

4 Choose the correct form of the verb in each sentence (1–6).

- 1 She boasted about *getting/to get* top marks in the exam.
- 2 He told me *restart/to restart* the computer.
- 3 She recommended *to call/calling* the help desk.
- 4 We denied *ignoring/us to ignore* the instructions.
- 5 You criticized *that I got/me for getting* the question wrong.
- 6 She reminded them *to finding out/that they would find out* the results the following morning.

5 Complete the sentences (1–7) with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 They advised us _____ (leave) the building.
- 2 They apologized _____ (argue).
- 3 He advised me _____ (read) the newspaper more often.
- 4 James suggested that we _____ (write) to the newspapers.
- 5 I suggested _____ (watch) a film.
- 6 She apologized for _____ (not take) any photos.
- 7 She advised me _____ (not go) to bed so late.

6 Complete the news extracts (1–7) using the past tense of the reporting verbs from the box.

admit insist persuade predict reassure
remind warn

- 1 Gareth's parents _____ him to hand himself in to the police.
- 2 The hospital _____ Miss Williams that she would make a full recovery.
- 3 The judge _____ the witness that lying in court was an offence.
- 4 The court was told that Harry Palmer _____ on paying for everything.
- 5 Susan Evans _____ stealing the coat and was fined £500.
- 6 Ashley _____ that Rotherham United would win 2–0.
- 7 The minister _____ Mr Jones against saying too much.

7 Rewrite the direct speech as reported speech.

- 1 'You should get a new camera.'
She recommended _____.
- 2 'You are not allowed to use this science lab at lunch time.'
The teacher forbade _____.
- 3 'Well done! You've passed your driving test.'
She congratulated _____.
- 4 'Yes, it's true. I ate your sandwich.'
I confessed _____.

- 5 'I will buy you a new bag tomorrow.'
He promised _____.
- 6 'Would you like to come to this science show with me?'
He invited _____.
- 7 'I'm not going to drive you to college today.'
She refused _____.

UNIT 8 TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Participles

Participles

Instead of using a full relative clause (defining or non-defining) to connect ideas, we can use a clause introduced by a participle. The participle can be an *-ing* form or an *-ed* form. These participles are known as active participles (*-ing* form) and passive participles (*-ed* form). An active participle replaces an active verb.

I need to get a message to someone who is getting on the plane.

I need to get a message to someone getting on the plane.

Active participles

We can also use the active participle to replace a past verb.

Oliver, who was worrying about his exam results, didn't notice that his bus had just left.

Oliver, worrying about his exam results, didn't notice that his bus had just left.

The participle can only replace a relative pronoun when it refers to the subject of the relative clause, not the object.

Oliver, who I was worrying about, ...

NOT *Oliver, I was worrying about, ...*

The participle can replace *that*, *which* and *who*.

The police stopped a small car that/which was carrying ten people.

The police stopped a small car carrying ten people.
but NOT *when*, *where* or *whose*.

The house, whose owners are living in Spain, ...

NOT *The house, owners living in Spain, ...*

Passive participle

A passive participle replaces a passive verb, which can be in the present or past.

Bags of rubbish which are left on the pavement are causing problems.

Bags of rubbish left on the pavement are causing problems.

The book, which was bought online, was torn when I received it.

The book, bought online, was torn when I received it.

If the relative clause includes a negative verb, we simply put *not* in front of the participle, whether an active or a passive participle.

Oliver, who wasn't thinking about anything in particular, ...

Oliver, not thinking about anything in particular, ...

The book, which wasn't bought in a shop, ...

The book, not bought in a shop, ...

1 Choose the correct sentence. Sometimes both options (a–b) are correct.

- 1 a My brother, appearing on stage for the first time with his band, looked nervous.
b My brother, appeared on stage for the first time with his band, looked nervous.
- 2 a The cat, which looking very hungry, came towards us.
 b The cat, looking very hungry, came towards us.
- 3 a The people who attended the event arrived from far and wide.
 b The people attending the event arrived from far and wide.
- 4 a The acclaimed actress, wore a long, flowing dress, fell over as she left the stage.
 b The acclaimed actress, wearing a long, flowing dress, fell over as she left the stage.
- 5 a The event taking place on stage at the moment is really comical.
 b The event that is taking place on stage at the moment is really comical.
- 6 a The cakes baked in the oven were almost ready to come out.
b The cakes baking in the oven were almost ready to come out.
- 7 a David, looking bored, asked me if it was time to leave yet.
b David, looked bored, asked me if it was time to leave yet.
- 8 a The clouds which were forming looked threatening.
 b The clouds formed looked threatening.

2 Replace the underlined words in the sentences (1–6) with the correct active or passive participle form.

- 1 The film, which was described by the director as a product of trial and error, was a huge success. _____
- 2 The person who was chosen to play the main role in the film was a little-known actor. _____
- 3 The catering service which provided the food was a local one. _____
- 4 Teachers that teach very young children have a difficult and important job. _____
- 5 The words that were spoken by the actor were not the ones on the script. _____
- 6 Music festivals, which are now held all over the world, offer the chance to see world-famous performers on stage. _____

3 Rewrite the sentences (1–8) using the correct participle form. Tick (✓) the two sentences that cannot be changed.

- 1 The man who is training my sister used to be a world-famous swimmer.

- 2 Some children who were standing nearby started laughing.

- 3 The event, which was attended by nearly two thousand people, will be held again next year.

- 4 Luke Marsh, whose father worked as a scriptwriter, has just written a play.

- 5 The drama company, which is based in Shoreditch, is called the Black Box Company.

- 6 The young man, who wanted to get a good view, watched the event from the top of a tree.

- 7 The tree that was cut down by the council recently was over two hundred years old.

- 8 The place where we're meeting tomorrow used to be a hospital.

UNIT 9 CULTURE AND FREE TIME

Past modals

Regret

We use *should/shouldn't have/ought to have* + past participle to express regret or disapproval about something in the past. The question form and negative past forms of *ought* are rarely used.

He shouldn't have been so rude to her. He should have apologized for his behaviour. (He was rude. He didn't apologize.)

They ought to have revised before the exam. (They didn't revise.)

Necessity

We use *needed to/had to* + infinitive to say that something was necessary in the past.

We needed to speak to the administrator before we could join the class. Then we had to sign some documents.

Lack of necessity

We use *didn't have to* + infinitive when something was not necessary and it didn't happen.

They didn't have to take an exam at the end of the course. (They didn't take an exam.)