

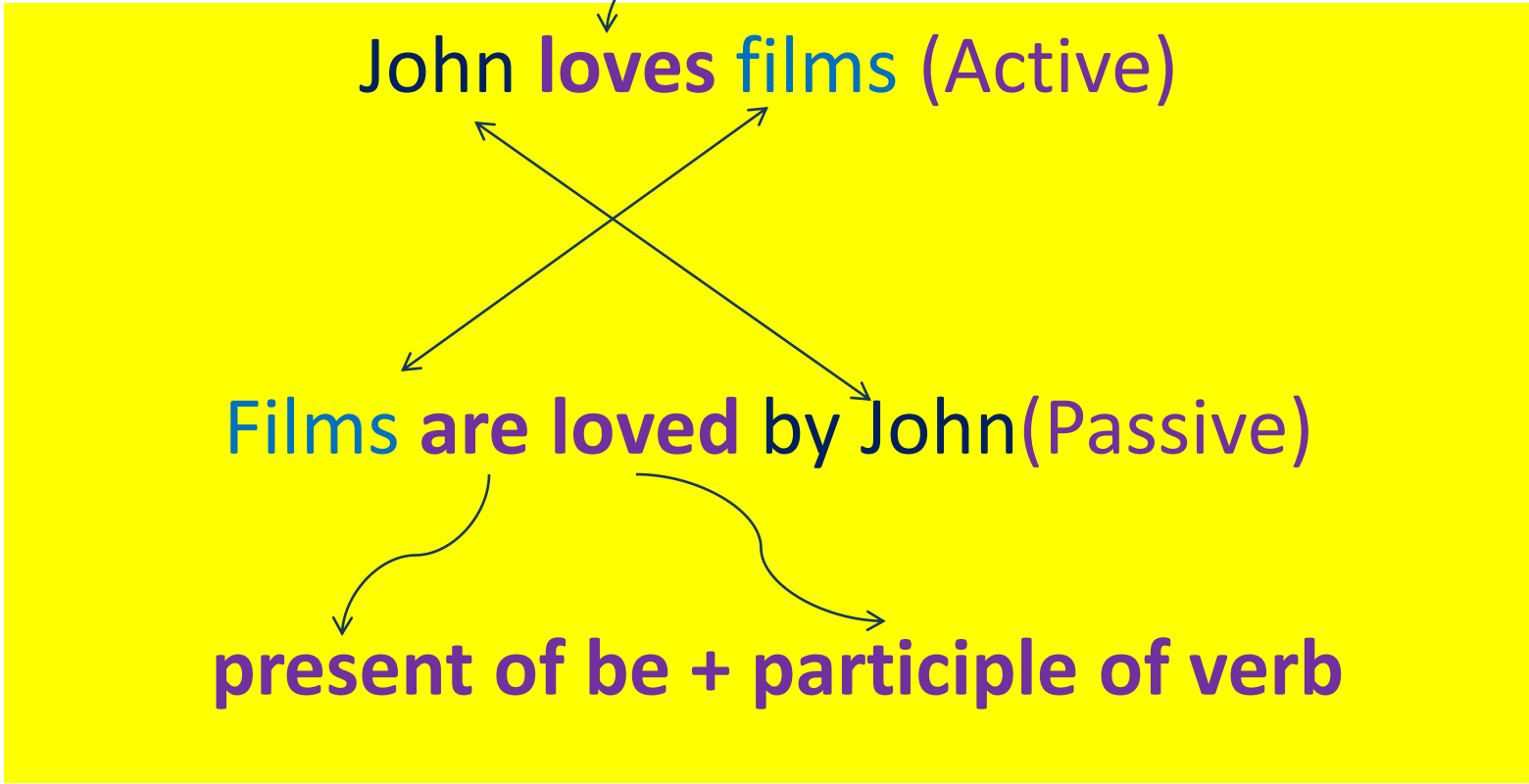
Passive Voice

Present of verb

John **loves** films (Active)

Films **are loved** by John (Passive)

present of be + participle of verb



Por que a voz pasiva?

Basicamente, usamos a voz pasiva cando o que menos nos interesa salienta é o suxeito da voz activa.

Utilízase moito para dar instrucións ou describir procesos

Como se forma?

- Cambiamos o obxecto directo da voz activa á posición de suxeito da pasiva =>

Mary eats a sandwich => A sandwich is...

- Pasamos o suxeito da voz activa á posición final precedido de “by”. =>

A sandwich is eaten by Mary

- O verbo na pasiva: escribimos o verbo “be” no tempo do verbo da voz activa. Engadimos o participio do verbo da voz activa =>

Eats (presente) => is + eaten [is: presente + eaten: participio]

Algúns cambios nos verbos

he eats it => it **is eaten**

she is eating it => it **is being eaten**

he ate it => it **was eaten**

she was eating it => it **was being eaten**

he has eaten it => it **has been eaten**

she had eaten it => it **had been eaten**

he will eat it => it **will be eaten**

she is going to eat it => it **is going to be eaten**

he will have eaten it => it **will have been eaten**

she will be eating it => it **will be being eaten**

Verbos modais + voz pasiva

verbo modal + BE sen cambios + participio

- I can buy it => it can be bought
- I must buy it => it must be bought

Forma perfecta dos verbos modais:

- I must have seen it => it must have been seen
- I should have seen it => it should have been seen

Outro xeito de pasiva

Se temos obxecto directo + indirecto:

I have written a letter to my mother

Esta frase pode facerse en pasiva de 2 xeitos, dependendo da parte que queiramos salientar:

- 1. A letter** has been written to my mother
- 2. My mother** has been written a letter

Pasiva con have/get

CON GET:

podemos facer unha pasiva con **get** en lugar de **be** (**They got lost in Paris, they were lost in Paris:** o significado é distinto)

CON GET OU HAVE:

Have/get + complemento directo + participio

I have my hair cut in Area Central

(significado pasivo: eu non corto o pelo, córtanmo)

Linkeando

- <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive#exercises>
- <http://www.saberingles.com.ar/curso/lesson24/06.html>
- http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/GRAMMAR/quizzes/passive_quiz.htm
- <http://www.autoenglish.org/gr.pas.i.htm>
- http://wwwedu.ge.ch/cptic/prospective/projets/anglais/exercises/passive_1.htm
- http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/passiv.htm