

## MODELS FOR REPHRASING

### PREPOSICIONS , TEMPOS VERBAIS E OUTROS CONECTORES

#### WHILE ↔ DURING

*While I was on holiday in London, it rained a lot.*

*During my holidays in London it rained a lot.*

While Susan was having her dancing class, her mobile phone didn't stop ringing.

During... *Susan's dancing class her mobile phone didn't stop ringing.*

While we were rehearsing for the concert, the conductor fell off the podium.

During... *our rehearsal for the concert the conductor fell off the podium.*

#### AGO ↔ FOR

*She came to live her thirteen years ago.*

*She has been living here for thirteen years.*

My father started professional driving 45 years ago.

My father... *has been driving as a professional for 45 years.*

Concord first flew 26 years ago.

Concord... *has been flying for 26 years.*

#### SINCE ↔ FOR

*It's ages since we met the Springers for the last time.*

*We haven't met the Springers for ages.*

It is ten years since I last travelled by train.

We haven't ... *travelled by train for ten years.*

Maria hasn't travelled abroad for years.

It is years... *since Mary last travelled abroad.*

We started working on this project four weeks ago.

We have ... *been working on this project for four weeks.*

#### PREFER

- *Something / somebody TO something / somebody*

*Betty's opinion is that the silk blouse fits better than the cotton one.*

*Betty prefers the silk blouse to the cotton one.*

Ann thinks Alejandro Sanz sings better than Mark Owen.

Ann prefers ... *Alejandro Sanz to Mark Owen.*

Many people think that Delibes wrote much better than Umbral.

Many people prefer... *Delibes to Umbral.*

- *TO DO something*

*Jane wanted to do knitting this afternoon, instead of watching the television.*

*Jane preferred to knit this afternoon rather than watch the television.*

Mark wants to go jogging tomorrow, rather than doing his homework.

Mark prefers ... *to go jogging tomorrow instead of doing his homework.*

Jill likes to eat meat more than fish.

Jill prefers... *to eat meat rather than fish.*

- *DOING something*

*Michael likes going out, but he prefers staying in the house.*

*Michael prefers staying in the house rather than going out.*

Jenny likes reading plays, but she prefers going to the theatre.

Jenny prefers... **reading plays rather than going to the theatre.**

I don't like travelling by train as much as flying.

I prefer... **flying rather than travelling by train.**

*BOTH ... AND (tanto ... como)*

*John went to Wimbledon last year, and so did Peter.*

*Both John and Peter went to Wimbledon last year.*

Clare visited the British Museum in the summer holidays along with her sister Elaine.

Both... **Clare and her sister Elaine visited the British Museum in the summer holidays.**

Michael bought a present from *Harrods* for his father, and so did his brother George.

Both... **Michael and his brother George bought a present from *Harrods* for his father.**

*NEITHER ... NOR (nin ... nin)*

*Charles doesn't like to eat Brussels sprouts, and nor does Margaret.*

*Neither Charles nor Margaret like Brussels sprouts.*

Edward didn't like swimming lessons at school, and nor did his sister Ivon.

Neither ... **Edward nor his sister Ivon liked swimming lessons at school.**

Eileen cannot accept the colour that the room has been painted in, and nor does Jennifer.

Neither... **Eileen nor Jennifer can accept the colour that the room has been painted in.**

Christopher has never visited Spain, and nor has his wife Debra.

Neither... **Christopher nor his wife Debra have ever visited Spain.**

*ON HEARING /ON SEEING / AT THE SOUND / AT THE SIGHT ↔ WHEN (ao oír/ ao ver ↔ cando)*

*On hearing of the death of his brother, the woman collapsed.*

*When the woman heard of the death of her brother, she collapsed.*

At the sound of the bell, the fight started.

When... **the bell sounded, the fight started.**

On seeing the birthday cake that had been made for her, the girl became very emotional.

When... **the girl saw the birthday cake that had been made for her, she became very emotional.**

At the sight of the fox, the hounds gave chase.

When... **the hounds saw the fox, they gave it chase.**

### CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES AND CONNECTORS

*SUCH...THAT ↔ SO...THAT*

*"Such" úsase diante de substantivos ("such a/an" se o substantivo é contable singular), que poden ir adxectivados ou non, mentres que "so" úsase cando tan so aparece a cualidade, o adxectivo.*

*It was such an old house that even a soft wind could make it collapse.*

*The house was so old that even a soft wind could make it collapse.*

They were such fat men that they broke every chair they sat on.

The men were... **so fat that they broke every chair they sat on.**

He was such a rude boy that his girlfriend soon left him.

The boy was... **so rude that his girlfriend soon left him.**

*BECAUSE...VERY + ADJECTIVE ↔ SO + ADJECTIVE ... THAT*

*I couldn't buy strawberries because they were very expensive today.*

*Strawberries were so expensive today that I couldn't buy them /any.*

I got angry with the shop-assistant because he was very rude to me.

The shop-assistant was... **so rude to me that I got angry with him.**

I couldn't catch the bus because I was too late.

I was... **so late that I couldn't catch the bus.**

*TOO + ADJECTIVE + FOR somebody + TO-INFINITIVE*

*Our students couldn't pass the test because it was too difficult.*

*The test was too difficult for our students to pass.*

The waves are too high, so we shouldn't go into the sea.

The waves are too... **high for us to go into the sea.**

The situation was too embarrassing, so Helen didn't remain there.

The situation was too... **embarrassing for Helen to remain there.**

*ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH + TO-INFINITIVE*

*Christian is too short to reach the mantelpiece.*

*Christian is not tall enough to reach the mantelpiece.*

This wood is too wet to burn.

This wood is not... **dry enough to burn.**

The garage is too small to put three cars in.

The garage is not... **large enough to put three cars in.**

Jeremy is too young to walk all the way to the castle.

Jeremy is not... **old enough to walk all the way to the castle.**

Mary felt too immature to go out with a boy.

Mary didn't feel... **mature enough to go out with a boy.**

Anthony was too slow to enter for the race.

Anthony was not... **fast enough to enter for the race.**

## ORACIONES DE RELATIVO

*DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES*

*a) O relativo substituíndo a un suxeito*

*Look, she is the girl! The girl came from Bosnia last month. Look, that is...*

*Look, that is the girl who came from Bosnia last month.*

The boy's name is Michael. He mows my neighbour's grass every week.

Michael is... **the boy who/that mows my neighbour's grass every week.**

The street crosses the park. It is the longest of the town.

The street... **that/which crosses the park is the longest of the town.**

*b) O relativo substituíndo a un obxecto / complemento.*

*We visited the old lady in hospital. She has sent us a Christmas card. The old lady...*

*The old lady we visited in hospital has sent us a Christmas card.*

We saw a dog running along the street. It belongs to Margaret.

The dog... **we saw/that we saw running along the street belongs to Margaret.**

I bought that clock at Harrods last week. It doesn't work properly.

The clock... **(that) we bought at Harrods last week doesn't work properly.**

*c) O relativo substituíndo a un obxecto / complemento + preposición .*

*The train goes to London. My friends have just got on it. The train...*

*The train my friends have just got on goes to London.*

Mary Ann is the young girl. Peter bought a bunch of flowers for her.

Mary Ann... **is the young girl (that/who) Peter bought a bunch of flowers for.**

Mr Anderson was the doctor. My grandfather used to send for him whenever he was ill.

Mr Anderson... **was the doctor (that/who) my grandfather used to send for whenever he was ill.**

*d) O relativo substituindo a un posesivo que forma parte do suxeito.*

*Mrs Garland is the woman. Her husband runs a grocery near our house. Mrs Garland...*

*Mrs Garland is the woman whose husband runs a grocery near our house.*

The man has just moved to Coventry. His cat used to play in our garden.

The man... **whose cat used to play in our garden has just moved to Coventry.**

The house has been pulled down. Its walls were damaged by a crane.

The house... **whose walls were damaged by a crane has been pulled down.**

*e) O relativo substituindo a un posesivo que forma parte do complemento.*

*The girl turned out to be my neighbour's daughter. Anthony found her gold necklace. The girl...*

*The girl whose gold necklace Anthony found turned out to be my neighbour's daughter.*

The boy has just started his holidays in Spain. You took his passport to the police.

The boy... **whose passport you took to the police has just started his holidays in Spain.**

The dog has run away and cannot be found. The wind turned his kennel upside down last night.

The dog... **whose kennel the wind turned upside down last week has run away and cannot be found.**

#### NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

*a) O relativo substituindo a un suxeito.*

*Mr John Major has to have an election next year. He has been Prime Minister for six years. Mr John...*

*Mr John Major, who has been PM for six years, has to have an election next year.*

Damon Hill was the world motor racing champion this year. He was runner up for Michael Schumacher last year.

Damon... **Hill, who was runner up for Michael Schumacher last year, was the world motor racing champion this year.**

Mexico city is now the most populous city in the world. It used to be very quiet.

Mexico... **city, which used to be very quiet, is now the most populous city in the world.**

*b) O relativo substituindo a un obxecto / complemento.*

*Mrs Thatcher was the previous British Prime Minister. The Russians called her the Iron Lady. Mrs...*

*Mrs Thatcher, whom the Russians called the Iron Lady, was the previous British Prime Minister.*

Isabel Preysler was voted the most elegant woman in Spain by Hello magazine. Julio Iglesias divorced her years ago.

Isabel... **Preysler, whom Julio Iglesias divorced years ago, was voted the most elegant woman in Spain by Hello magazine.**

Estella used to be the seat of the Kings of Navarra. You have to cross it if you go from Logroño to San Sebastián.

Estella... **, which you have to cross if you go from Logroño to San Sebastian, used to be the seat of the kings of Navarra.**

*c) O relativo substituindo a un obxecto / complemento + preposición .*

*Madonna has just been a mother. Antonio Banderas has been acting with her in the film Evita. Madonna...*

*Madonna, whom Antonio Banderas has been acting with in the film Evita, has just been a mother.*

Miguel Induráin won the gold medal in Atlanta. 1996 wasn't a good year for him.

Miguel Induráin... **, who(m) 1996 wasn't a good year for, won the gold medal in Atlanta.**

Bordeaux is very well-known for its fine wines. You'll go through it in your way to Paris.

Bordeaux... **, which you'll go through in your way to Paris, is very well-known for its fine wines.**

*d) O relativo substituindo a un posesivo que forma parte do suxeito.*

*Montserrat Caballé will be performing in the Royal Opera House. Her arias are legendary. Montserrat...*

*Montserrat Caballé, whose arias are legendary, will be performing in the Royal Opera House.*

Julio Iglesias used to be a goalkeeper for Real Madrid. His ex-wife is now married to an ex-minister.

Julio... Iglesias, whose ex-wife is now married to an ex-minister, used to be a goalkeeper for Real Madrid.

The Rubik's cube was invented in Hungary. Its solution is very difficult for most people.

The Rubik's... cube, whose solution is very difficult for most people, was invented in Hungary.

*e) O relativo substituindo a un posesivo que forma parte do complemento.*

John Surtees is a man unique in motor sport. Not many people remember his championships both in cars and on bikes.  
John...

John Surtees, whose championships both in cars and on bikes not many people remember, is a man unique in motor sport.

Carmen Sevilla will go on presenting the "Telecupón". Many people don't understand her strange "sense of language".

Carmen... Sevilla, whose strange "sense of language" many people don't understand, will go on presenting the Telecupon.

Buckingham Palace is open to the public. You can enjoy its valuable paintings.

Buckingham ... Palace, whose valuable paintings you can enjoy, is open to the public.

## MODAL IDIOMS

### WOULD RATHER

*I prefer to rest for a while before going back to work.*

*I'd rather rest for a while before going back to work.*

They think that they are not going to buy a Volvo, they are going to buy a Seat instead.

They'd rather... buy a Volvo instead of a Seat.

They like to drink whisky instead of beer.

They'd rather... drink whisky instead of beer.

### HAD BETTER

*The road is very dangerous, we should drive during the day.*

*We'd better drive during the day, because the road is very dangerous.*

Everybody is looking at them, they should calm down or go home.

They'd... better calm down or go home as everybody is looking at them.

It's freezing outside, you should stay at home.

You'd better... stay home because/since/as it's freezing outside.

## PASSIVE VOICE

### FRASES EN ACTIVA SO CON OBJETO DIRECTO

*My parents paid for all the presents.*

*All the presents were paid for by my parents.*

A little boy opened the cage.

The cage... was opened by a little boy.

Someone has stolen the money.

The money... has been stolen.

### FRASES EN ACTIVA SO CON OBJETO INDIRECTO

*They taught the students in no time.*

*The students were taught in no time.*

Someone accused him, but he was not there at the moment.

He... was accused, but he was not there at the moment.

They took the injured people to the nearest hospital.

The injured... people were taken to the nearest hospital.

## FRASES EN ACTIVA CON OBJETO DIRECTO E OBJETO INDIRECTO

*Somebody lent Peter the Money for the car.*

*Peter was lent the money for the car.*

*The money for the car was lent to Peter.*

*They showed us the new house yesterday.*

*We were shown the new house yesterday./ The new house was shown to us yesterday.*

*Someone has brought these books to Mrs White.*

*Mrs White has been brought these books / These books have been brought to Mrs White.*

## REPORTING PASSIVES

- **IMPERSONAIS**

*People say politicians earn a lot of money.*

*It is said that politicians earn a not of money.*

*Journalists have reported that Ronaldo will leave Barcelona FC soon.*

*It has been reported... that Ronaldo will leave Barcelona FC soon.*

*Everybody thinks that James did very well in his driving test.*

*It is thought... that James did very well in his driving test.*

- **PERSONAIS**

*People think that Maradona has given up drugs.*

*Maradona is thought to have given up drugs.*

*People expect that Mr Smith will become the president of the company.*

*Mr Smith... is expected to become the president of the company.*

*People think that John is Catherine's father.*

*John... is thought to be Catherine's father.*

## OUTROS MODELOS DE PASIVA

- **Need + -ing → Need + infinitivo pasivo**

*The machine needs oiling.*

*The machine needs to be oiled.*

*My suit needs cleaning.*

*My suit needs to be cleaned.*

*These doors need painting.*

*These doors need to be painted.*

*Don't you think your room needs tidying?*

*Don't you think your room needs to be tidied?*

- **Have / Get causative: Sux. + have /get (tempo adecuado) + complemento + participio de pasado)**

*We told the lawyer to correct the will.*

*We had the will corrected.*

*There will be a person who does your homework.*

*You will have... your homework done.*

*He swept your kitchen.*

*You... had / got your kitchen swept.*

*Nobody's going to do this for you.*

*You are not... going to have this done.*

## GERUND AND INFINITIVE

VERBOS SEGUIDOS DE GERUNDIO (--ING)

*Andrew gave up smoking last January.*

*Andrew stopped smoking last January.*

My sister has been working here for the years.

My sister... **started working here ten years ago.**

Peter is sure that he posted the letter at the beginning of the wind.

Peter remembers... **posting the letter at the beginning of the wind.**

USED TO DO SOMETHING // BE / GET USED TO DOING SOMETHING

*She doesn't work here now, she worked here some years ago.*

*She used to work here, but she doesn't now.*

My brother doesn't mind hard work, you'll never see him lying on the sofa doing nothing.

My brother is... **used to working hard. You'll never see him lying on the sofa doing nothing.**

I hate my new English teacher, but I'll like him eventually.

I hate my... **new English teacher, but I'll get used to seeing him eventually.**

## CONTRAST AND PURPOSE CLAUSES

ALTHOUGH ↔ IN SPITE OF / DESPITE

*Although the film was too long, everybody remained till the end.*

*Despite the length of the film, everybody remained till the end.*

Although the painting was expensive, we recommended its purchase.

In spite of... **the cost of the painting/the fact that the painting was expensive, we recommended its purchase.**

PROPÓSITOS (FOR ↔ SO THAT)

*I have bought this wood for the carpenters to build the garage.*

*I have bought this wood so that the carpenters can build the garage.*

There were a lot of magazines for the children to read while they waited.

There were a lot of magazines... **so that the children could read while they waited.**

For a machine to work properly, you have to have it serviced from time to time.

You have to have machines serviced from time to time... **so that they (can) work properly.**

Take these tools home with you to repair the garage door.

Take these tools home... **so that you can repair the garage door.**

## REPORTED SPEECH

ORDES POSITIVAS

*"Come round the supermarket at noon to help me with the shopping", Jane said to Bill.*

*Jane told Bill to go round the supermarket at noon to help her with the shopping.*

*"Go to the theatre and book a couple of tickets for tomorrow", Tom said to Ann.*

Tom... **told Ann to go to the theatre and book a couple of tickets for the following day.**

*"Bring me some fruit when you come home this afternoon", Mary said to Anthony.*

Mary... **told Anthony to bring her some fruit when he came home that afternoon.**

ORDES NEGATIVAS

*"Don't let your father know about your failure yet", Betty said to Andrew.*

*Betty told Andrew not to let his father know about his failure yet.*

*"Don't go out until you have finished your homework", he said to the children.*

He... **told the children not to go until they had finished their homework.**

“Don’t be here before seven, as we won’t have arrived yet”, they said to him.  
They... **advised him not to be there before seven, as they wouldn’t have arrived yet.**

#### FRASES ENUNCIATIVAS NON CONVERSACIONAIS

“It’s better to travel by train than by car”, she said.

She said that it was better to travel by train than by car.

“The weather is very cold for this time of the year”, he said.

He said... **that the weather was very cold for that time of the year.**

“The fishing has been very good in this part of the river”, they said.

They agreed... **that the fishing had been very good in that part of the river.**

#### FRASES ENUNCIATIVAS CONVERSACIONAIS

“It doesn’t rain here much less in summer than in winter”, Mike said to Peter.

Mike told Peter that it didn’t rain there much less in summer than in winter.

“The grape crop this year has been more productive than the year before”, Simon said to Janet.

Simon told... **Janet that the grape crop that year had been more productive than the previous year.**

“My holidays this year have been even more boring than yours”, Julia said to Martin.

Julia told... **Martin that her holidays that year had been even more boring than his.**

#### YES / NO QUESTIONS

“Do you like listening to the radio at night?”, Andrew said to Jenny. Andrew asked Jenny...

Andrew asked Jenny if she liked listening to the radio at night.

“Did the people enjoy the football match?”, Tom asked.

Tom wanted to know... **if/whether the people had enjoyed the football match.**

“Does it rain a lot in your country during the summer?”, Jane asked Boris.

Jane asked Boris... **if/whether it rained a lot in his country during the summer.**

#### PREGUNTAS INFORMATIVAS

“How was your dinner last night?”, Joanna asked Martin.

Joanna asked Martin how his dinner had been the night before.

“How long does the journey take by train?”, Albert said.

Albert wanted to know... **how long the journey by train took.**

“Where did you go for Christmas last year?”, Melanie said to Antonio.

Melanie asked... **Antonio where he had gone for Christmas the year before.**

#### PETICIONS EN FORMA DE PREGUNTAS OU ORDES

“A glass of beer, please”, he said to the barman. He asked the barman...

He asked the barman to serve him a glass of beer.

“Would you take me to Belgrave Square, please?”, the woman said to the taxi driver.

The woman... **asked the taxi driver to take her to Belgrave Square.**

#### CONDICIONAIS

John went to the concert. He met Bon Jovi. If...

If John hadn’t gone to the concert, he wouldn’t have met Bon Jovi.

Martha didn’t accept the offer. She didn’t get the job.

If... **Martha had accepted the offer, she would have got the job.**

The boy was careless. He broke all his toys.

If... **the boy hadn’t been careless, he wouldn’t have broken all his toys.**



*What a pity I didn't watch the game. I wish...*

*I wish I had watched the game.*

I'm sorry I couldn't spend the evening with you.

If only... **I could have spent the evening with you.**

What a shame I didn't send her a birthday card.

I wish... **I had sent her a birthday card.**

I'm upset because my friend hasn't come.

I wish... **my friend had come.**

*I'd like to stay here all morning but I can't. If only...*

*If only I could stay here all morning.*

I'd like to be two years older.

I wish... **I were two years older.**

I'd like to be able to speak German.

If only... **I could speak German.**

*If you don't press the bell, the door won't open. Unless...*

*Unless you press the bell, the door won't open.*

If you don't put the batteries in the radio, it won't work.

Unless... **you put the batteries in the radio, it won't work.**

Those plants will die if you don't water them.

Unless... **you water those plants, they will die.**