

## 11.1 The passive (present and past simple)

	Positive	Negative
I	<b>I am told</b> the desert is beautiful.	<b>I'm not expected</b> to be an expert on the environment.
he/she/it	It <b>is visited</b> by lots of people.	<b>It is not understood</b> by many people. <b>It isn't understood</b> by many people.
you/we/they	<b>You are advised</b> to stay away from the volcano.	<b>They aren't studied</b> by scientists.

Question	Positive short answer	Negative short answer
<b>Am I allowed</b> to take photographs?	Yes, <b>you are</b> .	No, <b>you aren't</b> .
<b>Are we permitted</b> to get close to the waterfall?	Yes, <b>we/you are</b> .	No, <b>we/you aren't</b> .

	Positive	Negative
I/he/she/it	<b>I was told</b> to read the article.	<b>She wasn't asked</b> to help.
you/we/they	They <b>were invited</b> to the island.	The clothes <b>weren't needed</b> on the journey.

Question	Positive short answer	Negative short answer
<b>Was she joined</b> by her friends?	Yes, <b>she was</b> .	No, <b>she wasn't</b> .
<b>Were they told</b> what to do?	Yes, <b>they were</b> .	No, <b>they weren't</b> .

- We use the passive when we don't say who or what causes the action (usually because the person or thing is not known, not important or obvious).

*The new road to the site was opened last year.*

- We also use the passive with *by* when we know who does/did an action and we want to emphasise it.

*This report was produced by scientists from Cambridge University.*

- We can sometimes say the same thing in the active or passive voice. The choice often depends on the topic we are talking about.

Active: *Many tourists visit the site.* (The topic is tourists.)

Passive: *The site is visited by many tourists.* (The topic is the site.)

### Be careful!

- We don't use *by* + the agent unless it is important, useful information.

*The research is paid for by the World Wildlife Fund. NOT The research is paid for by someone.*

## 11.2 Adjective + to + infinitive

- When we want to use an adjective to describe an action, we can use adjective + *to* + infinitive.

*It's interesting to study the life cycle of a mammal.*

*It was nice to watch animals in their natural habitat.*

- When we want to say that an adjective doesn't describe an action, we use the negative form of the verb.

*It wasn't easy to make a living as a scientist.*

- When we want to say that an adjective describes the opposite of an action, we use *not* + *to* + infinitive.

*It's important not to do any damage to the environment.*

## 11.3 even

- We use *even* as an adverb to suggest that something is surprising.

*Recycling is not difficult – there is even a recycling bin at the office.*

*You don't even have to leave your room to find things made of plastic.*

*She doesn't even know where the Pacific Ocean is!*

- We use *even* before main verbs and after auxiliary verbs and modals.

*We even found waste plastic on Mount Everest.*

*NOT We found even waste plastic on Mount Everest.*

*Plastic can even be found on Mars NOT Plastic even can be found on Mars.*

- We can also use *even* before nouns.

*Even experts make mistakes sometimes.*

## 11.1 The passive (present and past simple)

### A Correct the mistakes in each sentence.

- The volcano<sup>is</sup> located in the middle of a jungle.
- The cliffs were form 200 million years ago.
- The museum opened by the President last night.
- The mountain is make of a strong type of rock.
- The village doesn't known for its art.
- The new park wasn't open by anyone famous.
- She attracted to Africa because of the wildlife.

### B Complete the text messages with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Gloria: How was your trip to Uluru?

Toby: Great! I learnt a lot. I (1) was helped (help) by all the tourist information there.

Gloria: Like what?

Toby: Well, it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) of sandstone and it's nearly 350m high.

Gloria: Cool. What else did you learn?

Toby: It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (create) over 600 million years ago.

Gloria: Wow, that's really old!

Toby: I know! Also, it (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (own) by the native Australian people.

Gloria: I thought the government owned it.

Toby: It's (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not own) by them. They just manage it.

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## 11.2 Adjective + to + infinitive

### A Put the words in order to make sentences.

- easy / understand / a person's / it's / to / body language  
It's easy to understand a person's body language.
- necessary / be / it's / quiet / to / near / wild animals  
\_\_\_\_\_
- fascinating / take / was / photos of insects / to / it  
\_\_\_\_\_
- good / live / green / a / it's / to / lifestyle  
\_\_\_\_\_
- to / is / educational / it / wildlife programmes / watch / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### B Choose the correct option.

- It's **good not** / **not good** to feed the animals in the zoo.
- It's **important not** / **not important** to make wild animals angry or upset.
- It's **not easy** / **easy not** to take the perfect photo.
- It's **necessary not** / **not necessary** to be an expert to enjoy studying animals.
- It's **not essential** / **essential not** to go near crocodiles.
- It's **not safe** / **safe not** to go travelling in the wild on your own.
- It's **essential not** / **not essential** to have top quality equipment in order to take great photos.

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## 11.3 even

### A Choose the correct place to put *even*, A or B.

- Most (A) people haven't (B) thought about it before.
- (A) some experts are surprised (B) that the problem is so serious.
- A lot of people (A) don't (B) realise that plastic lasts so long.
- There (A) is (B) a place to recycle glass in my street.
- You (A) can't (B) walk 100 metres without seeing some plastic that has been thrown away.

### B Put *even* in the correct place in each sentence.

- A lot of people don't <sup>even</sup> notice the pollution.
- The base camp for Mount Aconcagua is very high.
- There are many solutions – we can stop using plastic.
- There are a lot of organisations in my town – there's a bird-watchers' club.
- I love all animals, and I like spiders.
- I know some adults who don't know the difference between a lion and a tiger.

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