 homework
sheet