

Read the *passive sentences* on the left side of this page first.
Then find the matching *active sentences* in the box on the right.

1. The Tower of London is visited by thousands of tourists.
2. Many famous people were kept in prison here.
3. The Yeoman Warders are also called Beefeaters.
4. He is called the ravenmaster.
5. Mr Coyle is sometimes asked why the ravens would stay at the Tower.
6. The ravens will be fed by Mr. Coyle.
7. The ravens' wings are clipped.
8. Tourists are assured that this process is painless.
9. It was said that Charles II ordered the removal of the ravens.
10. Mr Flamsteed was disturbed by the ravens.
11. However, the ravens were not removed.



- Nobody ever removed the ravens.
- 8 Some tourists think that clipping the wings is painful, but it isn't.
- One of the Beefeaters is the ravenmaster.
- Tourists sometimes ask Mr Coyle, "Why do the ravens stay at the Tower?"
- Some people believed that Charles II ordered to remove the ravens from the Tower.
- Thousands of tourists visit the Tower of London.
- The ravens disturbed Mr Flamsteed.
- The birds have clipped wings.
- "Yeoman Warders" and "Beefeaters" are the same.
- Many famous people were prisoners here.
- The ravens will get their food from Mr Coyle.

Exercise 1 on the previous page shows *passive sentences*. The passive structures of the first three sentences are already underlined in the text. Underline the *passive structures* of the other sentences, too.



In the text “The Tower Ravens” on page 10 there are another 18 passive sentences.

Underline the passive structures there, too.

We make passive forms of a verb by using the tenses of **to be + past participle of the verb**.

Thus we can determine whether a sentence is in the past, present or future tense.

1. The Tower *is visited* by lots of tourists. (present simple singular)
2. The Yeoman Warders *are called* Beefeaters. (present simple plural)
3. The king *was told* the legend. (past simple singular)
4. The original ravens *were donated* to the Tower. (past simple plural)
5. Replacement ravens *have been drawn* from sanctuaries. (present perfect simple plural)
6. A new set of ravens *had been brought* to the Tower. (past perfect singular)
7. The observatory *was moved* to Greenwich. (past simple singular)
8. The ravens *will be fed* by Mr Coyle. (will-future)

Fill in the translation of the verbs (use a dictionary) and their past participle.

Infinitive (translation)	Past Simple	Past Participle
keep (_____)	kept	kept
clip (_____)	clipped	_____
say (_____)	said	_____
tell (_____)	told	_____
see (_____)	saw	_____
leave (_____)	left	_____
bring (_____)	brought	_____
draw (_____)	drew	_____
breed (_____)	bred	_____



Tip!

You can find these past participles in our text about the Tower Ravens. However, you should learn the three forms of all the irregular verbs (about 100 altogether) by heart.

Fill in the missing parts of the sentences. Use the correct tenses. Translate the sentences.

1. begin: The construction of the White Tower *was begun* in 1078.

_____.

2. keep: The ravens _____ at the Tower for centuries.

_____.

3. occupy: The Tower _____ by the kings of England before it was used as a prison.

_____.

4. lock: The Tower _____ every evening.

_____.

5 Modal auxiliaries and their substitutes

must / have (got) to / needn't

<p>?</p> <p><i>What must these people do? What did they have to do?</i></p>	<p>?</p> <p><i>What have they got to do? What needn't they do?</i></p>	<p>?</p> <p><i>What will they have to do? What won't they have to do?</i></p>
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Say at least 15 sentences.

<p>Mr Munro</p> <p>Brad and Laura</p> <p>Georgina</p> <p>I</p> <p>She</p>	<p>must</p> <p>have (got) to/has (got) to</p> <p>needn't</p> <p>haven't (got)/hasn't (got) to</p> <p>had to</p> <p>didn't have to</p> <p>will ('ll) have to</p> <p>won't have to</p>	<p>clean this bike.</p> <p>pay the bill.</p> <p>sing on a stage.</p> <p>see the new film.</p> <p>dive into the pool.</p> <p>change the tyres in May.</p>
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Make similar sentences in the present, past and in the future, which go with the pictures.



to write



to wash the car



to go shopping



to cook dinner



to do homework

You're already familiar with the first modal auxiliary, **must**, but perhaps you wonder: What is a **modal auxiliary**, anyway? Let's compare it to a full verb.

Full verbs, for example **play**, can form all tenses:

I play – I played – I have played – I'll play etc.

And that's exactly what a modal auxiliary can't achieve. We can use the auxiliary **must** only in the present tense. If we want to make a sentence with **must** in the past, we have to replace it with its substitute **have to**.

example:

present simple: We **must** go to school every morning.

translation: _____.

past simple: You must replace **must** with the past form of **have to**: **had to**.

We **had to** go to school every morning.

translation: _____.

future: We'll **have to** go to school every morning.

translation: _____.

We can use this substitute not only in the **past** (had to) or **future** (will have to) but also in the **present** (have to).

We **have to** go to school every morning.

Here you can use the form with **have got**:

We've **got to** go to school every Saturday.

Fill in the substitutes for must in the proper tense. Translate the sentences.



At the doctor's.

1. **Doctor:** You _____ take this medicine every morning.

_____.

2. **Doctor:** You _____ this medicine every morning for the next two weeks.

_____.

3. **Doctor:** I _____ take this medicine myself last year. It helped.

_____.