

GRAMMAR A2 – Passive forms

PRESENT simple passive = IS/ARE +V3

FORM: be + past participle

Positive

I am/'m taught English every day.

You/We/They are/'re taught English every day.

He/She/It is/'s taught English every day.

Negative

I am/'m not taught English every day.

You/We/They are not / aren't taught English every day.

He/She/It is not / isn't taught English every day.

Questions

Am I taught English every day?

Are you/we/they taught English every day?

Is he/she/it taught English every day?

Short answers

Yes, I am.

No, I am/'m not.

Yes, you/we/they are.

No, you/we/they are not / aren't.

Yes, he/she/it is.

No, he/she/it is not / isn't.

USE: we use the present simple passive when: **1** we don't know who does the action, **2** it isn't important who does the action, and **3** when everyone knows who does the action:

- 1** *The window **is broken**.* (We don't know who broke the window.)
*Bicycles **are often stolen** outside the railway station.* (We don't know who steals them.)
- 2** *The best tomatoes **are grown** in Romania.* (We aren't interested in the person who grows them.)
*The building **is painted** once a year.* (It isn't important who paints the building.)
- 3** *We **are given** homework every day.* (Everyone knows the teacher gives us homework.)
*Lunch **is served** every day from 12–2 pm in the restaurant.* (We know that the waiters serve lunch.)

PAST simple passive = WAS/WERE+V3

FORM: was/were + past participle

Positive

*I/He/She/It **was hurt** during the game.*

*You/We/They **were hurt** during the game.*

Negative

*I/He/She/It **was not / wasn't hurt** during the game.*

*You/We/They **were not / weren't hurt** during the game.*

Questions

***Was** I/he/she/it **hurt** during the game?*

***Were** you/we/they **hurt** during the game?*

Short answers

*Yes, I/he/she/it **was**.*

*No, I/he/she/it **was not / wasn't**.*

*Yes, you/we/they **were**.*

*No, you/we/they **were not / weren't**.*

USE: we use the past simple passive when: **1** we don't know who did the action, **2** it isn't important who did the action, and **3** when everyone knows who did the action:

- 1** *This car **was made** in Spain.* (We don't know which people made the car.)
- 2** *The dogs **weren't taken** for a walk last night.* (The person who didn't take the dog for a walk is not important.)
- 3** ***Were** the students **given** a test yesterday.* (We know tests are given by teachers.)

! When we want to say who or what does the action, we can use **by**:

*The garden is looked after **by** my father.*

*Dinner is usually cooked **by** my grandmother.*

We use **by** when it is important to say who or what did the action:

*We were given this picture **by** a local artist.*

*This book was written **by** Roald Dahl.*

! We always put **by** before the person or thing that did the action:

✓ *They were sent this postcard **by** their friends in Brazil.*

✗ *They were sent **by** this postcard their friends in Brazil.*

! We don't use **by** when we don't know who did the action or it isn't important:

*This fridge was made **by people in a factory** in Germany.*

*The lights were turned on **by someone** before we arrived.*

FUTURE simple passive = WILL BE +v3

Our parent **will make** the costumes – The costumes **will be made** by our parents

Модальные глаголы

Модальные глаголы	People can buy balloons there.	Balloons can be bought there.
	You should tell everyone to come at 8 o'clock.	Everyone should be told to come at 8 o'clock.
	They might serve food.	Food might be served .
	We must give every child a present.	Every child must be given a present.

HELPFUL HINTS

Helpful hints

Для того чтобы правильно построить предложение в страдательном залоге, сначала составим предложение в действительном залоге.

Действительный залог: *Children visit houses in the neighbourhood.*

Страдательный залог: *Houses in the neighbourhood are visited by children.*

- В предложении в действительном залоге *visit* – сказуемое, а *houses in the neighbourhood* – дополнение.
- В предложении в страдательном залоге дополнение *houses in the neighbourhood* становится подлежащим.
Houses in the neighbourhood ...
- Далее ставим глагол *to be* в соответствующую временную форму. В данном примере используется *present simple*, поэтому глагол *to be* следует употребить в форме *are*.
Houses in the neighbourhood are ...
- Далее прибавляем *past participle* смыслового глагола, в данном случае – *visited*.
Houses in the neighbourhood are visited ...
- Прибавляем *by children*, чтобы показать, кто совершает действие, и предложение закончено!
Houses in the neighbourhood are visited by children.

Helpful hints

- (1) Страдательный залог в предложении употребляется тогда, когда говорящий либо не знает, кто совершает действие, либо не придает этому значения:
*Prizes **will be given** to the best dancers.* (Неважно, кто будет вручать призы.)
*His camera **has been stolen**.* (Неизвестно, кто украл фотоаппарат.)
- (2) Если есть необходимость подчеркнуть, кем совершается действие, используется предлог *by*:
*The street performers were watched **by** the mayor.*

Watch out!

Если неизвестно, кто совершает действие, предлог *by* не используется:

✓ *The photo was taken last year.*

✗ *The photo was taken **by someone** last year.*

1 Complete the passive sentences so that they mean the same as the active sentences. Use by.

- 1 My parents asked me to tidy my room.
I _____.
- 2 My sister took lots of photos of the new house.
Lots of photos of the new house _____.
- 3 Austin Hay built a house.
The house _____ Austin Hay.
- 4 Our neighbour gave us that plant when we moved here.
We _____ when we moved here.
- 5 My parents gave my brother and his wife some money to buy their house.
My brother and his wife _____.
- 6 Some children broke the windows when they were playing football.
The windows _____ when they were playing football.

2 Complete the text using the past simple or past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Our car (1) _____ (steal) by a man while we were on holiday. The man (2) _____ (find) by the police two weeks later. We (3) _____ (sell) a new car by a man who lives near us. It (4) _____ (stop) working the first time my dad (5) _____ (drive) it. It (6) _____ (repair) by a mechanic my dad knows. Then our old car (7) _____ (return) to us by the police. In the end, my dad (8) _____ (sell) both cars and bought a new one.



3 Look at the text in Exercise 2 and match the people in the box to the questions.

a man | a man who lives near us | a mechanic | my dad | the police (× 2)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Who stole the car? _____ | 4 Who repaired the new car? _____ |
| 2 Who found the man? _____ | 5 Who returned the old car to us? _____ |
| 3 Who sold my dad the new car? _____ | 6 Who sold both cars? _____ |

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 The houses **decorate** / **are decorated** with flowers on 1st May.
- 2 The 'Guy' is **carried** / **carries** through the streets by children on 5th November.
- 3 Martina **may be chosen** / **may choose** to be Queen of the parade.
- 4 Last year, hot air balloons **sent** / **were sent** up in the air to celebrate the beginning of the year.
- 5 How **is New Year celebrated** / **does New Year** celebrate in Russia?
- 6 We **didn't allow** / **weren't allowed** to have an end of the year party at my school last week.
- 7 What time **will the film be shown** / **will be the film shown**?
- 8 The food **won't be baked** / **won't bake** in time for the celebration.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 In Japan, tea ____ with both hands.
A offers B is offering C is offered
- 2 I ____ to a party last week.
A was invited B invite C were invited
- 3 The children ____ to the fair by their parents.
A may take B may taken C may be taken
- 4 On special celebration days, cars ____ in the main street.
A shouldn't park B shouldn't be parked C shouldn't parking
- 5 What music ____ at the celebration tomorrow?
A will play B will be played C will played
- 6 ____ at the fun fair?
A Was food and sweets served B Were food and sweets serving C Were food and sweets served
- 7 On Independence Day, the flag ____ by the best student in the class.
A was carried B was carrying C carried
- 8 In Thailand, a fork ____ for putting food into your mouth.
A mustn't used B mustn't be use C mustn't be used

C Раскройте скобки, используя глаголы в соответствующих временных формах страдательного залога.

- 1 What days _____ (celebrate) in your country?
- 2 In China, paper dragons _____ (use) in parades.
- 3 Every year, parties _____ (hold) in some streets in Italy in December.
- 4 What traditional meals _____ (cook) in your country in the past?
- 5 _____ (any special tradition / keep) by your family?
- 6 When Dad was young, he _____ (not / make) to wear a school uniform on special days.
- 7 Local customs and traditions _____ (study) by scientists in Papua New Guinea three years ago.
- 8 In our town, a flower _____ (offer) to the most beautiful girl on the first day of spring.

D Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым. Используйте PASSIVE FORM

1. How do you celebrate the birth of a baby in your country?
How _____?
2. Japanese women wore kimonos.
Kimonos _____
3. People connected Ancient Egyptian culture with the river Nile
Ancient Egyptian culture _____
4. people throw dishes at neighbors' front doors for good luck.
In Denmark, dishes _____
5. Young girls did not cover their head in ancient Sparta.
Young girls' heads _____

F Раскройте скобки, используя глаголы в соответствующих временных формах страдательного залога.

Alevromoutzouromata is a Greek festival where flour (1) _____ (**throw**) at people. This custom (2) _____ (**not / start**) until the 19th century. People from Galaxidi, a seaside town, travelled to Sicily and saw traditions like this there. Then they came back home and some traditions (3) _____ (**bring**) back with them. At first, this was a dance for men and women. Their faces (4) _____ (**cover**) with ashes or mud, or they wore masks and danced in two circles. Later, the custom (5) _____ (**change**) and groups of people walked down to the beach carrying two bags – one bag (6) _____ (**fill**) with ashes and the other with flour. People had to (7) _____ (**dress**) in dirty old clothes to take part in the celebration. Now, children also take part, and the flour (8) _____ (**colour**) with food dye. Fires (9) _____ (**light**) in open areas and music (10) _____ (**play**) for three days. Plastic covers (11) _____ (**put**) on buildings in the town so they (12) _____ (**not / cover**) in flour. Then there is a fun parade before the messy 'war' starts.