

2 Complete both sentences in each pair with the correct form of the same verb in the box.

(admit boast claim demand offer
promise propose report)

1

Her parents ? to buy her a new smartphone if she passed all her exams.

It ? to be a really exciting match, but in the end it turned out dead boring and finished with a 0–0 score.

2

I ? that we wait until we have received all the information before making a final decision.

I'd like to ? a toast to all our good friends gathered here today.

3

This area is supposed to ? some of the best mountain scenery in the Rockies.

Did the forum administrator ? to change your login when you reported the issue?

4

After their last argument, Liz ? that he stop contacting her via Skype or any social media.

Our new IT project was very difficult – it ? a lot of effort, teamwork and attention to detail.

5

Some people still ? that there is no firm evidence to link lack of exercise to ill health.

If a purchased item is faulty or damaged, you can ? your money back or get a replacement.

6

Several local residents have ? seeing a strange bright light in the sky.

The first group of conscripts ? for duty at basic training camps yesterday.

7

Each pass ? two people to the eagerly-awaited tech exhibition, open daily 10 a.m. – 7 p.m. Book now!

He ? copying the code from another software engineer and sincerely regrets his actions.

8

The company ? of selling more computer equipment than any other.

The village is situated high on a hill and ? amazing views over the coast.

7.4 USE OF ENGLISH

Passive reporting structures

Impersonal reporting structures are often used in written English. By omitting the agent or 'doer', they focus on the new information in the last part of the sentence. They can be used after verbs of mental states/processes, including: *accept, agree, allege, announce, argue, assume, believe, claim, consider, declare, expect, fear, feel, hint, hope, know, presume, reckon, report, say, suggest, suppose, think, understand.*

Subject + verb + that clause

People reckon (that) Instagram is the new Facebook.

Statements which follow this pattern in the active can be reported in one of two ways:

- subject + passive + to + infinitive:
 - a with simple infinitive – to + infinitive:

People reckon (that) Instagram, the photo-sharing platform, is the new Facebook. (active)

→ Instagram, the photo-sharing platform, **is reckoned to be** the new Facebook. (passive)
 - b with progressive infinitive – to be + -ing:

People think (that) young video bloggers are generating bigger audiences than YouTube. (active)

→ Young video bloggers **are thought to be generating** bigger audiences than YouTube. (passive)
 - c with perfect infinitive – to have + been + past participle:

People believe (that) the vlogger's videos have been watched more than eight billion times. (active)

→ The vlogger's videos **are believed to have been watched** more than eight billion times. (passive)
 - d with perfect progressive infinitive – to have + been + -ing:

The survey reports that his annual income has been growing rapidly over the last few years. (active)

→ His annual income **is reported to have been growing** rapidly over the last few years. (passive)
- It + passive + that clause:

People reckon (that) Instagram, the photo-sharing platform, is the new Facebook. (active)

→ **It is reckoned that** Instagram, the photo-sharing platform, is the new Facebook. (passive)

People think (that) young video bloggers are generating bigger audiences than YouTube. (active)

→ **It is thought that** young video bloggers are generating bigger audiences than YouTube. (passive)

People believe (that) the vlogger's videos have been watched more than eight billion times. (active)

→ **It is believed that** the vlogger's videos have been watched more than eight billion times. (passive)

The survey has reported that his annual income has been growing rapidly over the last few years. (active)

→ **It has been reported that** his annual income has been growing rapidly over the last few years. (passive)