

GRAMMAR

Passive

We use the passive voice:

- to talk about an action when the agent (the person or thing that does the action) is unknown or unimportant.

*The captain **was shown** the red card in the second minute of the game.*

- to emphasize what happened rather than who did it.

*The first World Cup **was held** in Uruguay in 1930.*

If we want to name the agent, we use *by*. We name the agent when it is important or unusual, or because we want to make this information more noticeable.

*The gold medal **was won** by Michael Johnson.*

	active	passive
present simple	<i>They play tennis indoors.</i>	<i>Tennis is played indoors.</i>
present continuous	<i>They are holding the next games in Russia.</i>	<i>The next games are being held in Russia.</i>
past simple	<i>They changed the rules.</i>	<i>The rules were changed.</i>
past continuous	<i>Officials were showing them around the city.</i>	<i>They were being shown around the city.</i>
present perfect	<i>They've done it.</i>	<i>It's been done.</i>
future 1 (future plans)	<i>They're going to cancel the games.</i>	<i>The games are going to be cancelled.</i>
future 2 (will)	<i>We'll finish it soon.</i>	<i>It'll be finished soon.</i>
modal verbs	<i>You must write it down.</i>	<i>It must be written down.</i>
infinitive	<i>I want you to help me.</i>	<i>I want to be helped.</i>

Verbs with two objects

Some verbs can have two objects: an indirect object and a direct object.

	indirect object	direct object
She sent	her father	a letter.

	indirect object	direct object
She made	me	a special cake.

With these verbs, we can also put the direct object immediately after the verb. When we do this, we need to use *to* or *for* before the indirect object.

*She sent a letter **to** her father.*

*She made a special cake **for** me.*

Other verbs that can have two objects (and are used with *to*) include: *bring, give, offer, pay, promise, read, send, show, teach, tell, write*.

Other verbs that can have two objects (and are used with *for*) include: *buy, find, get, keep, make, write*.

When we use these verbs in the passive voice, both the direct and indirect objects can become the subject of the sentence.

active: *They gave him a lot of support.*

passive 1: ***He** was given a lot of support.*

passive 2: ***A lot of support** was given to him.*

Causative

We use the causative to talk about an action that you ask someone else to do for you.

*She **has her hair** cut every Friday.*

(= She pays someone to cut her hair.)

*We **had champagne** brought to our room.*

(= We asked room service to bring champagne to our room.)

We do not usually need to say who does the action, because this is usually understood from the context. We use *by* if we want to say who does the action.

*He has his suits made **by** the most expensive tailor in town.*

subject	verb	object	past participle
He/She/	has/have	the car/	repaired/
They, etc.	is/are having	the TV/	mended/
	had	it	fixed
	is/are going to have		

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Questions tags (checking)

We can use tags after a sentence to check information that we think is true.

Wimbledon is in London, isn't it?
You went there last year, didn't you?

We use a negative tag after a positive main verb, and we use a positive tag after a negative main verb.

You've already given some money, haven't you?
You didn't call me this morning, did you?

We use an auxiliary verb in the tag. The auxiliary verb corresponds to the main verb in the opening part of the sentence. We use *do/don't/does/doesn't* if the main verb is in the present simple. We use *did/didn't* if the main verb is in the past simple.

I can pay by credit card, can't I?
She isn't waiting for us, is she?
He works with you, doesn't he?
They didn't know, did they?

The voice (intonation) falls on the tag to show that we are checking information.

WORD LIST

Sport

athletics <i>n U *</i>	/æθ'letiks/
baseball <i>n U *</i>	/beɪsbɔ:l/
beat <i>v ***</i>	/bi:t/
boxing <i>n U</i>	/bɒksɪŋ/
catch <i>v ***</i>	/kætʃ/
champion <i>n C ***</i>	/tʃæmpɪən/
championship <i>n C ***</i>	/tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/
coach <i>n C/v **</i>	/kəʊtʃ/
dive <i>v **</i>	/daɪv/
field <i>n C ***</i>	/fi:ld/
finalist <i>n C</i>	/faɪnəlɪst/
football <i>n U ***</i>	/fʊtbɔ:l/
gym <i>n C *</i>	/dʒɪm/
gymnast <i>n C</i>	/dʒɪmnæst/
gymnastics <i>n U</i>	/dʒɪm'næstɪks/

hang-gliding <i>n U</i>	/hæŋ'glɑɪdɪŋ/
hit <i>v ***</i>	/hɪt/
jump <i>v ***</i>	/dʒʌmp/
kick <i>v ***</i>	/kɪk/
marathon <i>n C *</i>	/mæ'rəθən/
medal <i>n C **</i>	/medl/
paraglider <i>n C</i>	/pærə'glɑɪdər/
paragliding <i>n U</i>	/pærə'glɑɪdɪŋ/
pass <i>v ***</i>	/pɑ:s/
penalty <i>n C ***</i>	/penəlti/
polo <i>n U</i>	/pəʊləʊ/
player <i>n C ***</i>	/pleɪər/
race <i>n C/v ***</i>	/reɪs/
racket <i>n C *</i>	/ræktɪt/
rugby <i>n U *</i>	/rʌgbɪ/
run <i>v ***</i>	/rʌn/
semi-final <i>n C *</i>	/semɪ'faɪnl/
serve <i>v ***</i>	/sɜ:v/
skydiving <i>n U</i>	/skaɪ'daɪvɪŋ/
snowboarding <i>n U</i>	/snəʊ'bɔ:dɪŋ/
throw <i>v ***</i>	/θrəʊ/
water polo <i>n U</i>	/wɔ:tə 'pəʊləʊ/

Nouns and adjectives

agile <i>adj</i>	/ædʒaɪl/
agility <i>n U</i>	/ə'dʒɪləti/
ambitious <i>adj **</i>	/æm'bɪʃəs/
ambition <i>n C **</i>	/æm'bɪʃn/
determined <i>adj **</i>	/dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/
determination <i>n U **</i>	/dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn/
enthusiastic <i>adj **</i>	/ɪnθju:zɪ'æstɪk/
enthusiasm <i>n U **</i>	/ɪnθju:zɪ'æzəm/
intelligent <i>adj **</i>	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/
intelligence <i>n U **</i>	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/
power <i>n U ***</i>	/paʊə/
powerful <i>adj ***</i>	/paʊəfl/
ruthless <i>adj</i>	/ru:θləs/
ruthlessness <i>n U</i>	/ru:θləsnəs/
talent <i>n C **</i>	/tælənt/
talented <i>adj *</i>	/tələntɪd/

Make & do

make	a cup of tea
	a donation
	a mess
	a mistake
do	some work
	the shopping
	the accounts
	someone a favour
	some sport

Other words & phrases

acceptance <i>n U **</i>	/ək'septəns/
achievement <i>n C ***</i>	/ə'tʃi:vment/
anorexia <i>n U</i>	/ænə'reksɪə/
award <i>v/n C ***</i>	/ə'wɔ:d/
bet <i>v/n C **</i>	/bet/
calendar <i>n C **</i>	/kælɪndər/
cancel <i>v</i>	/kænsəl/
casual <i>adj **</i>	/kæʒuəl/
charitable <i>adj *</i>	/tʃærɪtəbl/
check out <i>v</i>	/tʃek 'aʊt/
childhood <i>n C **</i>	/tʃaɪldhʊd/
contribution <i>n C ***</i>	/kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃn/
courier <i>n C</i>	/kʊrɪər/
cycle <i>n C **</i>	/saɪkl/
declare <i>v ***</i>	/drɪkleə/
design <i>v ***</i>	/dɪ'zaɪn/
devote <i>v **</i>	/drɪ'veʊt/
disability <i>n C **</i>	/dɪsə'bɪləti/
donation <i>n C **</i>	/dəʊ'neɪʃn/
downhill <i>adv</i>	/daʊn'hɪl/
dress up <i>v</i>	/dres 'ʌp/
dye <i>v</i>	/daɪ/
estimate <i>v ***</i>	/estɪmeɪt/
fed up <i>adj *</i>	/fed 'ʌp/
fill in <i>v</i>	/fɪl 'ɪn/
foundation <i>n C ***</i>	/faʊn'deɪʃn/
gang <i>n C **</i>	/gæŋ/
glory <i>n U **</i>	/glɔ:ri/
host <i>v **</i>	/həʊst/
in the meantime	/ɪn ðə 'mi:ntaɪm/
increasingly <i>adv ***</i>	/ɪn'kri:sɪŋli/
iron <i>v *</i>	/aɪən/
majesty <i>n U *</i>	/mædʒəsti/
massive <i>adj ***</i>	/mæsɪv/
native <i>adj **</i>	/neɪtv/
official <i>adj ***</i>	/ə'fɪʃl/
outlook <i>n C *</i>	/aʊtlʊk/
participate <i>v **</i>	/pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/
patron <i>n C *</i>	/peɪtrən/
phenomenon <i>n C **</i>	/fə'nɒmɪnən/
psychological <i>adj **</i>	/saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl/
psychologist <i>n C **</i>	/saɪkə'lɒdʒɪst/
relief <i>n U ***</i>	/rɪ'li:f/
royal <i>adj ***</i>	/rɔɪəl/
sacrifice <i>n C *</i>	/sækrɪ'faɪs/
shave <i>v *</i>	/ʃeɪv/
strawberry <i>n C *</i>	/strɔ:bəri/
successive <i>adj **</i>	/sək'sesɪv/
take part <i>v</i>	/teɪk 'pɑ:t/
tiny <i>adj ***</i>	/taɪni/
train <i>v ***</i>	/treɪn/
trainers <i>n pl *</i>	/treɪnəz/
unpaid <i>adj</i>	/ʌn'peɪd/