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ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Учебно-практическое пособие

На английском языке

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Настоящее учебно-практическое пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений направленных на тренировку навыков употребления времен пассивного залога в английском языке в устной и письменной речи. В пособии представлены грамматические правила образования и употребления пассивного залога с примерами.

Материал пособия может быть использован для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплинам «Иностранный язык», «Практическая грамматика английского языка», «Практика устной и письменной речи», «Практический курс английского языка».

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## Пояснительная записка

Данное учебно-практическое пособие нацелено на формирование, развитие и тренировку навыков употребления времен пассивного залога английского языка в устной и письменной речи. В пособии представлены грамматические правила образования и употребления пассивного залога, примеры употребления времен пассивного залога в сопоставлении с временами активного залога английского языка, а также упражнения, которые рассчитаны на привитие прочных знаний грамматического материала.

Учебное пособие содержит разнообразные виды лексико-грамматических упражнений, в том числе упражнения на перевод с русского языка на английский. Этот вид упражнений является эффективным средством закрепления и контроля усвоения пройденного материала, а также позволяет развивать умение правильно оформлять мысль на иностранном языке. Таким образом, все упражнения могут использоваться для развития навыков устной и письменной речи.

Материал пособия может быть использован для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов по дисциплинам «Иностранный язык», «Практический курс английского языка», «Практическая грамматика английского языка» и «Практика устной и письменной речи».

# 1 The Formation of the Passive Voice

There are two voices in English: the active voice and the passive voice.

If the subject is the doer of the action, the verb is in the active voice:

*She speaks German.*

*I always repeat the words aloud.*

If the subject is the receiver of the action, the verb is in the passive voice:

*The exercise was written by the pupil very quickly.*

*The picture is painted by a famous artist.*

<b>to be + Participle II</b>
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We use the auxiliary verb *to be* and *the past participle* of the notional verb to form the passive voice. The agent is very often not mentioned.

*This tree was planted by my grandfather.*

*New houses are built every year.*

Sometimes in informal spoken English we can use *to get* instead of *to be* with verbs of action.

*There was a fight at school but nobody got hurt.*

## Active tenses and their passive equivalents

<b>A Tense / Verb form</b>	<b>Active Voice</b>	<b>Passive Voice</b>
Present Simple	keeps	is kept
Present Continuous	is keeping	is being kept
Past Simple	kept	was kept
Past Continuous	was keeping	was being kept

Present Perfect	has kept	has been kept
Past Perfect	had kept	had been kept
Future Simple	will keep	will be kept
Future Perfect	will have kept	will have been kept
Present infinitive	to keep	to be kept
Perfect infinitive	to have kept	to have been kept
Present participle / gerund	keeping	being kept
Perfect participle	having kept	having been kept
Conditional	would keep	would be kept
Perfect conditional	would have kept	would have been kept
Modals	must keep	must be kept

Examples of present, past and perfect passive tenses:

**Active**

*We **keep** the butter here.*

*They **broke** the window.*

*People **have seen** wolves in the streets.*

**Passive**

*The butter **is kept** here.*

*The window **was broken**.*

*Wolves **have been seen** in the streets.*

The passive of continuous tenses requires the Present Continuous forms of *to be*, which are not otherwise much used.

**Active**

*They **are repairing** the bridge.*

*They **were carrying** the injured player off the field.*

**Passive**

*The bridge **is being repaired**.*

*The injured player **was being carried** off the field.*

Other continuous tenses are exceedingly rarely used in the passive, so that sentences such as:

*They **have/had been repairing** the road and*

*They **will/would be repairing** the road*

are not normally put into the passive.

## 2 The Use of the Passive Voice

1. The Passive is used:

a) when the person who does the action is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context:

*The door **had been locked** (unknown doer of the action).*

It's wrong to consider the passive to be another way of expressing a sentence in the active voice. We use it only when we don't know or don't want to say who did it.

b) when we are interested more in the action than in the doer of the action than the person who does it (such as in news reports, instructions, processes, headlines, advertisements etc.):

*Breakfast **is served** from 8.00 to 10.00.*

*The house next door **has been bought** (by a Mr Jones).* If, however, we know Mr Jones, we would use the active:

*Your father's friend, Mr Jones, **has bought** the house next door.*

c) to make statements more formal or polite:

*My new coat **has been ruined**.* (More polite than saying "You ruined my coat").

d) to put emphasis on the doer of the action:

*The Pyramids **were built** by the ancient Egyptians.*

e) to avoid an awkward or ungrammatical sentence. This is usually done by avoiding a change of subject:

*When he arrived home a detective **arrested** him.*

would be better expressed:

*When he arrived home he **was arrested** (by a detective).*

2. Intransitive verbs can't be used in the passive voice. They are:



*to fly, to arrive, to be, to become, to have, to lack, to possess, to consist, to belong, to hold, to suit, to resemble, to fit, to appear, to seem, to come, to go, to last.*

*My shoes **don't fit** me.*

3. There are sentences in the active having a passive meaning.

*These clothes **wash** well. Эта одежда хорошо стирается.*

*This shirt **irons** well.*

*Your book **reads** well.*

4. If you want to say who did it or what caused the action, use **by** or **with**:

*The house **was built by** my grandfather.*

*The room **was filled with** smoke.*

5. If it is possible to make two different passive sentences, it is more usual for the passive sentence **to begin with the person**:

***Ann** wasn't offered the job.*

*The job wasn't offered **to Ann**.*

6. The verbs which take prepositional objects can be used in the passive in English.

Mind the place of the preposition.

*He is often laughed **at**.*

*He was much spoken **about**.*

*Will the doctor be called **for**?*

7. When we want to find out *who* or *what* did something, we use the passive question form:

Who / What ... by?

***Who** was the camera invented **by**?*

***What** was the explosion caused **by**?*

8. The English passive sentence is not always translated into Russian in the passive voice.

*I wasn't told about the meeting. Мне не сказали о собрании.*

9. *to make, to hear, to help, to see* are followed by to-infinitive in the passive:

*He helped her tidy up the room. – She was helped to tidy up the room.*

Note that *to hear, to see, to watch* can be followed by a participle I in the active and passive:

*I heard her playing the piano. – She was heard playing the piano.*

10. The verbs *to believe, to understand, to consider, to expect, to feel, to hope, to know, to report, to say, to think*, etc. are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions:

a) subject (person) + passive + to-infinitive (personal construction)

b) it + passive + that-clause (impersonal construction)

*People think he is a boaster.*

*He is thought to be a boaster. It is thought that he is a boaster.*

Here are some of the most important prepositional verbs which can be used passively:

to account for	объяснять что-нибудь
to agree upon	договориться о
to allude to	намекать на, касаться чего-нибудь
to arrive at	достигать чего-нибудь
to call for / on	зайти за
to comment upon	комментировать что-нибудь
to count on	надеяться, рассчитывать на кого-либо
to hear of	слышать о
to insist on / upon	настаивать на
to interfere with	мешать чему-нибудь, кому-нибудь
to laugh at	смеяться над

to listen to	слушать кого-нибудь, что-нибудь
to look after	ухаживать за
to look at	смотреть на
to look for	искать
to provide for	предусматривать что-нибудь
to put up with	примиряться с
to refer to	ссылаться на
to rely on / upon	полагаться на
to send for	посылать за
to speak of / about, to	говорить о / с
to talk about	говорить о
to think of	думать о
to take care of	заботиться о
to lose sight of	потерять из виду кого-нибудь, что-нибудь
to pay attention to	обращать внимание на
to make fun of	насмехаться над
to make a full of	дурачить
to make use of	использовать
to put an end to	положить конец
to take (no) notice of	(не) замечать

*The film was much talked about.*

*The agreement was widely commented on.*

## The future and modal verbs in the passive

We use **be + a passive participle** after *will, be going to, can, must, have to, should*, etc.

*This rubbish should be thrown away.*

*The machine has to be repaired.*

*The news might be announced soon.*

*Seats may not be reserved.*

*How can the problem be solved?*

### Active

### Passive

#### Future:

*We will bake the bread next.*

*The bread will be baked next.*

*We are going to bake the bread.*

*The bread is going to be baked.*

#### Modal verb:

*We should bake the bread soon.*

*The bread should be baked soon.*

*We ought to bake the bread.*

*The bread ought to be baked.*

## Have something done

We use **have + object + past participle** to say that we have arranged for someone to do something for us.

*We had the television repaired only last year.*

*Our neighbours are having a new garage built.*

*Is Melanie having a new cooker installed?*

1. Questions and negations of the verb *have* are formed with *do / does* or *did*.

Mark ***doesn't have*** his suits ***cleaned*** at Fastclean.

We ***didn't have*** new windows ***put in*** because it was too expensive.

2. We can also use *have something done* to say that something unpleasant happened to somebody.

Paul ***had his bike stolen*** yesterday.

3. We can use the verb *get* instead of the verb *have* only in informal conversation.

You must ***get / have your*** hair cut this week.

### 3 Exercises

#### 1. Complete the sentences with *am /are /is*.

1. A lot of paper ..... made from wood.
2. What ..... this called in English?
3. I ..... often sent to the Singapore office.
4. .... any classes taught on Wednesdays?
5. More chocolate ..... eaten in the US than in any other country.
6. Not very much ..... known about Shakespeare's childhood.
7. We ..... woken by the birds every morning.
8. .... you seen by the same doctor every week?

#### 2. Put the present simple passive verbs into these sentences.

1. Arabic ..... from right to left. (*to write*)
2. Those programmes ..... by millions of people every week. (*to watch*)
3. Stamps ..... in most newsagents in Britain. (*to sell*)
4. The police say that nothing ..... about the child's family. (*to know*)
5. A lot of olive oil ..... in Greek cooking. (*to use*)
6. Spanish ..... in Peru. (*to speak*)
7. Cricket ..... by two teams of eleven players. (*to play*)
8. Our windows ..... once a month. (*to clean*)

#### 3. Make the present simple negatives and questions.

"Those computers *are not made* in America." (*not to make*)

"Where *are they made*?" "In China."

1. "My name ..... with a Y!" (*not to spell*)

"How ..... " "L, E, S, L, I, E."

2. "That kind of bird ..... around here, usually." (*not to see*)

"Where ....." "In warmer countries."

3. "Diamonds ..... in Scotland!" (*not to find*)

"Where ....." "In South Africa, for example."

4. "My sister ..... very well." (*to pay*)

"How much ....." "I don't remember."

#### 4. Put in the present simple active or passive verbs.



Gorillas (*to find*) *are found* in several countries in Central Africa. They are about 1.6 metres tall, and they (*to cover*) ..... with black or brown hair. Gorillas' lives (*to spend*) ..... in groups. Each group has five to ten gorillas in it. The gorillas in a group (*to walk*) ..... about 0.5 to 1.0 km per day, looking for food. They (*not to eat*) ..... all the leaves in one part of the forest before moving on; some leaves (*to leave*) ..... on the trees and plants.

At night gorillas (*to sleep*) ..... in nests; these nests (*to make*) ..... of branches and leaves. The number of gorillas living in Africa today (*not to know*) ..... but it is certain that this number is getting smaller.

Why? Because in the countries where the gorillas (*to live*) ..... more and more trees (*to cut down*) ..... every year.

#### 5. Complete the sentences with *was / were*.

1. The fire ..... seen in Renton, a kilometre away.

2. Most of the matches ..... won by Indian teams.

3. These keys ..... found in the changing room yesterday – are they yours?

4. We couldn't find the station, but we ..... helped by a very kind woman.

5. I ..... stopped by a policeman in Green Road this morning.

6. Yesterday a man ..... caught trying to burn down the Town Hall.

**6. Put the past simple passive verbs into these sentences.**

1. Our passports ..... by a tall woman in a uniform. (*to take*)
2. These books ..... in the classroom on Monday. (*to leave*)
3. I don't think this room ..... yesterday. (*to clean*)
4. We ..... at the airport by a driver from the university. (*to meet*)
5. Nobody ..... what was happening. (*to tell*)
6. He ..... away to school when he was twelve. (*to send*)

**7. Make the future passive sentences with the verbs from the box.**

*to clean to close to finish to open to send to speak*

The motorway *will be closed* for three days.

1. The museum ..... by the Queen.
2. One day English ..... everywhere.
3. This job ..... in a few days.
4. Your room ..... while you're out.
5. Your tickets ..... to you next week.

**8. Make the future passive negatives and questions.**

"The football match *will be played* on Saturday." (*to play*)

"When *will it be played*?" – "On Sunday."

1. "The visitors ..... to the hotel by bus!" (*to take*)

"How ..... there?" – "By taxi."

2. "The new library ..... in the Central Square!" (*to build*)

"Where ..... ?" – "Behind the Police Station."

3. "English ..... at the conference." (*to speak*)

"What language ..... ?" – "Chinese."



**9. Make five future passive sentences from the table.**

Next year	your	clean / cook /	by	a small man in a raincoat /
Tomorrow	bed / bicycle /	do / eat / make /		a black cat / two old ladies /
Next week	breakfast / food /	send to Canada /		a beautiful woman /
Tonight	clothes / dinner /	steal / wash /		people from another world /
One day	glasses / house /	take away		the President / a big dog /
In 20 years	room / work			your old friend Peter / a machine

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**10. Circle the correct answer.**

1. English *speaks / spoken / is spoken* in Australia.
2. I *studied / was studied* French for three years at school.
3. We *spent / was spent* too much money on holiday.
4. This window *broke / was broken* by your little boy.
5. Her clothes *made / are made* in Paris.
6. This book *written / was written* by my brother.
7. The new university *will open / will opened / will be opened* by the Prime Minister.
8. Ann *was driving / was driven* much too fast, and she *stopped / was stopped* by the police.
9. This house *built / was built* in 1800.
10. Everybody *had / was had / was have* a good time at the party.

**11. Put the sentences into the passive voice where possible.**

1. Someone will drive you to the airport.
2. Goldfish live in fresh water.
3. The Egyptians built pyramids.
4. We walked 5 miles a day.
5. They arrived at 8 yesterday.
6. They informed me about it.

**12. Put the sentences into the passive voice. Do not mention the subjects of the active verbs.**

*Model: They asked me my name.*

*I was asked my name.*

1. The people gave him a hearty welcome.
2. They never tell me the family news.
3. A guide will show the tourists most of the sights of London.
4. She didn't tell me the whole truth.
5. The house agents will show us some flats tomorrow.

**13. Put in the present simple, past simple or future simple passive verbs.**

The repairs *will be finished* before next Tuesday. (*to finish*)

1. Butter ..... from milk. (*to make*)
2. Last night two men ..... in a fight in a nightclub. (*to kill*)
3. One day all our work ..... by machines. (*to do*)
4. English ..... as a second language by millions of people. (*to speak*)
5. This computer ..... in Japan. (*to make*)
6. All the footballers ..... by a doctor before the match last Sunday. (*to examine*)
7. This room ..... every day. (*to clean*)
8. You ..... of the test results as soon as possible. (*to inform*)
9. The new road ..... in July next year. (*to open*)

10. Diamonds ..... in several countries in Africa. (*to find*)

**14. Write the sentences in the passive.**

A sound of violin / hear / in the hall

*A sound of violin was heard in the hall.*

1. I / wake up / at 8 o'clock / my mother
2. This book / buy / a week ago
3. The picture / paint / great artist
4. The window / break / the other day
5. The letter / post / tomorrow
6. Your report / discuss / next week
7. The time-table / change / in two days
8. We / meet / at the station / Kate / yesterday
9. The telegram / sent / her brother
10. His lecture / listen to / with great interest

**15. Use the words in the box to complete answers to the questions. Use the present progressive passive.**

it / clean    my watch / repair    we / follow

my hair / cut    she / interview    it / rebuilt

*“Can we play on the football pitch?” – “No, the grass is being cut”.*

1. “Can’t you wear your blue suit tonight?” – “No, .....”
2. “Did Alice get that new job?” – “Not yet, ..... today”.
3. “What time is it?” – “Sorry, I don’t know: .....”
4. I usually read a magazine while .....
5. I think ..... by a police car.
6. The school is closed this year. ....

**16. Imagine you are in a busy hotel at midday. Make sentences to say what is being done.**

*(beds / make) Beds are being made.*

1. (bills / pay) .....
2. (coffee / make) .....
3. (drinks / serve) .....
4. (food / prepare) .....
5. (baggage / bring down) .....
6. (money / change) .....
7. (new guests / welcome) .....
8. (reservations / take) .....
9. (phones / answer) .....
10. (rooms / clean) .....

**17. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

We were talking about Francis. – *Francis was being talked about by us.*

1. He was playing the guitar.
2. She was watching a film.
3. I was repairing their bikes.
4. They were not eating dinner.
5. We were not painting the gate.
6. You were not driving him home.
7. He was not feeding the dogs.
8. Were they carrying bags?

**18. Put the verbs into Past Simple or Past Continuous passive.**

1. The student (to ask) to tell the story again.
2. Such mistakes (to make) by even the best students.
3. A modern tune (to play) when we came into the hall.

4. The houses (to build) of stone, brick and wood.
5. Last Friday he (to meet) at the railway station.
6. When Tom was young, he (to teach) two languages.

**19. Put the verbs into Present Perfect passive.**

A new university *has been opened* in Kew today by the Prince of Wales. (*to open*)

1. Lord Retlaw ..... for drunk driving. (*to arrest*)
2. An old painting from a school in Wales ..... for \$250,000 by an American museum. (*to buy*)
3. An 18-year-old soldier ..... in an accident in Devon. (*to kill*)
4. The two lost children ..... alive and well in a London park. (*to find*)
5. An unknown actor ..... to star in the new film of ‘Macbeth’. (*to choose*)
6. The old hospital in the town centre ..... (*to close*)
7. “What’s the problem?” – “My bicycle ..... ”. (*to steal*)
8. I ..... to write something for the local newspaper. (*to ask*)
9. All the papers for next week’s meeting ..... (*to lose*)
10. Everybody in the class ..... to Stacey’s party. (*to invite*)

**20. Put in the present perfect passive or present progressive passive verbs.**

“Is the Army Museum still in Green Street?” – “No, it *has been closed*.” (*to close*)

1. Don’t look now, but I think we ..... (*to follow*)
2. Hello, police? I’d like to report a theft. My handbag ..... (*to steal*)
3. “Why did you take the bus?” “My car ..... ” (*to repair*)
4. I think someone’s been in my room – some books ..... (*to move*)
5. “There’s nobody here.” “No, all the students ..... home.” (*to send*)
6. “When ..... you ..... ?” – “Tomorrow morning.” (*to interview*)
7. A group of suspected terrorists ..... by the police. (*to arrest*)
8. Another group of suspected terrorists ..... , but they ..... (*not to arrest, to watch*)

9. The hospital will be closed for two years, while it ..... (*to rebuild*)

10. James ..... to join the local football team. (*to ask*)

## **21. Put in the correct passive tenses.**

1. There was a fight at the football match on Saturday, and one man ..... . (*to kill*)

2. Do you think all translation ..... by computers one day? (*to do*)

3. “When ..... the match ..... ?” – “Tomorrow!” (*to play*)

4. Three computers ..... from the school since Christmas. (*to steal*)

5. The factory closed suddenly last week, and all the workers ..... away. (*to send*)

6. This kind of cheese ..... from goats’ milk. (*to make*)

7. Alice ..... by a car the other day, and her leg ..... . (*to hit; to break*)

8. Your letter ..... now – it will be ready in five minutes. (*to translate*)

9. It says in today’s paper that gold ..... in Scotland. (*to find*)

10. “Have you done those letters?” – “Not yet. They ..... by five o’clock.” (*to finish*)

## **22. Change into the passive.**

1. People speak English in different parts of the world.

2. Someone told us a very funny story yesterday.

3. They informed me about it.

4. They have sold their car to pay the debts.

5. We have sent him a telegram.

6. The students were discussing the problem at 6 o’clock yesterday.

7. They will finish their work in time.

8. She was writing a letter when I came in.

9. You must buy a new English dictionary.

10. We all must look after the children.

**23. Change into the passive.**

1. The coach gave the boxer some instructions.
2. They gave us a ticket to the concert.
3. The teacher showed us some interesting diagrams.
4. I gave him an English magazine.
5. The doctor ordered him a long rest.
6. They usually sent children to camp.
7. They build a lot of new houses in this town every year.
8. They will translate this article next week.
9. They have done all this exercises.
10. Someone will ask him about it.

**24. Change into the passive.**

1. Do they often use their car?
2. Did they translate the article yesterday?
3. Did he do all the exercises at the lesson?
4. Will they discuss this question tomorrow?
5. When will they meet her at the airport?
6. Have you already read this book?
7. Has he done his homework yet?
8. Is she singing this song?
9. Are they writing these exercises?
10. Is she preparing her report for tomorrow?

**25. Put the following into the passive voice.**

1. You should open the wine about three hours before you use it.
2. Somebody had cleaned my shoes and brushed my suit.
3. We use this room only on special occasions.
4. In some districts farmers use pigs to find truffles.

5. Someone switched on a light and opened the door.
6. Somebody had slashed the picture with a knife.
7. They are pulling down the old theatre.
8. Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell in?
9. The librarian said that they were starting a new system because people were not returning books.
10. The police asked each of us about his movements on the night of the crime.

**26. Correct the mistakes or write "Correct".**

1. Tomorrow's meeting has been cancelled. ....
2. You will told where to go. ....
3. We were taught to be polite to older people. ....
4. The road was closed because it was being repaired. ....
5. I'm afraid you have not selected for interview. ....
6. I heard that mv friends had being arrested. ....

**27. Put the following into the passive voice.**

1. Someone will serve refreshments.
2. People must not leave bicycles in the hall.
3. Members may keep books for three weeks. After that they must return them.
4. The burglars had cut an enormous hole in the steel door.
5. Someone has already told him to report for duty at six.
6. They rang the church bells as a flood warning.
7. The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.
8. A thief stole my dog and brought him back only when I offered a reward for him.
9. They make these artificial flowers of silk.
10. They gave her a clock.



**28. Put the following into the passive voice, mentioning the agent where necessary.**

1. They feed the seals at the zoo twice a day.
2. Who wrote it?
3. He expected us to offer him the job.
4. They showed her the easiest way to do it.
5. A jellyfish stung her.
6. The author has written a special edition for children.
7. Most people opposed this.
8. Students are doing a lot of the work.
9. They invited Jack but they didn't invite Tom.
10. The guests ate all the sandwiches and drank all the beer. They left nothing.

**29. Put the following into the passive voice, mentioning the agent where necessary.**

1. They haven't stamped the letter.
2. They didn't pay me for the work; they expected me to do it for nothing.
3. She didn't introduce me to her mother.
4. They threw away the rubbish.
5. A Japanese firm makes these television sets.
6. An earthquake destroyed the town.
7. A machine could do this much more easily.
8. Visitors must leave umbrellas and sticks in the cloakroom.
9. We can't repair your clock.
10. The police shouldn't allow people to park there.

**30. Put the following into the passive voice, mentioning the agent where necessary.**

1. They are watching my house.

2. The examiner will read the passage three times.
3. You need not type this letter
4. You mustn't move this man; he is too ill.
5. Nobody has used this room for ages.
6. They took him for a Frenchman, his French was so good.
7. They brought the children up in Italy.
8. Someone broke into his house and stole a lot of his things.
9. A lorry knocked him down.
10. They returned my keys to me; someone had picked them up in the street.

**31. Translate the sentences into English using the passive voice.**

1. Этот вопрос сегодня обсуждаться не будет.
2. За ним послали двадцать минут назад.
3. В прошлом году на нашей улице построили новый парк.
4. Эта книга еще не переведена.
5. Как только вещи были уложены, послали за машиной.
6. Книги этого автора часто спрашивают.
7. Я почувствовала, что на меня смотрят.
8. Эта книга уже переведена.
9. Какой вопрос обсуждали, когда вы вошли?
10. О ней заботятся ее друзья.

**32. Translate the sentences into English using the passive voice.**

1. Об этом фильме много говорят.
2. «Где врач?» – спросил он. «За ним послали.»
3. Ему объяснили, почему он не прав.
4. Этот вопрос все еще обсуждается?
5. Не входите в комнату. Ее убирают.
6. Ваши бумаги печатают. Подождите немного.

7. Вас ждут внизу.
8. В будущем году здесь будет построена станция метро.
9. Его часто посылают за границу.
10. Я почувствовал, что ему уже задавали этот вопрос раньше.

**33. Translate the sentences into English using the passive voice.**

1. Этого учителя всегда слушают с интересом.
2. К сожалению, этот словарь уже распродан.
3. Когда я приехал в этот город, этот дом строился.
4. Все телеграммы напечатаны?
5. Нам объяснили новое правило.
6. Ей сказали, что поезд уже ушел.
7. Вчера ему предложили новую работу.
8. В начальное школе детей учат читать и писать.

**34. Open the brackets, using the correct form in the passive voice.**

1. This room (to use) only on special occasions.
2. Bicycles must not (to leave) in the hall.
3. He was taken to hospital yesterday. He (to operate on) tomorrow morning.
4. Normally this street (to sweep) every day but it (not to sweep) yesterday.
5. Thousands of new houses (to build) every year.
6. My car (to repair) now. I had a bad accident a week ago.
7. My keys (to return) to me yesterday. They (to pick up) in the street.
8. The children (to take) to the circus this afternoon.

**35. Open the brackets, using the correct form in the passive voice.**

1. The living room (to sweep), (to mop) and (to dust). It is clean now.
2. You can't go in. She (to interview) for the TV.
3. We (to tell) to wait because the man (to question) in the room.

4. The place looked wonderful. Everything (to prepare) for the ball.
5. You can't use the office at the moment, it (to redecorate) now.
6. The letters (to type) in a minute.
7. I have no information. I (not to inform) of the change of the plan.
8. I would like to meet her mother. I (not to introduce) yet.

### 36. Translate into English.

*Use the Pattern:*

is smb was will be	told given offered promised shown	smth
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1. Ей предложили хорошую работу.
2. Ему дали новое задание.
3. Вам покажут эту статью.
4. Нам не показали картину.
5. Когда вам рассказали эту историю?
6. Мне не дали этот словарь.
7. Почему нам этого не сказали?
8. Вам ничего не обещали.

### 37. Translate into English.

1. Об этой книге написано много статей.
2. Над ним всегда смеялись, когда он был школьником.
3. Тебя интересует работа, которую тебе предложили?
4. Посмотри! Разбили наше окно.
5. Об этой картине много говорят.

6. Его никогда не приглашают на вечеринки.
7. Этот документ должен быть подписан.
8. Ее нигде не было видно.

**38. Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.**

*His teeth are checked twice a year.*

*He has his teeth checked twice a year.*

1. Her skirt is being cleaned at the moment.
2. The band's new single has just been recorded.
3. My car is being repaired at the moment.
4. Our new furniture is going to be delivered tomorrow.
5. The windows will be cleaned.
6. A new jumper has been knitted for me.
7. My hair is trimmed once a month.
8. My purse was stolen last Friday.

**39. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the structure *have something done*.**

*We are having the house painted at the moment.* (the house / paint)

1. I lost my key. I'll have to ..... (another key / make).
2. When was the last time you ..... (your hair / cut)?
3. This coat is dirty. I must ..... (it / clean).
4. I heard your computer wasn't working. – That's right. But it's OK now. I ..... (it / repair).
5. Gary was in a fight last night. He ..... (his nose / break).
6. Did I tell you about Jane? She ..... (her handbag / steal) last week.

**40. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

1. They gave us very expensive gifts.

The gifts .....

2. Many people watch the news.

The news .....

3. The gardener planted some flowers.

Some flowers .....

4. We spent a lot of money at the supermarket.

A lot of money .....

5. Most children enjoy cartoons.

Cartoons .....

6. The resort offers excellent accommodation.

The accommodation .....

7. She washed the clothes and hung them out to dry.

The clothes .....

8. They examined the information before writing the article.

The information .....

9. She told the police about the robbery.

The police .....

10. We entertain guests in the living room.

Guests .....

## 4 Revision

### Test 1

#### 1. Circle the correct passive or active verb form.

1. Derek *posted* / *was posted* his letter to the university today.
2. We did a lot of work for the school, but we *didn't pay* / *weren't paid*.
3. My friend Douglas *speaks* / *is spoken* seven languages.
4. The letter H *doesn't pronounce* / *isn't pronounced* in French.
5. A new hospital *will build* / *will be built* in the town centre.
6. You can't come in here – the room *is cleaning* / *is being cleaned*.
7. We have *invited* / *have been invited* to John's party tonight.
8. This sauce *makes* / *is made* with oil and vinegar.
9. French *speaks* / *is spoken* in Belgium.
10. John *broke* / *is broken* his leg last week.

#### 2. Correct (✓) or not (x)?

1. I was studied German for three years. ....
2. Emma invited to a party by her boss. ....
3. How is written your name? .....
4. "Where's your coat?" – "It's being cleaned." .....
5. Our car has been stolen. ....
6. When is that window broken? .....
7. This book was written from my father. ....
8. I was taken to the opera by a friend of mine. ....
9. The new road will finished in July. ....
10. Our house was built in 1850. ....

### 3. Put in the correct passive tenses.

You *will be paid* next week. (*to pay*)

1. "Is the library still downstairs?" – "No, it ..... ." (*to move*)

2. A new hospital ..... here next April. (*to open*)

3. Somebody has been in my handbag. Some money ..... . (*to take*)

4. "Where's your black sweater?" – "It ..... ." (*to wash*)

5. You ..... your examination results before the weekend. (*to tell*)

6. "My car ..... ." – "Well, tell the police." (*to steal*)

7. This phone ..... in China. (*to make*)

8. Spanish ..... in most of South America. (*to speak*)

9. The windows ..... nearly every week. (*to clean*)

10. I ..... to help you. What can I do? (*to ask*)



## Test 2

### 1. Express the following sentences in the passive. Do not mention the subjects of the active verbs.

They asked me my name and address.

*I was asked my name and address.*

1. Someone told us a very funny story yesterday.
2. They have offered my brother a very good job.
3. The secretary didn't tell me the exact time of my appointment.
4. The teacher hasn't asked Jim any questions at this lesson.
5. They never tell me the family news.
6. A guide will show the tourists most of the sights of London.

### 2. Write the sentences in the passive.

1. I / wake up / at 7 o'clock / my mother.
2. The envelope / find / on my desk.
3. This book / buy / a week ago.
4. The picture / paint / great artist.
5. The letter / post / tomorrow.
6. Your report / discuss / next week.
7. The letter / bring / recently.
8. The room / dust / carefully.
9. The doctor / sent for.
10. His lecture / listen to / with a great interest.

### 3. Translate the sentences into English using the passive voice.

1. Об этой книге уже написано много статей.
2. Над ним всегда смеялись, когда он был школьником.
3. Тебя интересует работа, которую тебе предложили?

4. Окно было разбито прошлой ночью.
5. Зимой свет зажигается рано.
6. Нам объяснили новое правило сегодня.

## 5 Appendix

### List of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
1. be	was / were	been	быть
2. bear	bore	borne / born	рождать
3. beat	beat	beaten	бить
4. become	became	become	становиться
5. begin	began	begun	начинать
6. bite	bit	bitten	кусать
7. blow	blew	blown	дуть
8. break	broke	broken	разбивать, ломать
9. bring	brought	brought	приносить
10. build	built	built	строить
11. burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	жечь, гореть
12. buy	bought	bought	покупать
13. cast	cast	cast	бросать, кидать
14. catch	caught	caught	ловить, хватать
15. choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
16. come	came	come	приходить, приезжать
17. cost	cost	cost	стоять
18. cut	cut	cut	резать
19. deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
20. do	did	done	делать
21. draw	drew	drawn	рисовать; тащить
22. dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	мечтать, видеть сны

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
23. drink	drank	drunk	пить
24. drive	drove	driven	водить, ехать
25. eat	ate	eaten	есть
26. fall	fell	fallen	падать
27. feed	fed	fed	кормить
28. feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
29. fight	fought	fought	драться, сражаться
30. find	found	found	находить
31. fly	flew	flown	летать
32. forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
33. forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
34. forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
35. freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать
36. get	got	got	получать
37. give	gave	given	давать
38. go	went	gone	идти
39. grow	grew	grown	расти
40. have	had	had	иметь
41. hear	heard	heard	слышать
42. hide	hid	hidden	прятать
43. hit	hit	hit	ударять, бить
44. hold	held	held	держать
45. hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять вред, боль
46. keep	kept	kept	хранить, держать
47. know	knew	known	знать
48. lay	laid	laid	класть

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
49. lead	led	led	вести
50. learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	учить (что-то)
51. leave	left	left	покидать, уезжать
52. lend	lent	lent	одалживать
53. let	let	let	позволять, пускать
54. lie	lay	lain	лежать
55. light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)	освещать, зажигать
56. lose	lost	lost	терять
57. make	made	made	делать
58. mean	meant	meant	значить
59. meet	met	met	встречать
60. pay	paid	paid	платить
61. put	put	put	класть, ставить
62. read	read	read	читать
63. ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
64. ring	rang	rung	звонить, звенеть
65. rise	rose	risen	подниматься, вставать
66. run	ran	run	бежать
67. say	said	said	говорить, сказать
68. see	saw	seen	видеть
69. sell	sold	sold	продавать
70. send	sent	sent	посылать
71. set	set	set	устанавливать
72. shake	shook	shaken	трясти
73. shine	shone	shone	светить, сиять
74. shoot	shot	shot	стрелять

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
75. show	showed	shown	показывать
76. shut	shut	shut	закрывать
77. sing	sang	sung	петь
78. sink	sank	sunk	опускаться, тонуть
79. sit	sat	sat	сидеть
80. sleep	slept	slept	спать
81. smell	smelt	smelt	пахнуть, нюхать
82. speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
83. spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)	писать по буквам
84. spend	spent	spent	тратить
85. spread	spread	spread	распространять(ся)
86. stand	stood	stood	стоять
87. steal	stole	stolen	красть
88. strike	struck	struck	ударить
89. sweep	swept	swept	мести
90. swim	swam	swum	плавать
91. take	took	taken	брать
92. teach	taught	taught	учить, обучать
93. tell	told	told	рассказывать
94. think	thought	thought	думать
95. throw	threw	thrown	бросать
96. understand	understood	understood	понимать
97. wake	woke (waked)	woken (waked)	просыпаться, будить
98. wear	wore	worn	носить (на себе)
99. weep	wept	wept	плакать
100. win	won	won	побеждать

101. write	wrote	written	писать
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