

Strona bierna

Stronę bierną tworzymy za pomocą odpowiedniej formy czasownika **to be** oraz imiesłowu czasu przeszłego.

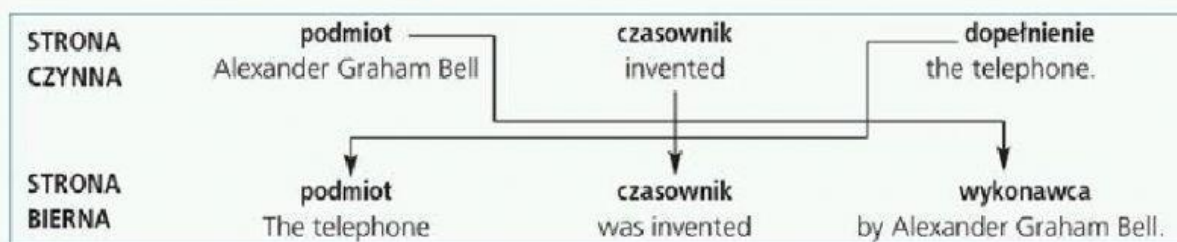
	Strona czynna	Strona bierna
Present Simple	<i>Tom uses the computer every day.</i>	<i>The computer is used by Tom every day.</i>
Present Continuous	<i>Tom is using the computer now.</i>	<i>The computer is being used by Tom now.</i>
Past Simple	<i>Tom used the computer yesterday.</i>	<i>The computer was used by Tom yesterday.</i>
Past Continuous	<i>Tom was using the computer at 3 yesterday.</i>	<i>The computer was being used by Tom at 3 yesterday.</i>
Present Perfect	<i>Tom has used the computer for schoolwork.</i>	<i>The computer has been used by Tom for schoolwork.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>Tom had used the computer before it crashed.</i>	<i>The computer had been used by Tom before it crashed.</i>
Future Simple	<i>Tom will use the computer tomorrow.</i>	<i>The computer will be used by Tom tomorrow.</i>
Czasowniki modalne	<i>Tom may use the computer tonight.</i>	<i>The computer may be used by Tom tonight.</i>

Przekształcanie strony czynnej na bierną

- Dopełnienie** zdania w stronie czynnej staje się **podmiotem** zdania w stronie biernej.
- Czasownik** zdania w stronie czynnej pozostaje w tym samym czasie gramatycznym, ale **zmienia formę na bierną**.
- Podmiot** zdania w stronie czynnej **staje się wykonawcą czynności** w zdaniu w stronie biernej.

Wykonawca czynności w zdaniu w stronie biernej jest wprowadzany za pomocą przyimka *by*.

Our house was decorated by a famous designer.



Zastosowanie

- Strony biernej** używamy, gdy chcemy dać do zrozumienia, że sama czynność jest ważniejsza niż jej wykonawca.
The novel was published last year.
- Wykonawcy czynności nie wspominamy**, jeżeli:
 - jest nieznamy. *Many houses have been broken into in my neighbourhood.* (Nie znamy sprawców).
 - jest nieistotny. *The sculpture was sold for a lot of money.* (Nieważne, kto był sprzedawcą).
 - jest oczywisty w danym kontekście. *The thief was arrested.* (Jest oczywiste, że aresztowali go policjanci).
 - podmiotem w stronie czynnej jest jeden z takich wyrazów jak: **people, one, someone/somebody, they, he** itp.
Someone gave them free tickets for the play. They were given free tickets for the play.

1. Uzupełnij zdania następującymi czasownikami:

was have been is are had been is
is were was will be be was

- A milkshake made by mixing milk with fruit.
- The twins given two books and a CD yesterday.
- Cameras used to take photographs.
- The first laptop launched in 1981.
- The school still being built when I lived there.
- The flowers delivered tomorrow.
- The hotel room cleaned before we arrived.
- The first James Bond film released in 1962.
- Most books returned to the library so far.

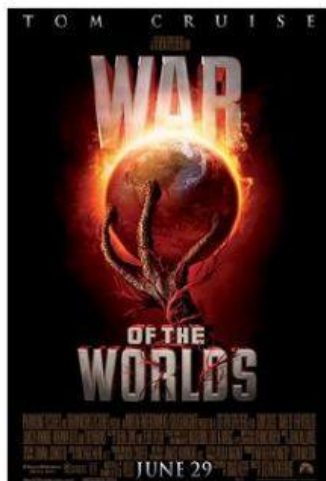
- j) Please make sure the heating turned off before you go to bed.
- k) Passengers must seated during take-off and landing.
- l) The celebration held on 15th July every year.

2. Uzupełnij zdania podanymi czasownikami w czasie present simple lub past simple w stronie biernej.

- a) A: Why couldn't you go in?
B: Because the doors (lock).
- b) A: What (glass/make) of?
B: Sand and water, I think.
- c) A: Your school is so clean!
B: Of course it is! It (clean) every day.
- d) A: The car accident last night (cause) by reckless driving.
B: I know. That's why we must obey all traffic signs.
- e) A: Who decides on what songs to play at parties?
B: The music (select) by the DJ.
- f) A: In the past, the roles (perform) by male actors only.
B: That's unusual!

3. Przeczytaj wypowiedź Sarah na temat filmu, który ostatnio obejrzała. Uzupełnij tekst czasownikami z listy w czasie present simple lub past simple w stronie biernej.

• attack • direct • film • play • release • save • shake • write



Yesterday, I saw the film *The War of the Worlds*. It was a fantastic action and science fiction film. The story 1) was written by David Koepp and the film 2) by Steven Spielberg. It 3) in New Jersey, USA and it 4) in the year 2005. The leading roles 5) by Tom Cruise, Dakota Fanning and Justin Chatwin. The story is about a divorced father and his two children, Rachel and Robbie. The family is spending the weekend together when their whole life 6) by an unexpected event. Earth 7) by aliens! The whole country is in a state of panic. Ray fights to protect both his family and the planet. Finally, Earth 8) thanks to everyone's efforts. *The War of the Worlds* has fantastic science fiction scenes. It is a film not to be missed.

4. Przekształć podane zdania, zmieniając stronę czynną na bierną.

- a) Peter Jackson directed *The Lord of the Rings*.
- b) Somebody has broken the window.
- c) Workers were digging up the road.
- d) They will finish the project tomorrow.
- e) Somebody found these keys in the library yesterday.
- f) Somebody had moved my bicycle.
- g) Millions of people speak Spanish.
- h) They will deliver my shopping home.

5. Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego.

- a) A lawyer will sign the document. **SIGNED**
The document by a lawyer.
- b) Archaeologists found bones in the field. **WERE**
Bones in the field by archaeologists.
- c) She asked me to go to my room. **WAS**
I to my room.
- d) The police have taken him to prison. **BEEN**
He by the police.
- e) I hope bad weather won't spoil our plans. **SPOILED**
I hope our plans bad weather.

Zaimki zwrotne

Zaimki zwrotne	
I → myself	we → ourselves
you → yourself	you → yourselves
he → himself	they → themselves
she → herself	
it → itself	

Zastosowanie

Zaimków zwrotnych używamy:

- jeżeli **podmiot i dopełnienie zdania to ta sama osoba**. Odpowiednikami angielskich zaimków zwrotnych są polskie: "się", "siebie", "sobie". *Fiona burnt herself on the hot cooker.*
- w celu **podkreślenia wykonawcy** czynności. *Joanna made the cake herself.* (To ona – nikt inny – upiekła ciasto).
- w następujących wyrażeniach: **enjoy yourself** (= have a good time), **behave yourself** (= be good), **help yourself** (= you are welcome to take something if you want), **do it yourself** (= do it without being helped), **make yourself at home** (= feel comfortable). *Please help yourself to some cake.*

Zaimków zwrotnych **nie używamy** z takimi czasownikami jak: **feel, concentrate, relax** itp. *He feels relaxed today.* (NIE: ~~He feels relaxed today himself.~~)

Zaimków zwrotnych zazwyczaj **nie używamy** z takimi czasownikami jak: **shave, wash, shower** itp. *She washed her face and put on her make-up. ALE I dried myself off with a towel.*

Zaimki wzajemne

- Zaimka **each other** używamy, aby pokazać, że **dwie** osoby lub grupy wykonują tę samą czynność wobec siebie nawzajem. *Mary and Jane tell each other everything.*
- Zaimka **one another** używamy w odniesieniu do **dwóch lub więcej** osób albo grup. *The students in my class try to help one another.*
- Zaimki **themselves** oraz **each other** różnią się znaczeniem. Porównaj zdania: *The girls are looking at themselves in the mirror.* (Każda z nich patrzy na siebie samą). *They are looking at each other.* (Patrzą na siebie nawzajem).

by himself. themselves how to paint. yourself to lemonade. behave yourself in class. herself while cooking.

- a) Cindy cut
- b) He designed this chair
- c) Please help
- d) They taught
- e) Remember to

7. Uzupełnij minidialogi, wstawiając odpowiednie wyrazy.

each other yourselves yourself ourselves each other himself herself myself

- a) A: I made this table
B: What! You made it ? That's wonderful!
- b) A: We hope you liked the meal. Vanessa prepared it
B: Oh, it was great! We really enjoyed Thank you for having us.
- c) A: Are you and your sister close?
B: Yes! We tell everything.
- d) A: Mary and Tom, be careful with that knife! I don't want you to cut
B: We won't, Mum. Don't worry.
- e) A: What is Jeff doing?
B: He's looking at in the mirror.
- f) A: Are Bill and Harry OK?
B: I'm not sure. I saw them arguing with earlier.

Imiesłów czasu teraźniejszego i przeszłego

- Imiesłów czasu teraźniejszego (czasownik + -ing)
opisuje cechę osoby lub rzeczy. *This film is boring.*
(Jaki jest ten film? Nudny).
- Imiesłów czasu przeszłego (czasownik + -ed)
opisuje stan osoby lub rzeczy. *She was annoyed by his behaviour.* (Jak się czuła? Była zirytowana).

8. Wybierz właściwy wyraz.

- a) Sarah's **disappointed / disappointing** with her new phone – she says the battery doesn't last long.
- b) I don't think the film is appropriate for children – it's very **frightened / frightening**.
- c) I was **surprised / surprising** when I won the science competition.
- d) There are so many characters in the book – I find it really **confused / confusing**.
- e) Don't you think the universe is **fascinated / fascinating**?
- f) Jack was really **excited / exciting** when he found out we were going on holiday.
- g) Are you **tired / tiring** from the match yesterday?
- h) This music is so **relaxed / relaxing**.