

4c

Grammar in Use

Objectives

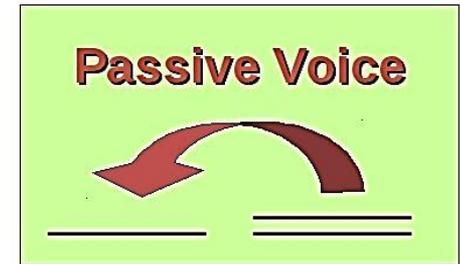
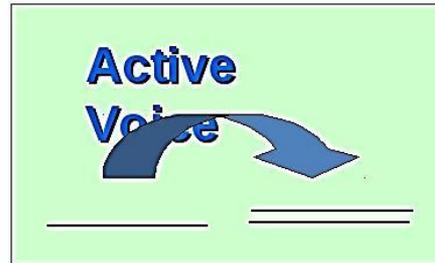
Vocabulary: phrasal verbs with *go*;
dependent prepositions

Grammar: the passive; the causative;
make/get/have

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Grammar in Use

Passive Voice



I ask questions. I am asked questions.

to be + V₃ - ed

We use the passive voice to give emphasis to the action rather than the person who did it

Read the text and list the passive forms in the text. What are the active forms?

Approximately £2 million pounds' worth of damage has been caused by a fire that broke out at Carson High School last night. The fire was still being fought in the early hours of this morning and Fire Chief Jack Bell said it was one of the worst fires he had ever seen. The debris is being cleared away today and an investigation into the cause of the fire will be started. Until the cause of the fire is discovered, the police are treating it as arson. Reports had been made the night before that two suspicious characters were seen in the area. Their identity has yet to be discovered. Anyone who has information which may help the police should contact their local police station.

passive:

has been caused;
was still being fought;
is being cleared away;
will be started;
is discovered;
had been made;
were seen;
has yet to be discovered

active:

broke out;
said;
was;
had ever seen;
are treating;
has;
may help;
contact



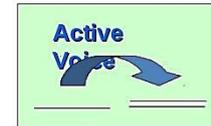
I ask questions. I am asked questions.

to be + V₃ - ed

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Grammar in Use

Passive Voice



I ask questions. I am asked questions.

to be + V₃ - ed

We use **'by'** to introduce the agent

- **'By' + agent is omitted when it is obvious, unimportant, unknown or already mentioned who/what is doing the action**

For example,

- **'The fire was still being fought'**
(by firefighters);
- **'An investigation will be started'**
(by the police).

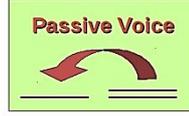
with agent:

'damage has been caused by a fire'
(we need to know what caused the damage)

without agent:

'debris is being cleared away' (by cleaners);
'until the cause of the fire is discovered' (by the police);
'reports had been made' (by persons unknown);
'characters were seen' (by persons unknown);
'their identity has yet to be discovered' (by the police)

debris ['deɪbrɪ:] /) осколки, обломки;
обрезки; лом, мусор



I ask questions. I am asked questions.

to be + V₃ - ed

Rewrite the sentences in the passive

- 1 Someone stole my brother's bike yesterday.
- 2 I made this soup with carrots and coriander.
- 3 Who is catering Pam's party?
- 4 They will have finished their house by May.
- 5 The police arrested the thieves.
- 6 Sam hates people telling him what to do.
- 7 Maria writes the 'Fifi Fairy' books.
- 8 Jack should make an apology.

- 1 My brother's bike was stolen yesterday.
- 2 This soup was made with carrots and coriander.
- 3 Pam's party is being catered by whom?
- 4 Their house will have been finished by May.
- 5 The thieves were arrested (by the police).
- 6 Sam hates being told what to do.
- 7 The 'Fifi Fairy' books are written by Maria.
- 8 An apology should be made by Jack.

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Grammar in Use

Passive Voice



I ask questions. I am asked questions.

to be + V₃ - ed

Form sentences using the passive

I think there's somebody behind us. (we/follow)

► *We are being followed.*

He's very angry. (hate/keep waiting)

He hates to be kept waiting

It's private parking. (parking/not allow)

Parking is not allowed

This is very serious. (something/need do/
immediately)

*Something needs to be done
immediately*

Please go now. (I want/leave alone)

I want to be left alone

Have you heard the news? (Mayor/shoot)

The Mayor has been shot

Stella didn't go to the party. (she/not/invite)

She was not invited

Can I help you, sir? (No, thanks/I/serve)

No, thanks. I am being served

He hasn't received the parcel. (it may/send/
wrong address)

*It may have been sent to the wrong
address*

They pulled down the old factory. (cinema
complex/build/next May)

*A cinema complex will have been built
(there) by next May*

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Grammar in Use

Change the text below into the passive



I ask questions. I am asked questions.

to be + V₃ - ed

Snakes Predict EARTHQUAKES!

Scientists in China have discovered an unusual way of predicting earthquakes – snakes! Experts are observing snakes at local snake farms to see if their behaviour changes before an earthquake. The scientists link cameras to a broadband Internet connection. They believe that the snakes can sense earthquakes from 120 km away, three to five days before they happen. They abandon their nests or even smash into walls to escape. Because frequent earthquakes strike China, scientists must find a reliable method of predicting them to avoid the terrible injury and loss of life that they cause

- broad band широкая зона;
- широкий диапазон частот
- abandoned [ə'bændənd]
- заброшенный, покинутый
- smash [smæʃ] шум, грохот
- frequently ['fri:kwəntli]
- часто
- reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl̩]/ 1. 1)
- надёжный
- loss [lɒs]/ 1) а) потеря, лишение

An unusual way of predicting earthquakes has been discovered by scientists in China – snakes! Snakes at local snake farms are being observed (by experts) to see if their behaviour changes before an earthquake. Cameras are linked to a broadband Internet connection (by scientists). It is believed that earthquakes from 120 km away can be sensed (by snakes), three to four days before they happen. Their nests are abandoned or even walls are smashed into to escape. Because China is struck frequently (by earthquakes), a reliable method of predicting them must be found (by scientists) to avoid the terrible injury and loss of life that is caused (by them/earthquakes)

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Grammar in Use

Personal and Impersonal passive constructions

	<i>Personal</i>	<i>Impersonal</i>
They think that she is very ill.	She is thought to be very ill.	It is thought that she is very ill.
They say that he was a genius.	He is said to have been a genius.	It is said that he was a genius.

They believe that she is resting at home

She is believed to be resting at home
It is believed that she is resting at home

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Grammar in Use

Personal and Impersonal passive constructions

The newspapers report that the doctor made a mistake in the diagnosis.

The doctor is reported to have made a mistake with the diagnosis.

It is reported that the doctor made a mistake with the diagnosis

Scientists expect the tsunami to hit at 8 am.

The tsunami is expected to hit at 8 am.

It is expected that the tsunami will hit at 8 am.

They know that she has a difficult character

She is known to have a difficult character.

It is known that she has a difficult character

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Grammar in Use

They say that a monster lives in a lake in Scotland.

A monster is said to live in a lake in Scotland
It is said that a monster lives in a lake in Scotland

They believe that Andrea was treated very badly

Andrea is believed to have been treated very badly
It is believed that Andrea was treated very badly

Doctors think that the number of cases of asthma is rising.

The number of cases of asthma is thought to be rising
It is thought that the number of cases of asthma is rising

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Grammar in Use

CAUSATIVE

VERBS

CAUSATIVES
(HAVE, GET,
MAKE, LET)

CAUSATIVE

4c

Grammar in Use

I'll have the menu brought to you.

Я прослежу, чтобы Вам принесли меню.

I had to get my jacket cleaned after the party.

После вечеринки мне пришлось чистить пиджак.

I must go and have my photo taken for my new passport.

Я должен пойти и сфотографироваться на новый паспорт.

I'll get those copies made for you immediately.

Я достану тебе эти копии через секунду.

She's having her teeth fixed.

Сейчас ей лечат зубы.

We get the windows cleaned once a month.

Мы ежемесячно заказываем мойку окон.

You should have your eyes tested.

Тебе бы надо проверить зрение.

Страдательный каузатив означает устройство чего-либо – самому или через других

CAUSATIVE

Страдательный каузатив означает устройство чего-либо – самому или через других

We form the causative with the verb **to have** in the appropriate tense followed by an **object** and the **past participle** of the main verb.

Future Continuous	<i>She will be designing clothes.</i>	<i>She will be having clothes designed.</i>
Present Perfect	<i>She has designed clothes.</i>	<i>She has had clothes designed.</i>
Present Perf. Cont.	<i>She has been designing clothes.</i>	<i>She has been having clothes designed.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>She had designed clothes.</i>	<i>She had had clothes designed.</i>
Past Perfect Cont.	<i>She had been designing clothes.</i>	<i>She had been having clothes designed.</i>
Infinitive	<i>She wants to design clothes.</i>	<i>She wants to have clothes designed.</i>
-ing form	<i>She likes designing clothes.</i>	<i>She likes having clothes designed.</i>

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	<i>She designs clothes.</i>	<i>She has clothes designed.</i>
Present Continuous	<i>She is designing clothes.</i>	<i>She is having clothes designed.</i>
Past Simple	<i>She designed clothes.</i>	<i>She had clothes designed.</i>
Past Continuous	<i>She was designing clothes.</i>	<i>She was having clothes designed.</i>
Future Simple	<i>She will design clothes.</i>	<i>She will have clothes designed.</i>

CAUSATIVE

Write sentences in the causative

- 1 A nurse took off Sean's cast this morning
- 2 The doctor is examining Sarah's hand
- 3 Greg's mum will shorten his jacket
- 4 A hairstylist is going to do Sylvia's hair for the wedding
- 5 My mum put a bandage on my ankle
- 6 Liz has just been to the optician's for an eye test
- 7 Someone comes to mow our lawn once a week
- 8 Someone had repaired the roof before they moved in

Страдательный каузатив
означает устройство чего-
либо – самому или через
других

Sean had his cast taken off this morning

Sarah is having her hand examined

Greg will have his jacket shortened

*Sylvia is going to have her hair done
for the wedding*

I had a bandage put on my ankle

Liz has just had her eyes tested

*We have our lawn mowed once a
week*

*They had the roof repaired before
they moved in*

CAUSATIVE

Write sentences in the causative

Make / get / have

John persuaded Ann to see a doctor.

Julie insisted that Tony have a blood test.

The scientist asked his assistant to tidy up the laboratory.

The nurse managed to convince the patient to swallow the medicine.

Madeline will ask Mike to take her to the dentist.

Sam asked the doctor to look at his injured leg.

I'm going to convince Sarah to lend me her jacket.

Frank's mother made him go to the dentist.
(insisted)

Michelle got her friend to do her homework for her. (persuaded)

Mary had her brother collect her from the station.
(asked)

John got Ann to see the doctor.

Julie made Tony have a blood test.

The scientist had his assistant tidy up the laboratory.

The nurse got the patient to swallow the medicine.

Madeline will have Mike take her to the dentist.

Sam had the doctor look at his injured leg.

I'm hoping to get Sarah to lend me her jacket.

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Grammar in Use

Dependent prepositions

Fill in: *of, in, for, from, to*

Jo has been complaining back pain

She's allergic cats.

It took him ages to recover the accident

Nancy! You're covered red spots!

Pete had to be treated exhaustion after the expedition.

We heard Mike was involved an accident

of

in

for

from

to

in

1 of 3 from 5 for

2 to 4 in 6 in

4c

Grammar in Use

Phrasal Verb

GO

on, away, into, through, ahead

examine or check something carefully

- rise, increase, become higher
- be built

- Chase or follow somebody
- try to get something

- happen, be done
- start

- leave your house to go to a special event
- stop burning

over

up after

ahead

leave a person or a place

out

GO

away

return

on

back

- continue
- happen, take place

off

in(to) for

down

- fall to the ground
- become reduced in price, amount, quantity

- explode
- stop working or functioning

enter a room, a house

- choose
- like or admire

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Grammar in Use

Phrasal Verb

Fill in: *on, away, into, through, ahead*

GO

Dan didn't want to go *into* the details of his illness. (discuss in detail)

He went *through* two painful operations after the accident. (experience)

I wish this awful headache would go *away*!
(disappear)

If you go *on* driving without wearing your glasses, you will have an accident. (continue)

Pat decided not to go *ahead* with the operation. (proceed)

on

away

into

through

ahead

4c

Grammar in Use

THANKS FOR THE LESSON!