Sentence transformation

Past simple and past continuous

1 Rewrite the sentences in the past simple.
   1 The printer is broken.
   2 Harry doesn’t know what the assignment is.
   3 Does Jenny attach any photos to her email?
   4 Erin shuts down her computer before she goes to bed.

2 Make questions for the answers.
   1 When ____________________________ ?
      He received her email yesterday.
   2 What ____________________________ ?
      We went to the cinema on Saturday and to my
      aunt’s house on Sunday.
   3 Why ____________________________ ?
      The teacher didn’t set any homework because it was the
      last day of term.
   4 Who ____________________________ ?
      I was the last person to use the computer.

3 Rewrite the sentences. Make the underlined verbs negative.
   1 When I first met you, I was studying for my English exam.
   2 Alex was playing football all day on Saturday. He stopped at 2 p.m.
   3 My mum was cooking all morning. She went to see my aunt at 11 a.m.
   4 During ICT, they were looking for a file on the computer.
   5 When I saw him, Phil was waiting for the English teacher outside his office.

4 Make the sentences positive, negative or questions as shown.
   1 I had an English lesson this morning.
      (negative)
   2 You were playing a computer game when Mum got home.
      (question)
   3 Charlie didn’t create a new password.
      (positive)
   4 Your mother logged on to the computer this morning.
      (question)
   5 Your sister was looking for her headphones.
      (negative)

5 Rewrite the sentences. Start with the words given and use the past simple or past continuous as appropriate.
   1 The teacher is checking his email while he is talking on the phone.
      Yesterday evening.
   2 The cat is sitting on the printer.
      When I opened the door this morning.
   3 We are having a video conference when the webcam stops working.
      Last week.
   4 As she is saving an email attachment, Paige clicks on a link.
      Yesterday lunchtime.
   5 My friend Peter hands in his Science project, while I am looking for photos for my project.
      Last Friday.
   6 Lisa is looking for a document in her computer when she realises there is a virus.
      Yesterday.
   7 As the teacher is speaking, the head teacher enters the classroom.
      On Monday.
Sentence transformation

Simple and perfect tenses

1 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present perfect and the words in brackets.

1 The match finished an hour ago. (already)
   The match
2 She started to work at the school canteen two months ago. (for)
   She
3 Alice is still doing her homework. (yet)
   Alice
4 The English teacher started teaching at our school some years ago. (since 2009)
   The English teacher
5 Olivia wins tennis trophies. This is her fifth one. (already)
   Olivia

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

1 My father hasn't travelled abroad since 2008.
   The last time
2 I started playing the piano four years ago.
   I
3 I haven't played tennis for a week.
   I last
4 The last time he saw a doctor was in 2007.
   He hasn't

3 Make questions for the answers.

1 ? Yes, I've read Don Quixote twice.
2 ? Yes, they've played tennis before.
3 ? Yes, the film has already started.
4 ? No, he hasn't bought his mum's birthday present yet.

4 Answer the questions. Use the time word in brackets.

1 Had you done your homework when you started playing the video game? (already)

2 Has James ever visited your house? (never)

3 Have you handed in your essay yet? (just)

4 Since when have you supported this team? (always)

5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present perfect or the past perfect.

1 The concert started at 8 p.m. We arrived at 8.15.
   When we arrived, the concert
2 Sarah lived in London when she was a little girl. She lives in London now.
   Sarah
3 I arrived home at 8 p.m. and dinner was prepared. Susan cooked it.
   Susan
4 Karen stopped going out with Tom. After that, she went to university.
   By the time she went to university,
5 I started having dancing lessons. One week later I broke my leg.
   I

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Modals

1. Make the sentences negative.
   1. As a teenager, he could come up with new recipes very easily.
   2. Matthew had to study very hard for the previous test.
   3. You should snack between meals.
   4. She was able to go out last week and she can go out tonight.

2. Make questions for the answers.
   1. Yes, I will be able to help you with your homework this afternoon.
   2. Yes, the girls have to play football at this school.
   3. Yes, she has been able to train in the wet weather.
   4. Yes, the government should be worried about obesity in young people.

3. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning. Use the correct form of should, ought to, must, can and have to. Use each modal verb only once.
   1. It's a good idea to cut down on sweet food.
      You ____________________________.
   2. Tim isn't allowed to polish off all the cake before his sister gets home.
      Tim ____________________________.
   3. My doctor advised me not to eat in front of the television.
      My doctor said I ____________________________.
   4. I know how to cook healthy food.
      I ____________________________.
   5. It wasn't necessary to chew every mouthful 30 times!
      You ____________________________.

4. Rewrite the sentences. Use the prompts in brackets.
   1. Peter and Tom must help with the housework when their mother is busy.
      a. (no obligation) ____________________________.
      b. (advice) ____________________________.
   2. Jenny ought to visit her grandparents on Saturday.
      a. (obligation) ____________________________.
      b. (ability) ____________________________.
   3. The children can't eat lots of fast food.
      a. (prohibition) ____________________________.
      b. (advice) ____________________________.
   4. I have to keep my weight down.
      (advice) ____________________________.
      (non-ability) ____________________________.
Relative clauses

1 Rewrite the sentences. Use the correct relative pronoun.

1 The documentary he watched was about the Spanish economy.

2 The news she wanted to watch was on at the same time as the football match.

3 Brad Pitt is the actor my sister likes the most.

4 The year we went to Spain on holiday it rained every day!

2 Join the sentences to make one. Use defining relative clauses and relative pronouns where necessary.

1 Marta is planning a holiday to the island. The reality show was set on the island.

2 For his class, Tim has to watch the documentary. It was produced by his unconventional professor.

3 The sitcom is not on tonight. Jenny likes to watch the sitcom.

4 The soap opera is called *Eastenders*. My mum likes *Eastenders* the most.

5 I was polite to the teacher. I had given up his class.

6 I’m going to have a party in the restaurant. We had our first meal there.

3 Rewrite or join the sentences. Use non-defining relative clauses.

1 Little Red Riding Hood was on her way to see her grandmother and met a wolf.

2 The shy quiz show contestants are usually nervous and make a lot of mistakes.

3 The Oscar is a prestigious cinematic award and is given to the best films of the year.

4 John’s mother loves to watch movies in black and white and owns a large collection of DVDs.

5 She hasn’t seen the new Channel 4 drama yet. The drama is about a criminal family.

6 Andrew’s sister likes to watch reality shows. His sister’s name is Anna.

4 Join the sentences to make one sentence. Use defining or non-defining relative clauses and the words in brackets.

1 Rafael Nadal has played tennis since he was a boy. He is number one today.
   Rafael Nadal, [who] has played tennis since he was a boy.

2 He’s a famous actor. His brother is a football player.
   He’s the famous actor [whose] brother is a football player.

3 *Gossip Girl* is a very popular series. It takes place in Manhattan.
   *Gossip Girl*, [which] is a very popular series.

4 My sister Sofia likes my upstairs neighbour. He doesn’t go to our school.
   My sister Sofia likes my upstairs neighbour, [who] doesn’t go to our school.

5 That village in the north of Spain is beautiful. We spent our holidays there as children.
   That village in the north of Spain, [where] we spent our holidays as children, is beautiful.
5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the correct relative pronoun.

1 Gandhi was an important pacifist. He was born in India.

2 Teachers are usually keen on helping the students. The students show interest.

3 There are new political parties. Their members are usually young.

4 This is the Geography book. I told you about it the other day.

6 Join the sentences to make one. Use defining relative clauses and relative pronouns when necessary.

1 David doesn’t usually visit his parents. They live very far away.

2 I can always trust my best friend. He is always there for me.

3 They are showing a fantastic film later on. It’s about Luther King’s life.

4 The café has good coffee. It is round the corner.

5 I like that song. It reminds me of you.

7 Rewrite the sentences. Use non-defining relative clauses.

1 Don Quixote is one of the most important literary novels and it takes place in Spain.

2 My upstairs neighbour is always shouting. She is 13.

3 The teacher is very good and she is new here.

4 How I met your Mother is an American TV series and it takes place in New York.

5 There are fantastic English summer courses. They can be about almost anything.

8 Join the sentences to make one sentence. Use defining or non-defining relative clauses as appropriate. Add commas where necessary.

1 My schoolmate is a professional footballer. He trains every day.

2 There is a tree falling down. It was hit by lightning.

3 That hotel was fantastic. It was near the sea.

4 The European elections didn’t interest everybody. They were held in May.

5 Martin met Lisa in Budapest. He was travelling around Europe.
The future

1. Rewrite the sentences. Make the underlined verbs negative.

1. We’re going to get married in the spring.

2. It’s annoying that the train leaves at seven o’clock in the morning.

3. Tom is getting the bus to school tomorrow morning. He normally goes by car.

4. Look at the weather! Mum and Dad are going to get very wet.

2. Make questions for the answers.

1. What time? The class finishes at 11 a.m. as usual.

2. What? I’m meeting Daniel next weekend.

3. Are? No, I’m not going to tell my parents that I went shopping.

4. Where? Sarah will live with her parents when she goes to university.

3. Rewrite the sentences. Put the underlined verbs in the correct future form. Use the prompts in brackets.

1. I went to get my hair cut this afternoon. (intention)

2. Hurry up! We ended up missing the wedding! (prediction based on evidence)

3. My aunt’s flight left at 10.05 this morning. (future schedule)

4. Are you getting a cold? I’m making you a hot drink. (spontaneous offer)

5. My grandfather went into town this afternoon to meet his friend. (future arrangement)

6. I think you broke up with your boyfriend when you go to university. (prediction based on opinion)

4. Rewrite the sentences. Use the future continuous.

1. This time tomorrow, I’m going to have dinner with my grandparents.

2. Next summer, I will travel round Europe by myself.

3. This time next year, I’m going to live with my cousin in London.

4. By 2020, my grandson is going to study abroad.

5. Rewrite the sentences. Use the future perfect.

1. My grandparents first knew each other when they were 23. By the time they are 87, _______________.

2. Kate started working at this company two years ago. In two years, _______________.

3. Your uncle is building this house. He will finish next month. In a month, _______________.

4. Joe and his sister haven’t spoken to each other since 2012. By 2020, _______________. 
1 Rewrite the statements as reported speech. Don't forget to change the time words.

1 The athlete said, 'I will do my best in the race today.'

2 'Joe isn't going to the basketball match tonight,' Mike told me.

3 My brother told me, 'I went rock climbing with my friends yesterday.'

4 'Sam can play cricket,' David told his mum.

2 Rewrite the questions as reported speech.

1 'Will you marry me?' he asked his girlfriend.
   He asked his girlfriend.

2 'Have you finished your homework?' Paul's mum asked him.
   Paul's mum asked him.

3 'Are you playing football later?' he asked me.
   He asked me.

4 'Did he do yoga last year?' William asked.
   William asked.

5 'What are you doing here?' he asked me.
   He asked.

6 'What's wrong with you?' she asked Paul.
   She asked.

7 'What has happened to your girlfriend?' Carol asked her brother.
   Carol asked.

8 'Why don’t you want to come with us to the cinema?' our parents asked us.
   Our parents asked.

4 Report the commands and requests. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1 'Don't go swimming in the lake.' (He / tell / me)

2 'Please don't make any plans.' (My mum / ask / me)

3 'Could you please make your way to the tennis court.' (The coach / ask / us)

4 'Please sign up to do the sandboarding course.' (My friend / ask / me)

5 Rewrite the sentences as reported speech. Use deny, recommend, apologise, remind, order, warn and suggest. The verbs can be used more than once and some sentences can have more than one answer.

1 'You should eat breakfast every day,' said my mum.

2 Hannah said, 'I'm sorry that I didn't remember the book.'

3 The lifeguard said to us, 'Don't swim right after a meal.'

4 The football official said, 'I didn't cheat!'

5 'Don't make a lot of noise!' my dad told me again.

6 'Get out of the swimming pool!' the teacher told Joe.
6 Rewrite the statements as reported speech.
1 ‘Where are you going to sleep tonight?’ Tony asked.
2 ‘You shouldn’t buy so many things’, he told her.
3 ‘Although Paul hadn’t slept at all, he went to see his girlfriend’, Laurie said.
4 ‘This film will never win an Oscar’, Matt said.

7 Rewrite the questions as reported speech.
1 ‘Where are you coming home from?’ he asked me.
2 ‘Why isn’t he talking to me?’ Sarah wanted to know.
3 ‘What has happened to him?’ she asked.
4 ‘Can I ask you a personal question?’ Mike wanted to know.
5 ‘Will you please stop making that silly noise?’ my mother asked.

8 Report the commands and requests.
1 ‘You have to be at the cinema before 7’, he said.
   He told us
2 ‘Stop shouting at each other!’ their mum told them.
   Their mother told them
3 ‘Phone me when you arrive, please’, he asked her.
   He asked her
4 ‘You can’t tell anyone what I just told you’, Lisa told her.
   Lisa told her
5 ‘Leave all your mobiles on that table’, the teacher said.
   The teacher asked us

9 Rewrite the sentences as reported speech. Use one of the following verbs: admit, claim, offer, promise, threaten, warn or explain.
1 ‘I won’t do it again’, said Peter.
2 ‘Mary took your mobile away’, Susan said.
3 ‘I’ll speak to your parents if you don’t change your attitude’, the teacher said.
4 ‘Don’t leave the keys there’, my mum told me.
5 ‘I can pick you up from school later’, he told me.
6 ‘I’ve made a big mistake’, Harry said.
Conditionals

1 Rewrite the sentences. Use a zero or first conditional as appropriate.

1 You shouldn’t kick another football player. You might break his leg.

2 I have to study French. I want to live in France.

3 Your mum might take notes at the doctor’s. Then she won’t forget anything.

4 Someone might break into your car. Then you’ll need to contact the police.

5 You might send in a photo to the newspaper. Put your name and address on the back.

2 Complete the second sentence using an alternative for if. The second sentence must mean the same as the first sentence.

1 The sun will rise in the East if the Earth continues on its orbit.
   The sun will rise in the East as __________.

2 If the train tickets aren’t too expensive, I will go on holiday.
   I will go on holiday p__________.

3 If I take a class photo if everyone turns up.
   I will take a class photo on ________.

4 Judy will play tennis on Saturday if it doesn’t rain.
   Judy will play tennis on Saturday u__________.

3 Complete the second conditional sentences.

1 You spend a lot of time playing video games so you don’t get good marks.
   If you __________, you would get good marks.

2 Your room is a mess so it’s impossible to find anything.
   If your room __________, it would be possible to find things.

3 You can meet your friends but your mother is angry with you.
   You could meet your friends if __________.

4 You don’t eat any fruit or vegetables so you don’t have a lot of energy.
   If you __________, you would have more energy.

4 Rewrite the sentences in the third conditional.

1 My friends would move to Spain if they were able to find a job there.

2 If the students don’t do their work, they can’t go on the field trip.

3 Paula will visit her grandparents in England if her flight isn’t cancelled.

4 Rebecca will arrive on time if she doesn’t forget her passport.

5 Rewrite the sentences. Use a second or third conditional as appropriate.

1 The tea was cold so we couldn’t drink it.
   If the tea __________.

2 I’m tired because I do a lot of exercise.
   If I ________.

3 We were late so we didn’t see the film.
   If we __________.

4 I take a short break every hour so I don’t get very tired.
   If I ________.
**Passive / to have something done**

1. Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice. Use *by* only when necessary.
   1. Perhaps next year the government will offer incentives for recycling.
   2. In this town they recycle batteries.
   3. He has painted her room with environmentally-friendly paint.
   4. By the time I got there, someone had taken a bag of cans to the recycling depot.

2. Rewrite the sentences in the active voice.
   1. People are being charged a fee by the town council if they don't recycle.
   2. Global warming is considered a serious problem by scientists.
   3. The rubbish was picked up by the students before they left the park.
   4. The lights have been switched off to save energy.

3. Rewrite the sentences. Use modal verbs in the passive voice.
   1. You can also recycle plasterboard and timber.
   2. You have to sort your rubbish into different bins.
   3. They should encourage students to be more aware of the environment.
   4. You mustn't mix aluminium and paper in your recycling bins.

4. Rewrite the sentences where possible using *get* instead of the passive *be*.
   1. Many people were injured that night.
   2. The school is cleaned every morning before the students arrive.
   3. If the books are ruined, you'll have to pay for them.
   4. The president is loved by almost everybody.

5. Rewrite the sentences. Use causative *have* or *get*.
   1. The painters are painting our house.
      We _______________.
   2. A designer is going to make Lucy's wedding dress.
      Lucy _______________.
   3. My car broke down. They are repairing it at the garage.
      I _______________.
   4. The photographer took a photo of Sam.
      Sam _______________.
   5. My hair was too long so the hairdresser cut it.
      I _______________ because _______________.
Sentence transformation

6 Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice. Use by only when necessary.
   1 Scientists have made great advances in recent years.
   2 Young people don’t drink a lot of alcohol.
   3 The doctor encouraged him to give up smoking.
   4 The postman had already delivered the letters by eleven o’clock.
   5 I wouldn’t buy the medicine if it wasn’t necessary.

7 Rewrite the sentences in the active voice.
   1 Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
   2 DNA has been considered essential in cancer treatment by many scientists.
   3 He was bitten by a snake in the desert.
   4 These tablets were given to me by the doctor.
   5 The project had been finished before I arrived.

8 Rewrite the sentences. Use modal verbs in the passive voice.
   1 The teachers will publish the marks on 2nd June.
      The marks
   2 You must do exercise to be fit.
      Exercise
   3 I may have given the wrong essay to the teacher.
      The teacher
   4 People can prevent high cholesterol with a healthy diet.
      High cholesterol
   5 We would buy more organic food if there were more shops that sold it.
      More organic food

9 Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use the verbs in bold.
   1 People know that doing exercise is good for your health.
      It is
   2 Many old people believe eating apples is healthy – we should eat at least an apple a day.
      It is
   3 They expect more cases of cancer in the near future.
      More cases of cancer
   4 People consider diabetes to be the illness of the future.
      Diabetes
   5 Governments estimate the majority of people will stop smoking.
      It is