

The Passive Voice

The background of the slide is a dark red gradient. It features several thin, wavy lines in orange and blue that sweep across the frame, creating a sense of motion and depth. The lines are more concentrated on the left and right sides, leaving the center where the text is located relatively clear.

Залог – это форма глагола, которая показывает: сам предмет или лицо выполняют действие (действительный залог) или действие производится над предметом или лицом (страдательный залог).
Например:

Ann painted a picture yesterday. (Active voice)

The picture was painted by Ann yesterday.
(Passive voice)

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью глагола-**to be** и **v3** формы смыслового глагола.

Если глагол правильный, то добавляется

окончание- **ed.**

Present	Past	Future
<div><div>S</div><div><i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>are</i></div><div><i>V₃</i></div></div>	<div><div>S</div><div><i>was</i> <i>were</i></div><div><i>V₃</i></div></div>	<div><div>S</div><div><i>will be</i></div><div><i>V₃</i></div></div>

Одной конструкции в действительном залоге могут соответствовать две в страдательном, т.е. прямое и косвенное дополнение могут стать подлежащими с глаголами:

to pay - платить

предлагать

to send – посылать

обещать

to give – давать

Например:

показывать

to tell - рассказывать

оставлять

to offer -

to promise -

to show -

to leave –

косвенное

дополнение

кому?

прямое

дополнение

что?

The teacher gave him a book.

Active voice

The teacher gave **him a book**. –
Учитель дал ему книгу.

Passive voice

A book was given to him. –
Книга была дана ему.

He was given a book. –
Ему дали книгу.

I was phoned yesterday.

Мне позвонили вчера.

We were shown a film.

Нам показали фильм.

You were sent a letter.

Тебе послали письмо.

They were told a story.

Им рассказали историю.

Kate was offered help.

Кате предложили помощь.

В страдательной конструкции с предложным дополнением предлог сохраняет своё место после глагола. Например:

They **sent for** the doctor.

Make passive constructions. Use the verbs:

The doctor was **sent for**

to laugh at – смеяться над to send for - посылать
за

to wait for – ждать to look for - искать

to refer to – ссылаться на to listen to – слушать

1) Somebody laughs at my sister.

2) We waited for the librarian

3) Scientists often refer to this book.

4) Everybody will listen to the lecture.

5) Somebody sent for Mike's parents.

6) They look for this game everywhere.

Transform the sentences. Use the Passive Voice.

1. My mother washes our clothes on Saturdays.
2. The pupil on duty will clean the blackboard during the break.
3. Vasnetsov painted nice pictures.
4. Mr. Bell listens to the radio in the evenings.
5. We take tests in English regularly.
6. I will visit my relatives next week.
7. Helen collected her classmates' photos for her new album.
8. They built the theater in 1970.
9. The mechanic will fix the car tomorrow.
10. I gave a nice present to my friend on his birthday.

Present	Past	Future
S <i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>are</i> V ₃	S <i>was</i> <i>were</i> V ₃	S <i>will be</i> V ₃

Do you know the answers?

1. The first book was printed in a) France b) Germany c) England
2. Jaguar cars are made in a) England b) the USA c) Italy
3. John F. Kennedy was assassinated in a) Houston b) New York c) Dallas
4. Mount Everest was climbed for the first time in a) 1953 b) 1961 c) 1957
5. The Eiffel Tower was built in a) 1976 b) 1889 c) 1901
6. The motor car was invented in a) 1850 b) 1885 c) 1903
7. Christopher Columbus was born in a) Spain b) Italy c) Portugal
8. Uranium was discovered in a) 1932 b) 1798 c) 1944
9. Coffee is produced in a) Colombia; b) Scotland c) Canada