

◇ Passive voice ◇

(Страдательный залог)

- Что такое залог?

Залог глагола в английском языке нужен для того, чтобы показать отношение к действию.

Есть 2 варианта:

1) Человек или предмет совершает действие сам. То есть конкретное лицо производит действие над объектом. В таком случае это называется активный залог (**active voice**) или действительный:

Я сломал свою машину. - **I broke my car**

2) На первый план выходит не действующее лицо, а объект. И действие совершается непосредственно над объектом. То есть сам объект действие не совершает, а подвергается влиянию извне (причем объектом в предложении может быть и человек, и предмет). Такое явление носит название пассивный залог (**passive voice**) или страдательный.

Машина была сломана. - **The car was broken**

◇ Главное отличие пассивного залога от активного в том, что здесь акцент на действии, которое совершается над объектом (а не самим объектом). Объектом может выступать человек или предмет.

- Когда используется страдательный/пассивный залог?

Пассивный залог используется в конкретных случаях:

◇ Факт совершения действия гораздо важнее, чем его исполнитель.

The **towels were not used** yesterday. - Полотенцами вчера не пользовались

◇ Мы не знаем, кто совершил действие

The bank was robbed. - Банк ограбили.

◇ Когда мы не хотим говорить, кто именно это сделал.

Например, если произошло что-то плохое, и мы не хотим никого обвинять.

The holiday is spoiled. - Праздник испорчен.

- Как построить пассивный залог?

1) Ставим предмет/человека, над которым совершается действие на первое место в предложении: A box (коробка) A car (машина) Animals (животные):

2) Ставим на второе место глагол to be в нужном времени.

Present Simple (простое настоящее время) — **am, are, is**

Past Simple (простое прошедшее время) — **was, were**

Future Simple (простое будущее время) — **will be** И т.д.

3) Само действие (глагол), которое совершается над объектом, ставим в форму причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle):

- либо добавляем окончание -ed, если глагол правильный (**cook - cooked**),

- либо глагол его в 3-ю форму (V3), если глагол неправильный (**break - broken**)

A box is delivered. Коробка доставлена.

A car was sold. Машина продана.

Animals will be saved. Животные будут спасены.

4) Если необходимо упомянуть, что действие совершается кем-то или с помощью чего-то, то используем предлоги **by** и **with**.

◇ Если действие осуществляется при помощи какого-либо предмета, то используется предлог **with**.

❖ Если действие осуществляется при помощи какого-либо человека или группы людей, то мы используем предлог **by**.

*The picture will be painted **with a pencil**.* - Картина будет нарисована карандашом.

*The documents were sent **by teacher**.* - Документы отправлены учителем.

Tenses	Active	Passive
Simple Present	S + V1	S - am/is/are + V3
Simple Past	S + V2	S - was/were + V3
Present Continuous	S + am/is/are + V-ing	S - am/is/are + being + V3
Present perfect continuous	S + have/has + been + V-ing	S + have/has + been + being + V3
Past Continuous	S + was/were + V-ing	S - was/were + being + V3
Past Perfect Continuous	S + had + been + V-ing	S - had + been + being + V3
Future Continuous	S + will/shall + be + V-ing	S + will/shall + be + being + V3
Future Perfect Continuous	S + will + have + V-ing	S + will + have + been + being + V3
Past Future Continuous	S + would + be + V-ing	S - would + be + being + V3
Past Future Perfect Continuous	S + would + have + been + V-ing	S - would + have + been + being + V3
Simple Perfect	S + have/has + V3	S - have/has + been + V3
Past Perfect	S + had + V3	S - had + been + V3
Simple Future	S + will/shall + V1	S - will/shall + be + V3
Past Future	S + would/should + V1	S - would/should + be + V3
Modal (present)	S + may/can/must + V1	S - may/can/must + be + V3
Modal (past)	S + might/could/had to + V1	S + might/could/had to + be + V3

Passive Causative Tense forms

Simple

Present	I wash my car	I have my car washed
Past	I washed my car	I had my car washed
Future	I will wash my car	I will have my car washed

Continuous

Present	I am washing my car	I am having my car washed
Past	I was washing my car	I was having my car washed
Future	I will be washing my car	I will be having my car washed

Perfect

Present	I have washed my car	I have had my car washed
Past	I had washed my car	I had had my car washed
Future	I will have washed my car	I will have had my car washed

Perfect Continuous

Present	I have been washing my car	I have been having my car washed
Past	I had been washing my car	I had been having my car washed
Future	I will have been washing my car	I will have been having my car washed

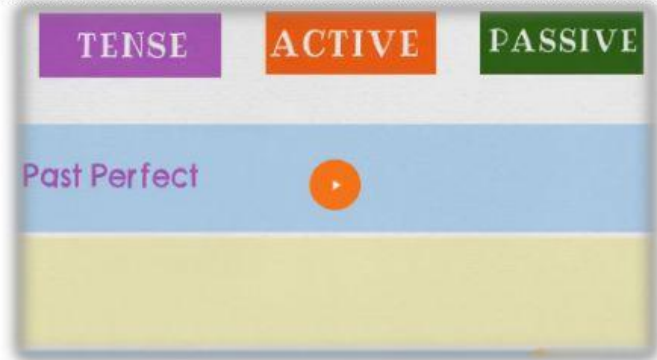
Infinitive and -ing form

I want to wash my car	I want to have my car washed
I like washing my car	I like having my car washed

Modal verbs

I must wash my car	I must have my car washed
I should have washed my car	I should have had my car washed

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	I make a cake	A cake is made
Present Contin.	I'm making a cake	A cake is being made.
Past Simple	I made a cake.	A cake was made.
Past Continuous	I was making a cake.	A cake was being made.
Present Perfect	I have made a cake	A cake has been made.
Past Perfect	I had made a cake.	A cake had been made.
Future Simple	I will make a cake.	A cake will be made.
Future be going to	I'm going to make a cake.	A cake is going to be made.
Modal	I must make a cake.	A cake must be made.
Modal Perfect	I should have made a cake.	A cake should have been made.



Tasks:

T.1 Choose A (active voice) or P (passive voice) next to each sentences:

- a) She has won the championship ☐
- b) We were told the truth ☐
- c) They used to phone me ☐
- d) She has been invited to the party ☐
- e) Dinner should have been made ☐
- f) Susan has to translate it ☐
- g) He will be arrested ☐

T.2 Choose the correct option and fill in the table (a/b):

1. Football is a popular sport. It - - - in many countries.

- ☐ a) plays ☐ b) is played

2. Many cartoons - - - in Disney.

- ☐ a) are made ☐ b) make

3. I go to the beach and - - - every summer.

- ☐ a) swam ☐ b) swim

4. Our house - - - by a cleaner every week.

- ☐ a) is cleaned ☐ b) cleans

5. New Year's Day - - - in January.

- ☐ a) is celebrated ☐ b) celebrates

6. Cinco de Mayo - - - in Mexico.

- ☐ a) celebrates ☐ b) is celebrated

7. A lot of traditional foods - - - during the festivals.

- ☐ a) are served ☐ b) is served

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

T.3 Rewrite these active sentences into the passive:

1. They will punish him.
2. She bought this camera in Japan.
3. They are going to arrest me.
4. Mosquitoes were eating me alive.
5. They have found your watch.
6. We will hold the meeting tomorrow.
7. Tom would accept our offer.
8. We can do this work within a week.
9. They don't pay salaries.
10. They saw him crossing the road.

T.4 Open the brackets using verbs in Active Voice or Passive Voice:

1. Nobody **(see)** him yesterday.
2. The telegram **(receive)** tomorrow.
3. He **(give)** me this book next week.
4. The answer to this question can **(find)** in the encyclopedia.
5. We **(show)** the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation tomorrow.
6. You can **(find)** interesting information about the life in the USA in this book.
7. Budapest **(divide)** by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest.
8. Yuri Dolgoruki **(found)** Moscow in 1147.
9. Moscow University **(found)** by Lomonosov.
10. We **(call)** Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.