*GRAMMAR REMINDER:* ***PASSIVES***

***FORM:*** OBJECT + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE + BY + SUBJECT

Only if necessary!

In the correct tense!

Eg. IS, WAS, HAVE BEEN, WILL BE, WERE BEING, IS GOING TO BE etc.

***Examples:*** *The paper is made of wood. The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.*

***1. Change the active sentences in the passive:***

We have finished our project. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Robert will not repair the car. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

They developed a new design. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The teacher is going to give students an exam next week. *­(use indirect object)*

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***2.******Listen and choose the correct answe****r:* ***FCE listening part 1***

1. *What is the story about?*

**A** journeys of plastic bottles **B** origins of our planet **C** different types of plastic

2*. What are the bottles made of?*

**A** thousands of pellets **B** polymer chains **C** oil and gas

3. *The bottles are filled by:*

**A** machines **B** resilient material **C** plants

4. *Hundreds of millions of tons of plastic is:*

**A** reused **B** thrown away **C** recycled

5. *The toxic called leachate:*

**A** enters the groundwater **B** is decomposed **C** doesn´t desolve in water

6. *Bottle number two destiny is:*

**A** happier **B** exciting **C** stranger

7. *the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is:*

**A** a place to feed starving animals **B** one of five plastic-filled gyres **C** recycling plant in the Pacific

8. *Bottle number three:*

**A** magically disappears **B** is stored in a compressed block **C** becomes something new

***3. Match the words with their definitions:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | MELT |  | A | bring together parts or combine to create |
| 2 | WRAP |  | B | pull or move (something) in a specified direction |
| 3 | FORM |  | C | developing as though according to a pre-existing plan |
| 4 | CONCEIVE |  | D | clean with water  |
| 5 | DRAW |  | E | make or become liquefied by heat |
| 6 | BOND |  | F | firmly press, typically with one's fingers |
| 7 | DESTINED |  | G | tear or cut into small pieces |
| 8 | ENTANGLE |  | H | put (food) into the mouth and chew and swallow it |
| 9 | SHRED |  | I | cover or enclose in paper or soft material |
| 10 | SQUEEZE |  | J | refrain from killing, injuring, or distressing |
| 11 | COMPRESS |  | K | form or devise (idea) in the mind |
| 12 | WASH |  | L | join or be joined by a chemical bond |
| 13 | EAT |  | M | flatten by pressure |
| 14 | SPARE |  | N | cause to be caught in |

***4.******Listen and fill in the blanks with correct passive form using the words above, some are repeated:***

This is the story of three plastic bottles, empty and discarded. Their journeys are about to diverge with outcomes that impact nothing less than the fate of the planet. But they weren't always this way. To understand where these bottles end up, we must first explore their origins.

The heroes of our story \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this oil refinery. The plastic in their bodies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by chemically bonding oil and gas molecules together to make monomers. In turn, these monomers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into long polymer chains to make plastic in the form of millions of pellets. Those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at manufacturing plants and reformed in molds to create the resilient material that makes up the triplets' bodies. Machines filled the bottles with sweet bubbily liquid and they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_then\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, shipped, bought, opened, consumed and unceremoniously discarded. And now here they lie, poised at the edge of the unknown.

Bottle one, like hundreds of millions of tons of his plastic brethren, ends up in a landfill. This huge dump expands each day as more trash comes in and continues to take up space. As plastics sit there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amongst layers of other junk, rainwater flows through the waste and absorbs the water-soluble compounds it contains, and some of those are highly toxic. Together, they create a harmful stew called leachate, which can move into groundwater, soil and streams, poisoning ecosystems and harming wildlife. It can take bottle one an agonizing 1,000 years to decompose.

Bottle two's journey is stranger but, unfortunately, no happier. He floats on a trickle that reaches a stream, a stream that flows into a river, and a river that reaches the ocean. After months lost at sea, he\_\_\_\_\_\_ slowly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a massive vortex, where trash accumulates, a place known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. Here the ocean's currents have trapped millions of pieces of plastic debris. This is one of five plastic-filled gyres in the world's seas. Places where the pollutants turn the water into a cloudy plastic soup. Some animals, like seabirds, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mess. They, and others, mistake the brightly colored plastic bits for food. Plastic makes them feel full when they're not, so they starve to death and pass the toxins from the plastic up the food chain. For example, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by lanternfish, the lanternfish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by squid, the squid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by tuna, and the tuna \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by us. And most plastics don't biodegrade, which means they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to break down into smaller and smaller pieces called micro plastics, which might rotate in the sea eternally.

But bottle three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cruel purgatories of his brothers. A truck brings him to a plant where he and his companions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flat and compressed into a block. Okay, this sounds pretty bad, too, but hang in there. It gets better. The blocks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into tiny pieces, which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so they become the raw materials that can be used again. As if by magic, bottle three is now ready to be reborn as something completely new.

For this bit of plastic with such humble origins, suddenly the sky is the limit.

KEY:

1.

Our project has been finished.

The car will not be repaired by Robert.

A new design was developed.

Students are going to be given an exam by the teacher next week. *(using direct object “exam” is also possible but less common)*

2. 1A 2C 3A 4B 5A 6C 7B 8C

3. 1E 2I 3A 4K 5B 6L 7C 8N 9G 10F 11M 12D 13H 14J

4.

This is the story of three plastic bottles, empty and discarded. Their journeys are about to diverge with outcomes that impact nothing less than the fate of the planet. But they weren't always this way. To understand where these bottles end up, we must first explore their origins.

The heroes of our story were conceived in this oil refinery. The plastic in their bodies was formed by chemically bonding oil and gas molecules together to make monomers. In turn, these monomers were bonded into long polymer chains to make plastic in the form of millions of pellets. Those were melted at manufacturing plants and reformed in molds to create the resilient material that makes up the triplets' bodies. Machines filled the bottles with sweet bubbily liquid and they were then wrapped, shipped, bought, opened, consumed and unceremoniously discarded. And now here they lie, poised at the edge of the unknown.

Bottle one, like hundreds of millions of tons of his plastic brethren, ends up in a landfill. This huge dump expands each day as more trash comes in and continues to take up space. As plastics sit there being compressed amongst layers of other junk, rainwater flows through the waste and absorbs the water-soluble compounds it contains, and some of those are highly toxic. Together, they create a harmful stew called leachate, which can move into groundwater, soil and streams, poisoning ecosystems and harming wildlife. It can take bottle one an agonizing 1,000 years to decompose.

Bottle two's journey is stranger but, unfortunately, no happier. He floats on a trickle that reaches a stream, a stream that flows into a river, and a river that reaches the ocean. After months lost at sea, he's slowly drawn into a massive vortex, where trash accumulates, a place known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. Here the ocean's currents have trapped millions of pieces of plastic debris. This is one of five plastic-filled gyres in the world's seas. Places where the pollutants turn the water into a cloudy plastic soup. Some animals, like seabirds, get entangled in the mess. They, and others, mistake the brightly colored plastic bits for food. Plastic makes them feel full when they're not, so they starve to death and pass the toxins from the plastic up the food chain. For example, it's eaten by lanternfish, the lanternfish are eaten by squid, the squid are eaten by tuna, and the tuna are eaten by us. And most plastics don't biodegrade, which means they're destined to break down into smaller and smaller pieces called micro plastics, which might rotate in the sea eternally.

But bottle three is spared the cruel purgatories of his brothers. A truck brings him to a plant where he and his companions are squeezed flat and compressed into a block. Okay, this sounds pretty bad, too, but hang in there. It gets better. The blocks are shredded into tiny pieces, which are washed and melted, so they become the raw materials that can be used again. As if by magic, bottle three is now ready to be reborn as something completely new.

For this bit of plastic with such humble origins, suddenly the sky is the limit.