

PASSIVE: SPECIAL CASES

1- PASSIVE WITH TWO OBJECTS

VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS. We can make two different passive sentences with verbs like these: give, offer, promise, send, show, teach, tell.

When a direct object is followed by an indirect one, we put **TO** in front of the indirect object. This passive structure (B) is less usual than A.

VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS

- In **active sentences** you can find two possible structures:

A Verb + **indirect object** + **direct object**

e.g. She gave **her sister** **the car**.

B Verb + **direct obj** + preposition + **indirect obj**

e.g. She gave **the car** to **her sister**.

- The **passive sentence** will be as follows:

A **Her sister** was given the car. (IO=S)

B **The car** was given to her sister. (DO=S)

Ex. Active: They offered the job to Ann

Passive: 1. Ann was offered the job

2. The job was offered **TO** Ann

A. Write two passives for the following sentences

1. They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview. You

2. Nobody told me the story. I

3. His colleagues gave him a present when he retired. He

4. We will send you your examination results as soon as they are ready. You

5. They didn't ask me my name. I

6. They should have offered Tom the job. Tom

7. They are showing the students the new computer room. The students

8. The bank gave me a loan for a new house. I

9. They showed him the gun. He

10. The boss offered him a rise for his hard work. He

2. IMPERSONAL PASSIVE: It is said (that)

It is used with reporting verbs: say, believe, consider, estimate, expect, fear, feel (=think), know, report, recommend, say, think, understand, etc.



B. Passive with reporting verbs. Put the following sentences into the passive

1. People claim the Mona Lisa is the world's most famous painting.

It

2. Experts believe it was a portrait of a nobleman.

It

3. Many believe it is Leonardo's masterpiece.

It

4. They believed the ship was carrying gold bars.

It

5. They know that the robbers took all the money and the jewels.

It

6. People thought that it was unnecessary to send a telegram to warn them.

It

7. They suppose that the new product will come out soon

It

8. People knew that she was a good swimmer

It

3. PASSIVE CAUSATIVE

Have/Get something done is used for things we do not do for ourselves. There is not much difference between get and have. Get suggests making more effort, while have is more passive.

HAVE SOMETHING DONE

HAVE + OBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE



DO SOMETHING (=YOU DO IT YOURSELF)	HAVE SOMETHING DONE (=SOMEONE DOES IT FOR YOU)	GET SOMETHING DONE (=HAVE SOMETHING DONE)
I'm cutting my hair. (=I'm doing it myself.) I painted my house. (=I did it myself.)	I'm having my hair cut . (=Someone else is doing it.) I had my house painted . (=Someone did it for me.)	I should get my eyes tested . I've got my car repaired . INFORMAL

TWO DIFFERENT MEANINGS

PAY/ASK SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING FOR US
 I'm **having** my computer **repaired**.
 We've **had** our kitchen **redecorated**.

EXPERIENCE SOMETHING BAD
 We **had** our car **stolen**.
 They **had** their house **destroyed** by the fire.

HAVE SOMEONE DO SOMETHING
 HAVE + PERSON + INFINITIVE

We are **having** the architect **redesign** the ground floor.

SIMILAR MEANING BUT HERE WE MENTION THE PERSON WHO DOES SOMETHING FOR US

The hairdresser **is cutting** her hair → She **is having** her hair **cut**.

C. Complete the sentences using the correct form of *have something done* and the words in brackets.

1. We usually _____ (the bedrooms / redecorate) every two years.
2. He didn't fix his car himself, he _____ (it / fix) at the garage.
3. She _____ (her hair / do) for the wedding right now.
4. I'm going to do my shopping online and I _____ (the food / deliver) to my house.
5. If you can't see properly, you should _____ (your eyes / test).
6. Mum _____ (the housework / do) every Sunday.
7. Amanda _____ (the carpet / clean) last week.
8. Yesterday Jim _____ (a cake / make) for his son's birthday.
9. I will never _____ (my ears/pierce). It's too painful.
10. They _____ (must / their shopping / do) today.
11. You _____ (the party / organize / already).



D. Rewrite the sentences using HAVE.

1. His teeth are checked twice a year. He
2. Her skirt is being cleaned at the moment. She
3. My hair is trimmed once a month. I
4. Central heating is going to be installed in our house next month. We
5. Sam's burglar alarm was fitted last week. Sam
6. Someone has tidied the garden for Mark. Mark
7. The band's new single has just been recorded. The band
8. Our new furniture is going to be delivered tomorrow. We
9. Their new house is being decorated at the moment. They
10. Someone will drain their swimming pool. They

