

# *The Passive Voice*

В английском языке существует два способа описывать одни и те же действия:

- с помощью действительного залога  
(The Active Voice)
- с помощью страдательного залога  
(The Passive Voice)

## Read the sentence:

The teacher gave us a lot of work.

Учитель задал нам большое домашнее задание.

Подлежащее является действующим лицом в предложении.

## Compare:

A lot of homework was given to us by our teacher.

Большое домашнее задание было дано нам учителем.

Подлежащее не является действующим лицом.

# Мы используем пассивный залог:

- ✓ Когда более важен объект действия, чем тот, кто это действие совершает;
- ✓ Когда важно, кто (или что) совершил (совершило) действие, используется предлог by:

The clouds are moved by the wind.

# Passive is formed:

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью глагола to be в нужном лице, числе, времени и III формы основного глагола (Participle II).

**to be + V<sub>3</sub>**



**изменяется  
неизменяемая  
по временам  
часть**

- (+)** The house **is built**.
- (-)** The house **is not built**.
- (?)** **Is the house built?**

- (+)** The birds **are fed**.
- (-)** The birds **are not fed**.
- (?)** **Are the birds fed?**

Чтобы задать общий вопрос к предложению в пассивном залоге, нужно вспомогательный глагол поставить перед подлежащим:

Did our mother tell us stories yesterday?

Чтобы задать специальный вопрос к предложению в пассивном залоге, нужно перед вспомогательным глаголом поставить специальное вопросительное слово:

What stories were told us yesterday?

# Present Simple Passive

am  
is  
are } V3

1. I am asked at the lessons every day.
2. Hockey is played in winter.
3. Flowers are sold in shops and in the streets.



# Past Simple Passive

was }  
were } V3

1. My question was answered yesterday.
2. I was given a disk two days ago.
3. These trees were planted last autumn.
4. These songs were sung at the last lesson.

# The Future Simple Passive

will be + V3

1. Nick will be send to Moscow next week.
2. This work will be done in a month.
3. This bone will be given to my dog tomorrow.
4. My sister's book will be finished the day after tomorrow.

## Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple:

- 1) Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
- 2) We (to invite) to a performance last weekend.
- 3) Lost time never (to find) again.
- 4) Rome (not to build) in a day.
- 5) This magazine (to receive) last week.
- 6) Bread (to eat) every day.
- 7) In a couple of days they (to meet) by the guide at the station.
- 8) Your luggage (to bring) to your room in ten minutes.
- 9) The mail (to load) into the train yesterday.
- 10) The letters (to sort) into the different towns every day.

Indefinite

Continuous

Perfect

Present

am  
is +V3  
are  
The text is translated.

am being  
is being +V3  
are being  
The text was translated.

have  
has +V3  
The text has been translated.

Past

was  
was +V3  
The text was translated.

was being  
were being +V3  
The text was being translated.

had been + V3  
The text had been translated.

Future

shall be  
will be +V3  
The text will be translated.

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will have been  
shall have been + V3  
The text will have been translated.

Future-in-the Past

should be  
would be +V3  
He said that the text would be translated.

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should have been  
would have been +V3  
He said that the text would have been translated.