

IELTS Grammar

by Cadence



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Review

能够	can, could, be able to, manage to
可能	may, might, could
意愿, 应该	will, would, shall, should, ought to
必须	must, have to
需要	need
敢	dare

Practice (Speaking)

Part 1

Why do people like music?

People **may** like music because it **can** make them feel relaxed and inspired. It **might** also help them express emotions that they can't put into words.

What will your hometown be like in the future?

My hometown **would** probably become more modern in the future. There **may** be more tall buildings and better public transport, but there **could** also be problems like traffic jams.

Part 3

Who should take care of children?

I think parents **should** take the main responsibility for looking after children, because they **can** understand their kids' needs more accurately and they **can** provide the emotional support that young children really rely on. However, schools and childcare professionals **could** also offer help, especially when parents **might** be too busy or **might** not have enough professional knowledge. In many cases, a shared approach **would** work better, because different people **can** contribute in different ways.

Part 2 Describe a house that you would like to have.

You should say:

What it is like

Where it would be

Why you would like to have such place

And explain how you feel about the place

可以用情态动词表达假设或构想

It would be a small villa...

The house could have a big balcony...

用可能性、愿望类情态动词

It could be located near the coast.

I would prefer it to be in a quiet neighbourhood.

用情态动词表达需求、功能

The house would allow me to relax.

I could use one room as a study.

用情态助动词 + 情感类动词

I would feel more relaxed living there.

It might help me stay productive and calm.

Part 2 Describe a house that you would like to have.

Introduction

I'd like to talk about a house that I would really like to have in the future. It would be a (modern / simple / cozy / spacious) place that suits the way I want to live.

what it is like

The house would be (small / medium-sized / fairly large) and it could have (big windows / a garden / a balcony / an open kitchen). Inside, it would probably include (two bedrooms / a study / a bright living room), and the design would be simple and comfortable.

where it would be

Ideally, it would be located (near the coast / in a quiet neighbourhood / in the countryside). Living there would allow me to (enjoy fresh air / have more privacy / stay close to nature), and I could easily (take walks / relax / work without noise).

why you want it

I'd like to have this place because it could help me (focus better / live a healthier routine / reduce stress). I might even use one room as a study so I could work or read without distractions.

how you feel about it

If I lived there, I would probably feel (more relaxed / more productive). To me, this kind of house could give me the lifestyle I really want.

Grammar



谓语动词的变化有哪些?

三态一否=时态+情态+**语态**+否定

语态有几种?

主动语态

被动语态

Grammar



- 被动语态的构成
- 被动语态的用途
- 被动语态跟时态结合
- 被动语态跟情态结合

被动语态的构成

be + done

被动的时间

被动的动作

主语的单复数

这里的环境改变了 (过去)。

The environment here was changed.

被动语态的用途

We use the passive

- when the **object is more important than the subject** and the agent is either obvious, not important, or unknown:

All applications are processed on the spot. (it is obvious that it is the library staff who process the cards)

- in **formal writing** to make it less personal:

You are advised to return the application form within three days. (impersonal)

The active voice is more direct and personal:

I advise you to return the application form within three days.

- when we **describe a process**:

The union is run by seven executive officers who are elected by students.

▲ We do not generally use the passive for natural (or biological) processes, where people are not involved (e.g. the carbon cycle):

Plants take up carbon dioxide from the air as part of photosynthesis.

被动语态的用途

- Reporting with passive verbs

With reporting verbs and verbs of thinking or feeling we can use it + passive verb + that (e.g. agree, announce, argue, believe, claim, decide, disclose, expect, feel, hope, know, predict, recognize, report, say, suggest, think, understand):

It was felt that the facilities were in need of renovation.

subject + passive verb + to - infinitive (e.g. ask, believe, consider, estimate, expect, feel, know, mean, report, say, see, suppose, think, understand):

Our sports facilities are said to be among the best in the country. (= people say our sports facilities are among the best in the country)

This building is believed to be the oldest in the town.

被动语态的用途

Notice how if we want to repeat the ending of the previous clause or sentence at the beginning of the next, we may need to use the passive:

Does the university run the union?

No, the union is run by seven executive officers

who are elected by students each year.

The executive officers are held accountable by the union council.

The council is also elected by the student population.

This pattern is typical of academic writing.

主动语态改写:

No, seven executive officers run the union. Students elect them each year. The union council holds the executive officers accountable. The student population also elects the council.

被动语态跟时态结合

Tense	Passive form: <i>be</i> + past participle (+ <i>by</i> + agent)
present simple	→ <i>The union is run by 7 executive officers.</i>
present continuous	→ <i>The union is being run by 7 executive officers.</i>
past simple	→ <i>The union was run by 7 executive officers.</i>
past continuous	→ <i>The union was being run by 7 executive officers.</i>
present perfect	→ <i>The union has been run by 7 executive officers.</i>
past perfect	→ <i>The union had been run by 7 executive officers.</i>
going to	→ <i>The union is going to be run by 7 executive officers.</i>
will	→ <i>The union will be run by 7 executive officers.</i>

past future (过去将来时)

→ *The union would be run by 7 executive officers.*

被动语态跟时态结合

1. The windows _____ (break) yesterday because of the storm.

were broken

2. The project _____ (complete) next month.

will be completed

3. The house _____ (decorate) at the moment.

is being decorated

4. By the time we arrived, the dinner _____ (cook).

had been cooked

5. The documents _____ (complete) by the manager before the

meeting, according to last week's plan.

would have been completed

被动语态跟情态结合

The environment here **must** be changed.

The environment here **can** be changed.

The environment here **may** be changed.

The environment here **should** be changed.

Other forms

infinitive	→ <i>The union is to be run by 7 executive officers.</i>
-ing form	→ <i>The university insists on the union being run by 7 executive officers.</i>
used to	→ <i>The university used to be run by 7 executive officers.</i>
modals	→ <i>The university should be run by 7 executive officers.</i>
need to / have to	→ <i>The university needs to/has to be run by 7 executive officers.</i>
need + -ing	→ <i>The university needs running by 7 executive officers.</i>

- We can sometimes use need + -ing as an alternative to the passive to say that it is necessary to do something without stating who will do it:

Some facilities need improving around the campus. (= it is necessary to improve some facilities)

- Have something done

To show that someone performs a paid service for us we use have + object + past participle:

You'll need to have your photo taken. (= someone else will take your photograph)

In informal English get + past participle can be used in the same way:

I got my photo taken yesterday.

There was a fight, but nobody got hurt.

不同句型的被动语态

主谓

He arrived.

We do not use the passive with intransitive verbs:

主谓宾

He writes a letter.

A letter is written (by him).

主谓双宾

She gave me a gift.

A gift was given to me (by her).

I was given a gift (by her).

主谓宾宾补

They made her the team leader.

She was made the team leader.

主系表

Task 1

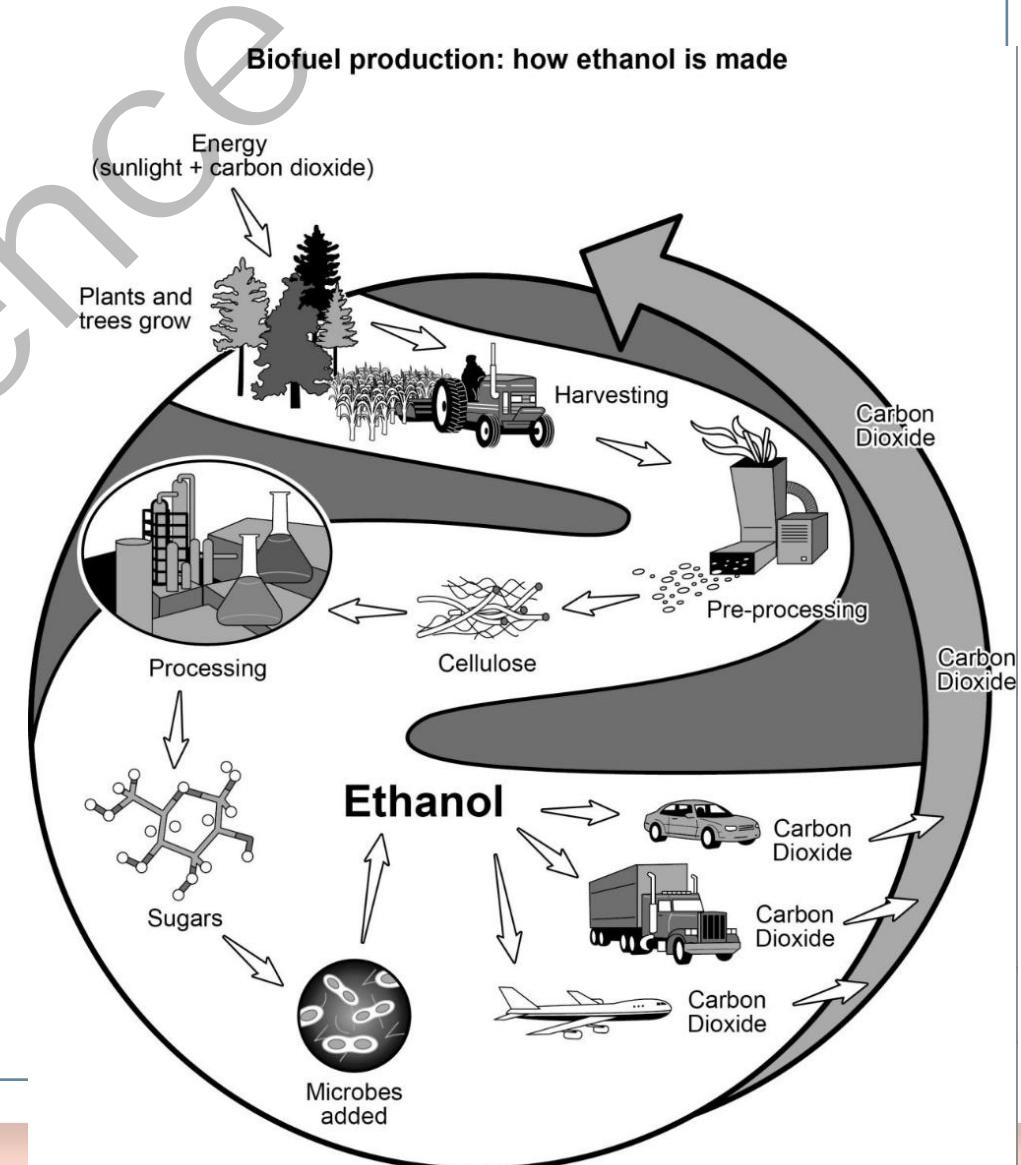
The diagram below shows how a biofuel called ethanol is produced.

The diagram illustrates the production process of ethanol, a biofuel used to run vehicles.

Overall, the cyclical process involves three key stages: harvesting and pre-processing plant material, producing ethanol through chemical processing, and utilizing the fuel, before the cycle restarts.

Initially, plants and trees grow while absorbing sunlight and carbon dioxide from the atmosphere for photosynthesis. Once the plants have matured, they **are harvested** by a tractor. Afterward, they undergo pre-processing, during which they **are converted** into cellulose, a vital substance for the subsequent stages of ethanol production.

In the following stage, the cellulose **is transported** into a chemical factory for further processing, and then the cellulose **is degraded** into sugars which **are subsequently converted** into bioethanol with the addition of microbes. The produced ethanol **can be utilized** as a fuel for various vehicles, including cars, trucks, and airplanes. Eventually, the emissions released from these vehicles **are converted** into carbon dioxide, which **can be used** as the main source for the initial stage, allowing the cycle to start anew.



Task 1

The plans below show a harbour in 2000 and how it looks today.

The two maps illustrate the layout of Porth Harbour in the year 2000 and how it has been transformed by now.

Overall, the harbour has undergone many significant changes that are targeted towards attracting visitors or tourists to the harbour, including the construction of a new hotel with a private beach, increased capacity for the passenger ferries, and improved amenities.

In the north of Porth Harbour, the major change involved the relocation of the former marina to the south in order to create more spaces for private yachts. Today, the former marina is now bustling with fishing boats. An additional dock for passenger ferries has also been added, while amenities situated on the north side, including a car park, a public beach, showers, and toilets, continue to operate from the same location.

Changes have also been made to the south of the harbor. The disused castle has been replaced by a new hotel, with the old public beach now designated exclusively for hotel guests. New constructions of amenities like showers, toilets, cafés, and shops can be easily found in the south, and minor changes have been made to improve road access to the hotel and car park. The lifeboat station remains where it has been since 2000.

