## The passive (all forms); have something done; *it is said that, he is thought to*, etc: Activity 1

Read Grammar Bank 8A. Then rewrite the sentences in the passive. Listen and check.

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| Grammar Bank  **8A** the passive (all forms); *have something done*; *it is said that…, he is thought to…,* etc.  **the passive (all forms)** EXAMPLES **1** The trial **is being held** this week.    Jim **was arrested** last month.     We saw that one of the windows **had been broken**.     People used **to be imprisoned** for stealing bread.     He paid a fine to avoid **being sent** to jail.  **2** People think he **was murdered** by his ex-wife.     The purse **was discovered** by a dog-walker. FORM **1** We use the passive when we talk about an action but are not so interested in who or what does / did the action.   * To make the tense or form, we use the verb *be* + past participle, e.g.,  *Murderers are usually sentenced to life in prison*.  *The prisoner will be released next month.*  The tense changes are shown by the verb *be*, e.g., *are, will be,* etc.   **2** To mention the person or thing that did the action (the agent), we use *by*. However, in the majority of passive sentences, the agent is not mentioned.  ***have something done* (causative *have*)**  EXAMPLES **1** I**’ve** just **had** my bank account **hacked**.     We **had** our passports **stolen** from our hotel room.     **Have** you ever **had** your car **vandalized**?  **2** We**’ve** just **had** a burglar alarm **installed**.     You ought to **have** your locks **changed**.     We need to **have** the broken window **repaired**. FORM **1** We can use *have something done* to refer to something (usually bad) that is done to us.   * Remember, *have* is the main verb, so it changes according to the tense. We use auxiliary verbs (*do, did*, etc.) to make questions and negatives.   **2** This structure is also used to talk about something that we arrange (and usually pay) for someone to do for us, because we can’t or don’t want to do it ourselves.  ***is said that…, he is thought to…,* etc.**  EXAMPLES **active                                                                            passive**  **1** They say that the fire was started deliberately.  **It is said** that the fire was started deliberately.    People think that the mayor will resign.               **It is thought that** the mayor will resign.  **2** People say the man is in his 40s.                           **The man is said** **to be** in his 40s.     The police believe he has left the country.           **He is believed to** **have left** the country. FORM   * This formal structure is used especially in news reports with the verbs *know, tell, understand, report, expect, say, believe,* and *think*. It makes the information sound more impersonal.   **1** We use *It is said, believed,* etc. + *that* + clause.  **2** We use *He, The man,* etc. (i.e., the subject of the clause) + *is said, believed,* etc. + *to* + infinitive (e.g., *to be*) or perfect infinitive (e.g., *to have been*) when talking about the past. |

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| 1.  The police caught the burglar immediately.    The burglar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  2.  Somebody has stolen my phone.   My phone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  3.  They are painting my house.    My house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  4.  They will hold a meeting to discuss the problem.    A meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  5.  If they hadn’t found the burglar, he would have left the country.    If the burglar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  6.  Miranda thinks someone was following her last night.    Miranda thinks she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  7.  I hate somebody waking me up when I’m fast asleep.    I hate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  8.  They are going to close the local police station.    The local police station \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |

## The passive (all forms); have something done; *it is said that, he is thought to*, etc: Activity 2

Read Grammar Bank 8A. Then complete the second sentence using *have something done*. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **8A** the passive (all forms); *have something done*; *it is said that…, he is thought to…,* etc.  **the passive (all forms)** EXAMPLES **1** The trial **is being held** this week.    Jim **was arrested** last month.     We saw that one of the windows **had been broken**.     People used **to be imprisoned** for stealing bread.     He paid a fine to avoid **being sent** to jail.  **2** People think he **was murdered** by his ex-wife.     The purse **was discovered** by a dog-walker. FORM **1** We use the passive when we talk about an action but are not so interested in who or what does / did the action.   * To make the tense or form, we use the verb *be* + past participle, e.g.,  *Murderers are usually sentenced to life in prison*.  *The prisoner will be released next month.*  The tense changes are shown by the verb *be*, e.g., *are, will be,* etc.   **2** To mention the person or thing that did the action (the agent), we use *by*. However, in the majority of passive sentences, the agent is not mentioned.  ***have something done* (causative *have*)**  EXAMPLES **1** I**’ve** just **had** my bank account **hacked**.     We **had** our passports **stolen** from our hotel room.     **Have** you ever **had** your car **vandalized**?  **2** We**’ve** just **had** a burglar alarm **installed**.     You ought to **have** your locks **changed**.     We need to **have** the broken window **repaired**. FORM **1** We can use *have something done* to refer to something (usually bad) that is done to us.   * Remember, *have* is the main verb, so it changes according to the tense. We use auxiliary verbs (*do, did*, etc.) to make questions and negatives.   **2** This structure is also used to talk about something that we arrange (and usually pay) for someone to do for us, because we can’t or don’t want to do it ourselves.  ***is said that…, he is thought to…,* etc.** EXAMPLES **active                                                                            passive**  **1** They say that the fire was started deliberately.  **It is said** that the fire was started deliberately.    People think that the mayor will resign.               **It is thought that** the mayor will resign.  **2** People say the man is in his 40s.                           **The man is said** **to be** in his 40s.     The police believe he has left the country.           **He is believed to** **have left**the country. FORM   * This formal structure is used especially in news reports with the verbs *know, tell, understand, report, expect, say, believe,* and *think*. It makes the information sound more impersonal.   **1** We use*It is said, believed,* etc. + *that*+ clause.  **2** We use *He, The man,* etc. (i.e., the subject of the clause) + *is said, believed,* etc. + *to* + infinitive (e.g., *to be*) or perfect infinitive (e.g., *to have been*) when talking about the past. |

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| 1.  Tim’s social media account was hacked.   Tim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  2.  Has someone ever snatched your bag?   Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?  3.  They need to get someone to check the security camera to make sure that it’s working.   They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make sure that it's working.  4.  Someone took our photo in front of the Colosseum.   We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  5.  As a result of the burglary, they’re going to pay someone to put in a safe.  As a result of the burglary, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |

**Crime and punishment: Activity 1**

Match the situations (A-I) to the crimes (1-9). Then listen and check.

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| **1.** \_\_\_  blackmail (blackmailer, blackmail) **2.** \_\_\_  bribery (bribe) **3.** \_\_\_  burglary (burglar, break in / burglarize) **4.** \_\_\_  forgery (forger, forge) **5.** \_\_\_  fraud (fraudster, commit fraud) **6.** \_\_\_  hacking (hacker, hack) **7.** \_\_\_  hijacking (hijacker, hijack) **8.** \_\_\_  kidnapping (kidnapper, kidnap) **9.** \_\_\_  mugging (mugger, mug) **A**  They took a rich man’s son and asked for money for his safe return. **B**  Two passengers took control of the plane and made the pilot land in the desert. **C**  We came home from vacation and found that our TV was gone. **D**  A teenager got into the Pentagon’s computer system and downloaded some secret data. **E**  Someone copied my handwriting and signed my name to a check. **F**  He said he’d send the photos to a newspaper if the actress didn’t pay him a lot of money. **G**  The accountant was transferring money into his own bank account. **H**  The builder offered the mayor a free apartment in return for giving his company permission to build a new apartment building on a piece of green land. **I**  A man held out a knife and made me give him my wallet. |  |

**Crime and punishment: Activity 2**

Match the crimes to the situations (1-8).

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| vandalism smuggling theft terrorism robbery  stalking murder |

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| 1. He deliberately drove above the speed limit and caused a fatal accident. |  |
| 2. Someone threw paint on the statue in the park. |  |
| 3. An armed man in a mask walked into a store and shouted, “Give me all the money in the cash register!” |  |
| 4. When the police searched his car, it was full of contraband cigarettes. |  |
| 5. A woman followed a pop singer everywhere he went, watching him and sending him constant messages on the internet. |  |
| 6. They committed a violent crime to cause fear among the civilians. |  |
| 7. Somebody stole my car last night from outside my house. |  |

**Crime and punishment: Activity 3**

Choose the correct answers. Then listen and check.

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| 1.  Carl and Adam questioned / committed / arrested a crime: they robbed a large supermarket.  2.  The police investigated / charged / questioned the crime.  3.  Carl and Adam were caught / committed / charged driving to the airport in a stolen car.  4.  They were investigated / committed / arrested and taken to a police station.  5. The police questioned / caught / investigated them for ten hours.  6.  Finally, they were arrested / charged / caught with (=officially accused of) armed robbery. |  |

**Crime and punishment: Activity 4**

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| sentenced accused evidence acquitted guilty  jury proof verdict punishment  court judge Witnesses |  |

1.  Two months later, Carl and Adam appeared in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2.  They were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of armed robbery and car theft.

3.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ told the court what they had seen or knew.

4.  The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (of 12 people) looked at and heard all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5.  After two days, the jury reached their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

6.  There was no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that Adam had committed the crime.

7.  He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and allowed to go free.

8.  Carl was found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . His fingerprints were on the gun used in the robbery.

9.  The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decided what Carl's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be.

10.  He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to ten years in prison (jail).

**The letter *u*: Activity 1**

Listen and read. How is the letter *u* pronounced? Choose the correct answers. Then listen again and repeat.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. acc**u**se   * /ʌ/ * /ʊr/ * /yu/ |  |
| 2. dr**u**gs   * /ʌ/ * /ʊr/ * /yu/ |  |
| 3. j**u**dge   * /ʌ/ * /ʊr/ * /yu/ |  |
| 4. j**u**ry   * /ʌ/ * /ʊr/ * /yu/ |  |
| 5. m**u**gger   * /ʌ/ * /ʊr/ * /yu/ |  |
| 6. p**u**nishment   * /ʌ/ * /ʊr/ * /yu/ |  |
| 7. sm**u**ggling   * /ʌ/ * /ʊr/ * /yu/ |  |

**The letter *u*: Activity 2**

Look at the bold letters in the words in the box. They all include the letter *u*. Match the words to the correct category, according to how the vowel sound is pronounced. Then listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

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| m**ur**derer c**augh**t b**ur**glar fr**au**d  st**﻿al**﻿k g**ui**lty |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| fish /ɪ/ | bird /ər/ | saw /ɔ/ |
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## Identity theft: Activity 1

Read the article, then choose the correct answers.

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| **Top techniques in identity theft**  Identity theft is the illegal use of somebody else’s personal information in order to obtain money or credit. Victims of identity theft can face financial and even legal problems in the future because an impostor has used their personal details to purchase something or give false information to the authorities. The best way of preventing thieves from stealing your identity is to know how they operate. Here are some of the most common identity theft techniques. **A Phishing**  You get an email that claims to be from a financial institution or other business asking for some personal information from you. It contains a link to a web page where you have to key in your bank username and password. The new page may look real but it is, in fact, a fake. Identity thieves will take all of the information you give on the page and use it to steal money from your accounts.  **B Smishing**  You get a text message which seems to require your immediate attention, for example: "[Name of bank] confirms that you have bought a computer from [Name of retailer]. Call [Phone Number] if you have not made this purchase." When you call the number, an automated voice response system asks you to confirm your credit card details. The text message is actually from a group of identity thieves who can create and use a duplicate bank card within 30 minutes of obtaining the necessary information.  **C Vishing**  This occurs when you receive a phone call on your landline from someone who seems to be trying to help you. The person claims to have detected fraudulent activity on your credit card and asks you to confirm your credit card details. The call is actually from an identity thief who wants to use your card to purchase things for himself.  **D Spoofing**  Hackers break into your computer and transfer communication from a legitimate website to a fake one. For example, when you try to log into Facebook, your computer will take you to the hacker’s site, where they will steal your login information. From there, they will have access to plenty of details, such as your date of birth and the names of the members of your family. Later, they can use this information to steal your identity.  **E Spyware**  Spyware is a type of software used on the internet to gather information about a person or organization without their consent. Identity thieves often attach it to downloadable files, such as online games. When you install the game, a hacker records all your keystrokes, including things like credit card numbers or bank account logins.  **F Digging through your trash can** The trash can be a great source of personal information and in some cases, identity thieves actually go through the garbage to see what they can find. Make sure you completely destroy your old credit cards when it is time to dispose of them. As far as official documents are concerned, you should put them all through a shredder or burn them before you throw them out. |

1. In paragraph \_\_\_, the victim puts himself in danger by downloading files from the internet.
   * A
   * C
   * D
   * E
2. In paragraph \_\_\_, the victim is tricked into responding to an email.
   * A
   * C
   * E
   * F
3. In paragraph \_\_\_, the thief looks through the victim's things with his / her own hands.
   * B
   * D
   * E
   * F
4. In paragraph \_\_\_, the victim is tricked into making a phonecall.
   * A
   * B
   * D
   * F
5. In paragraph \_\_\_, the thief is in control of the victim's electronic device.
   * B
   * C
   * D
   * F
6. In paragraph \_\_\_, the thief speaks to the victim personally.
   * A
   * B
   * C
   * E

## Identity theft: Activity 2

Read the article again and look at the words and phrases in bold. Try to figure out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

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| **Top techniques in identity theft**  Identity theft is the illegal use of somebody else’s personal information in order to obtain money or credit. Victims of identity theft can face financial and even legal problems in the future because an impostor has used their personal details to **purchase** something or give false information to the authorities. The best way of preventing thieves from stealing your identity is to know how they operate. Here are some of the most common identity theft techniques. **A Phishing**  You get an email that claims to be from a financial institution or other business asking for some personal information from you. It contains a link to a web page where you have to **key in** your bank username and password. The new page may look real but it is, in fact, a fake. Identity thieves will take all of the information you give on the page and use it to steal money from your accounts.  **B Smishing**  You get a text message which seems to **require** your immediate attention, for example: "[Name of bank] confirms that you have bought a computer from [Name of retailer]. Call [Phone Number] if you have not made this purchase." When you call the number, an automated voice response system asks you to confirm your credit card details. The text message is actually from a group of identity thieves who can create and use a duplicate bank card within 30 minutes of obtaining the necessary information.  **C Vishing**  This occurs when you receive a phone call on your **landline** from someone who seems to be trying to help you. The person claims to have detected fraudulent activity on your credit card and asks you to confirm your credit card details. The call is actually from an identity thief who wants to use your card to purchase things for himself.  **D Spoofing**  Hackers break into your computer and transfer communication from a legitimate website to a fake one. For example, when you try to log into Facebook, your computer will take you to the hacker’s site, where they will steal your login information. From there, they will **have access to** plenty of details, such as your date of birth and the names of the members of your family. Later, they can use this information to steal your identity.  **E Spyware**  Spyware is a type of software used on the internet to **gather** information about a person or organization without their consent. Identity thieves often attach it to downloadable files, such as online games. When you install the game, a hacker records all your keystrokes, including things like credit card numbers or bank account logins.  **F Digging through your trash can** The trash can be a great source of personal information and in some cases, identity thieves actually **go through** the garbage to see what they can find. Make sure you completely destroy your old credit cards when it is time to **dispose of** them. As far as official documents are concerned, you should put them all through a shredder or burn them before you throw them out. |

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| gather dispose of have access to go through  landline require purchase key in |

1.  Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your name and email address.

2.  I have your cell number, but I don’t have your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3.  You can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any of these items at our online store.

4.  If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room service, please press 1.

5.  Remember to use a shredder when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any envelopes or letters that contain your personal information.

6.  With digital TV, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of different channels.

7.  The police have asked for more time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence.

8.  Tomorrow I’m going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my closet and throw away all my old clothes.