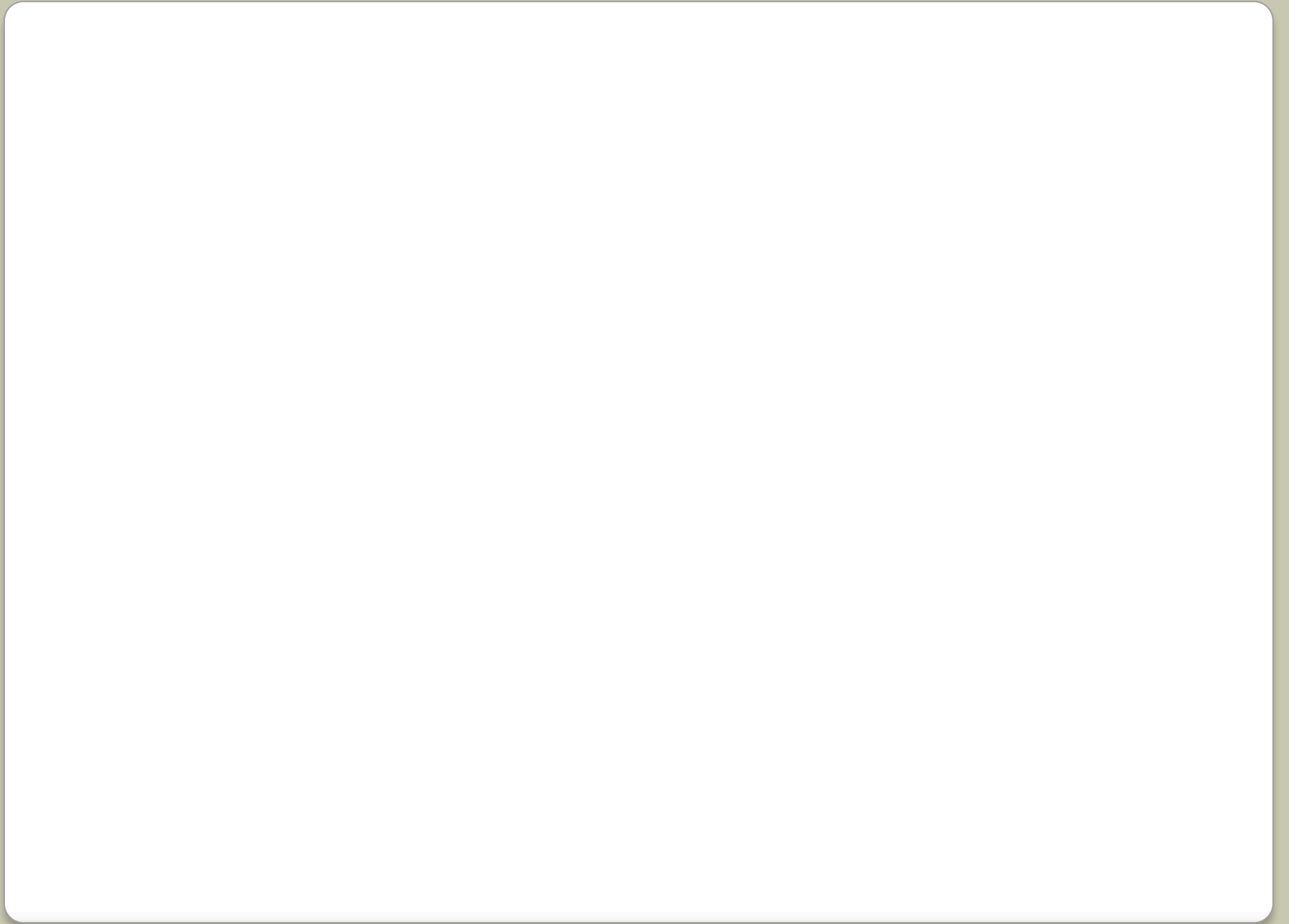


# *Passive Voice*





# Reasons for using the Passive

We often use the passive when we want to talk about an action rather than the person or thing that does the action. We do this when

- it doesn't matter who does the action:

*The votes **will be counted** at the end of the meeting.*

***Have the parcels been delivered?***

- we know or can guess who does the action:

*Here's your skirt. It's **been dry-cleaned**. (obviously by the dry cleaner's)*

*I brought my car to your garage yesterday. **Has it been repaired yet?** (by the garage)*

- we don't know, or we don't want to say who does the action:

*My bicycle **has been stolen!** (I don't know who stole it.)*

*I see the washing-up **hasn't been done again!** (I don't want to say who hasn't done it.)*

- we want to talk about general feelings or beliefs

*The building **is believed** to date from the thirteenth century. (Most people believe this.)*

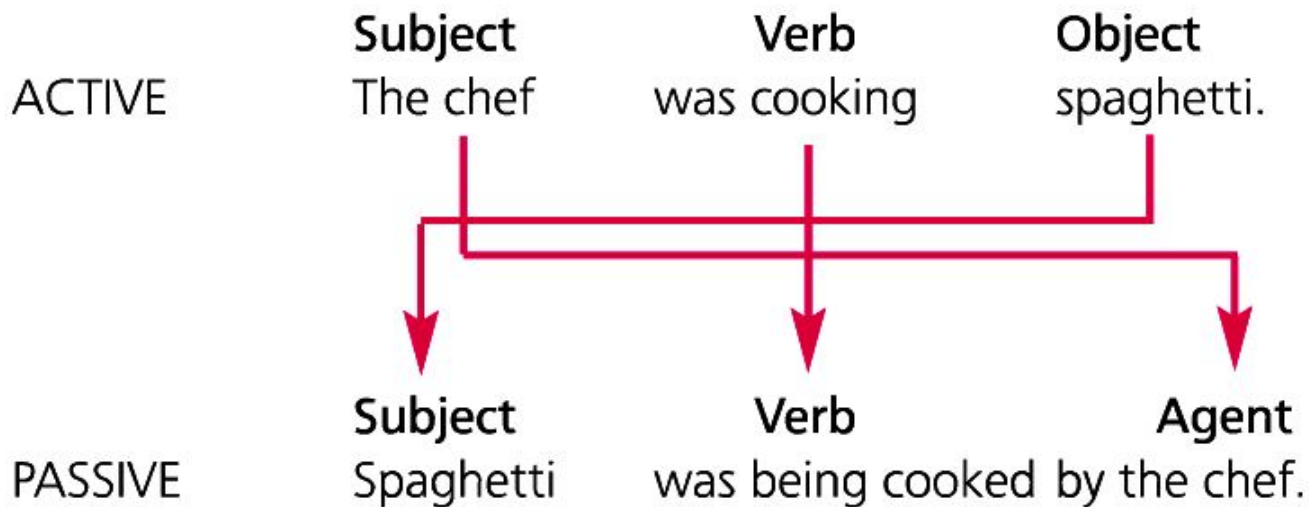
- we want to be polite or we are in a formal situation:

***Have the reports been typed yet?** (more polite than *Have you typed the reports yet?*)*

*Your application **will be assessed** by the manager. (more formal than *The manager will assess your application.*)*

## Changing from the active to the passive:

- the **object** of the active sentence becomes the **subject** in the passive sentence
- the active verb remains in the same tense but changes into a passive form
- the **subject** of the active sentence becomes the **agent**, and is either introduced with the preposition **by** or is omitted.



## *The Passive Voice*

**to be** (в нужной форме) + **V<sub>3</sub>**

Grammar Tense		Active Voice	Passive Voice
<b>Simple</b>	Present	<b>V (s)</b>	<b>am, is, are + V<sub>3</sub></b>
	Past	<b>V<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>was, were + V<sub>3</sub></b>
	Future	<b>will V</b>	<b>will be + V<sub>3</sub></b>
<b>Continuous</b>	Present	<b>am, is, are + Ving</b>	<b>am, is, are being + V<sub>3</sub></b>
	Past	<b>was, were Ving</b>	<b>was, were being + V<sub>3</sub></b>
	Future	<b>will be Ving</b>	Не употребляется
<b>Perfect</b>	Present	<b>have, has V<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>have, has been + V<sub>3</sub></b>
	Past	<b>had V<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>had been + V<sub>3</sub></b>
	Future	<b>will have V<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>will have been + V<sub>3</sub></b>

## The Passive Form of Modals and Phrasal Modals

**Passive form:**            **modal\*** + **be** + **past participle**

(a) Tom	<i>will</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>invited</i>	to the picnic.
(b) The window	<i>can't</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>opened.</i>	
(c) Children	<i>should</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>taught</i>	to respect their elders.
(d)	<i>May I</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>excused</i>	from class?
(e) This book	<i>had better</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>returned</i>	to the library before Friday.
(f) This letter	<i>ought to</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>sent</i>	before June 1st.
(g) Mary	<i>has to</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>told</i>	about our change in plans.
(h) Fred	<i>is supposed to</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>told</i>	about the meeting.

**Past-passive form:**    **modal** + **have been** + **past participle**

(i) The letter	<i>should</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>sent</i>	last week.
(j) This house	<i>must</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>built</i>	over 200 years ago.
(k) Eric	<i>couldn't</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>offered</i>	the job.
(l) Jill	<i>ought to</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>invited</i>	to the party.

**Вопросительная форма** *образуется путём переноса (первого) вспомогательного глагола на место перед подлежащим, например:*

**When was the work done?**

**Has the work been done?**

**Отрицательная форма** *образуется с помощью отрицания not, которое ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола, например: |*

**The work was not done last week.**

**The work will not done tomorrow.**

Если в оборотах со страдательным залогом указан **производитель действия**, то в русском языке он обозначается творительным падежом, а в английском ему предшествует предлог **by**.

*The salad was made **by** Ann.*

Дополнение с предлогом **with** выражает **орудие действия**:

*The tomatoes were cut **with** a sharp knife.*



**При переводе страдательного залога на русский язык возможны следующие варианты:**

1. *Краткая форма причастий страдательного залога*

I am invited to a party.

Я приглашён на вечеринку.

2. *Глаголы, оканчивающие на -ся-*

All observations were made by a team of famous scientists.

Все наблюдения проводились группой знаменитых учёных.

3. *Неопределённо-личные предложения ( этот способ перевода применим лишь в тех случаях, если производитель действия в английском страдательном залоге не упомянут).*

We were asked to come as early as possible.

Нас попросили прийти как можно раньше.

## Verbs with two objects

With these verbs, e.g. *give, offer, buy, tell, read*, there are two ways of forming the passive.

- The 'person' object becomes the subject of the passive verb:

subject		object	
Amanda	was given	first prize	(by the judges).
Sylvia	is going to be offered	a new job	(by her boss).
The children	were bought	a new kitten	(by their aunt).

- The 'thing' object becomes the subject of the passive verb, and we put *to* or *for* in front of the 'person' object:

First prize	was given to	Amanda	(by the judges).
A new job	is going to be offered to	Sylvia	(by her boss).
A new kitten	was bought for	the children	(by their aunt).

## The Passive with *Get*

### *Get* + Adjective

- (a) I'm *getting hungry*. Let's eat soon.  
(b) I stopped working because I *got sleepy*.

**Get** may be followed by certain adjectives. **Get** gives the idea of change — the idea of becoming, beginning to be, growing to be.

In (a): *I'm getting hungry* = I wasn't hungry before, but now I'm beginning to be hungry.

### Common adjectives that follow *get*

angry	cold	fat	hungry	quiet	tall
anxious	comfortable	full	late	ready	thirsty
bald	dark	good	light	rich	warm
better	dizzy	hard	mad	ripe	well
big	easy	healthy	nervous	serious	wet
busy	empty	heavy	noisy	sick	worse
chilly	famous	hot	old	sleepy	

## Get + Past Participle

(c) I stopped working because I *got tired*.

(d) They *are getting married* next month.

**Get** may also be followed by a past participle. The past participle functions as an adjective; it describes the subject.

The passive with **get** is common in spoken English, but not in formal writing.

### Common past participles with *get*

get accepted (for, into)  
get accustomed to  
get acquainted (with)  
get arrested (for)  
get bored (with)  
get confused (about)  
get crowded (with)  
get divorced (from)  
get done (with)

get dressed (in)  
get drunk (on)  
get elected (to)  
get engaged (to)  
get excited (about)  
get finished (with)  
get fixed (by)  
get hurt (by)  
get interested (in)

get invited (to)  
get involved (in, with)  
get killed (by, with)  
get lost (in)  
get married (to)  
get prepared (for)  
get scared (of)  
get sunburned  
get worried (about)

## Examples of infinitive forms

<b>Present infinitive active</b>	to work, to do
<b>Present continuous infinitive active</b>	to be working, to be doing
<b>Perfect infinitive active</b>	to have worked, to have done
<b>Perfect continuous infinitive active</b>	to have been working, to have been doing
<b>Present infinitive passive</b>	to be done
<b>Perfect infinitive passive</b>	to have been done