

The passive

Strony biernej (*the passive*) w języku angielskim używamy:

- aby podkreślić, że ważna jest czynność, a nie jej wykonawca:
*The money **was paid** on time.*
- gdy nie potrafimy określić, kto jest wykonawcą danej czynności lub nie chcemy powiedzieć, kto jest jej wykonawcą:
*My camera **has been stolen**.*
*Three people **were fired** last month.*
- w bardziej oficjalnych wypowiedziach:
*You **aren't allowed** to take photographs inside the museum.*
*Smoking **is forbidden** in all parts of the building.*

Gdy chcemy powiedzieć, kto wykonał czynność, używamy słowa *by*:

*The villa **was bought by** a rich businessman.*

Stronę bierną tworzymy za pomocą właściwej formy czasownika *be* w różnych czasach i formy *past participle*.

Tense	Active	Passive voice
Present simple	<i>They make cars here.</i>	<i>Cars are made here.</i>
Present continuous	<i>They are recording a song.</i>	<i>A song is being recorded.</i>
Present perfect	<i>Somebody has broken the vase.</i>	<i>The vase has been broken.</i>
Past simple	<i>They sold the painting last week.</i>	<i>The painting was sold last week.</i>
Past perfect	<i>Nobody had driven the car before.</i>	<i>The car hadn't been driven before.</i>
Future simple	<i>We will send the parcel.</i>	<i>The parcel will be sent.</i>
Modal verbs	<i>I must make the payment.</i> <i>I can't withdraw the money.</i>	<i>The payment must be made.</i> <i>The money can't be withdrawn.</i>

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page T14, UNIT 8

W przypadku czasowników, które są określane przez dwa dopełnienia (np. *give, buy, lend, show*), każde z nich może stać się podmiotem zdania w stronie biernej:

*She **gave me** a book.*

*I **was given** a book. / **A book** **was given** to me.*

1> Rewrite the active sentences in the passive.

- They show this film every Christmas.

- Waiters brought the food to our table.

- When will you pick us up?

- They haven't given her a refund in the shop.

- How much money did they steal from your bag?

- They are organising a festival at the moment.

2> Choose the correct option (active or passive) to complete each sentence.

- Cheese *has made / has been made* in this area of France for centuries. Today it *is exported / exports* to almost every country in the world.
- A Have you heard of that dangerous criminal who *arrested / was arrested* a few days ago?
B Yes, what about him?
A He *is been transported / being transported* to a different prison today.
- Alison *was inserted / inserted* a few coins into the coffee machine, but nothing happened. Then she *remembered / was remembered* that the machine had *been broken / broken* for a few days.
- He suddenly realised that he *was being followed / was following*.
- When I *opened / was opened* my online bank account, I realised that my salary *hadn't been paid in / was being paid in*.
- The old bridge *was destroyed / destroyed* and the engineers *are being designed / are designing* a new one at the moment.

3> Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- A lot of old books _____ (*sell*) at car boot sales.
- The reservation _____ (*not make*) last week, but yesterday.
- A huge loan _____ (*take*) out recently to pay the company's debts.
- _____ (*the balance / check*) before the cash was withdrawn?
- Come to the hotel lobby at 10.00. You _____ (*take*) to the airport by one of our drivers.
- The details of the meeting _____ (*discuss*) at the moment.
- The parcel should _____ (*deliver*) within two days.
- _____ (*any lost cards / report*) yesterday?

4> Write sentences in the passive voice using the prompts.

- my jacket / take / Mike / by mistake.

- the car / not clean / for ages.

- the pizza / deliver / to your house / in 30 minutes.

- all her classmates / invite / to her party last week?

- at the moment / her dress / make / fashion designer.

- you / inform / about the price change?

5 Complete the text with appropriate words.

Do you need something to be delivered from another part of town? Nothing easier! Just call 'EasyPeasy', a local shopping and delivery service, and tell us what you want. Whatever you need, it will ¹ _____ brought to you ² _____ our 'taskers' – people who ³ _____ paid to do your shopping, pick up your laundry or take a package to the post office. The services ⁴ _____ usually available online. You can always check if your order is ⁵ _____ taken care of. Once the task has ⁶ _____ done, you just log on to their website, confirm that the job ⁷ _____ been completed, and the money ⁸ _____ automatically taken from your bank account. Here are some of the opinions of customers who ⁹ _____ helped by 'EasyPeasy' in the past ...



Grammar challenge! >> Student's Book, page 114, UNIT 8, ex. 1

6 Rewrite each sentence, using two different passive constructions.

- 1 They teach young children English.
Young children are taught English.
English is taught to young children.

- 2 Tina's family always give her books for her birthday.

- 3 They showed me a new collection of clothes.

- 4 They lent us a huge sum of money.

- 5 Will they send me my order this week?

- 6 They are buying him a sports car for his fiftieth birthday.

- 7 They have offered me a job in a bank.

7 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets. Then complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 The Olympic Games _____ (hold) every _____.
- 2 Last year, the Oscar for the best film _____ (award) to _____.
- 3 At school, we _____ (not allow) to _____.
- 4 For my next birthday, I hope I _____ (give) a new _____.

Have something done

Konstrukcji *have something done* używamy, aby powiedzieć, że jakąś czynność zlecieliśmy innej osobie, np.:
I am having my car repaired at the moment.
We had an alarm system installed last year.

Aby określić, kto wykonał jakąś pracę, używamy słowa *by*.
We are having the roof fixed by uncle Joe.

Zdania z *have something done* tworzymy, używając czasownika *have* (w różnych czasach) oraz formy *past participle*.

Present simple	<i>Maria has her nails done every two weeks.</i>
Present continuous	<i>They are having their house painted.</i>
Present perfect	<i>Have you had your hair cut?</i>
Past simple	<i>Last year, we had a swimming pool built in the backyard.</i>
Be going to	<i>I'm going to have the windows cleaned next week.</i>

1 Write sentences about the people in the pictures. Use the correct form of *have something done*.

- 1 Tom / shoes / clean / now.



- 3 My parents / their car / service / once a year.



- 2 Susan / just / her picture / take.



- 4 Lucy / her hair / cut / at the moment.

- 2> Read the notices and write sentences from the prompts.
Use *have something done*.



WE CAN REPAIR ANY SMARTPHONE

- 1 Look! Perhaps you won't have to throw away your broken smartphone. You can / it / repair instead.



OFFICE AND FLAT CLEANING

- 2 My parents use that company. We / our house / clean every week.



DRESSMAKER - CLOTHES PERFECT FOR YOU

- 3 This is where Sue ordered her new dress. Instead of buying it in a shop, Sue / it / make.

ALEX ANDERSON IN HEMSTOWN!
BOOK SIGNING -
SATURDAY 1.00 P.M.

- 4 I'm so excited! I'm going to / my favourite book / sign.

- 3> Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.
Some sentences are correct.

- She's having her ankle examine at the moment.
- Did they have their house redecorated last year?
- We haven't had the costumes made yet.
- How often do you have checked your teeth by the dentist?
- Our cat loves having his ears scratching.
- They have delivered their shopping every Monday.

- 4> Complete the mini-dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets and *have something done*.

- A These notes are completely unreadable.
B You're right. I guess I should ¹_____ (type).
- A Oh, no! Your ankle is badly swollen. Are you sure it isn't broken?
B No, I ²_____ (examine) and the doctors say it's not that bad.
- A Look! This picture should make a good present.
B I agree. I ³_____ (frame), and mum is going to love it!
- A Have you noticed? One of your tyres is flat.
B It's impossible. I ⁴_____ (change) only last week.

- A These jeans are too long.
B It's not a problem. I ⁵_____ (shorten).
- A Your pet dog's a little dirty today. She's probably been out all day?
B Don't worry about it. I ⁶_____ (groom) in a dog hair salon tomorrow.

- 5> Answer the following questions.

- How often do your parents have their car serviced?

- Which one of your CDs would you like to have signed by the singer or band?

- Would you like to have your nose pierced?

- How often do you have your hair cut?

- When did you last have your shoes repaired?

- 6> CUMULATIVE GRAMMAR Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

- How many people _____ (może być zaproszonych) to the wedding?
- I've _____ (nigdy nie oddałem tego zegara do naprawy).
- At the moment, _____ (mojego psa bada) the vet.
- The walls in your room look dirty. You _____ (musisz zlecić malowanie).
- How many of these _____ (pokoi są wynajmowane) by university students.
- The engine is making a strange noise. Did you really _____ (zlecałeś jego serwis) last week?
- When I woke up, the house _____ (został już posprzątny).

- 7> Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given.

- Let's arrange for somebody to fix the sink.
Let's _____. HAVE
- They are painting our kitchen at the moment.
We _____. ARE
- Did they take her to hospital after the accident?
Was _____ after the accident?
SHE
- People eat a lot of rice in China.
A lot _____. IS
- They don't produce these cars here any more.
These _____. PRODUCED
- How much cash have they deposited?
How _____? BEEN
- My brother gave me this CD.
I _____. BY
- Will they send the documents soon?
Will _____? SENT