

THE PASSIVE

HOW GRAMMAR WORKS

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COMO PASAMOS DE ACTIVA A PASIVA:

- Utilizamos el compl. Objeto de la activa como sujeto de la pasiva:
They ring the bell on Sundays at church.
The bell.....

- Para hacer el verbo en pasiva, normalmente utilizamos TO BE en el tiempo de la activa + Participio pasado del verbo principal de la activa:
They ring the bell on Sundays at church. (Present Simple)
The bell is rung
(el verbo de la activa esta en Present Simple entonces tenemos que poner el TO BE en Present Simple (am/is/are) pero tenemos que tener cuidado a la concordancia con el sujeto (the bell equivale a 3 per. Sing).

- Añadir el resto de la oración:
They ring the bell on Sundays at church.
The bell is rung on Sundays at church.
She looked after the baby all day.
The baby was looked after all day.

SU FORMA:

- La voz pasiva se forma con:
BE en el tiempo verbal de la activa + PARTICIPIO PASADO del verbo principal

TIEMPO VERBAL	ACTIVA	PASIVA
Present simple	make – makes	am/is/are made
Present Continuous	am/is/are making	am/is/are being made
Pas simple	made	was/were made
Past Continous	was/were making	was/were being made
Pres.Perfect simple	have/has made	have/has been made
Past Perfect simple	had made	had been made
Future simple	will make	will be made
Future perfect	will have made	will have been made
Conditional Presente	would make	would be made
Conditional Perfect	would have made	would have been made

TIEMPO VERBAL

Infinitive present
Infinitive perfect
Gerundio
Participle perfect

to make
to have made
making
having made

to be made
to have been made
being made
having been made

- EL PARTICIPIO PASADO:
 - Verbo Regular: se forma añadiéndole al verbo infinitivo sin el To ED.
 - Verbo Irregular: ver lista 3ª columna.

- Compara una forma Activa y una Forma Pasiva:
ACTIVA: Someone locks the office every evening.
PASIVA: The office is locked every evening.

- La forma Pasiva de una oración Activa del tipo:
 - modal + infinitivo (must, can....): MODAL + BE + PART. PASADO
 - Futuro WILL + infinitivo: WILL BE + PART. PASADO
 - Futuro (am/is/are going to): AM/IS/ARE GOING TO BE + PART. PASADO
 - Expresiones: want to/would like to: WANT TO BE + PART.PASADO.
WOULD LIKE TO BE + PART. PASADO

Activa : The policeman must keep the door locked.
Pasiva : The door must be kept locked (by the policeman).

Activa : Pepe can do the job.
Pasiva : The job can be done (by Pepe).

Activa: The Prime minister will open the road next summer.
Pasiva: The road will be opened next summer (by the Prime Minister).

Activa : He is going to interview Mr Evans next week
Pasiva: Mr Evans is going to be interviewed next week.

VERBOS QUE UTILIZAN DOS COMPLEMENTOS DE OBJETO:

- Algunos verbos como 'give...' pueden tener dos complementos de objeto, generalmente uno indirecto y el otro directo:

Someone gave Jimmy the money.

- Se puede formar la Pasiva de dos formas:

PASIVA 1 = COI + VERBO EN PASIVA + COD

PASIVA 2 = COD + VERBO EN PASIVA + TO + COI
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Pasiva 1 Jimmy was given the money

Pasiva 2 The money was given to Jimmy.

- En forma general es habitual empezar por el complemento de objeto Indirecto. Otros verbos del mismo tipo :
Allow – ask – call – give – make – offer – order – owe – pass – pay – promise – read
– recommend – refuse – send – show – teach – tell – write...

LA PASIVA CON BY – WITH:

- BY + SUJETO DE LA ACTIVA:**

Empleamos el Sujeto de la Activa como complemento en la Pasiva, introducido por BY. Solo se emplea cuando queremos indicar el sujeto de la Activa:

Activa Marconi invented the radio.

Pasiva The radio was invented by Marconi.

- WITH + OBJETO:**

Empleamos esta estructura para hablar sobre el objeto que ha utilizado el sujeto de la Activa:

Activa An umbrella hit me.

Pasiva I was hit with an umbrella.

- **WITH + MATERIAL:**

También utilizamos WITH para hablar sobre el material o ingredientes.

Activa	The smoke filled the room.
Pasiva	The room was filled with the smoke.

GET – BE :

- En el lenguaje coloquial se utiliza GET en vez de BE. Se usa para hablar sobre lo que ocurre por sorpresa o por accidente.

My flat got burgled when I was a child.
I was surprised that I didn't get invited to the party.

IT IS SAID THAT – HE IS SAID TO :

- Cuando queremos hablar sobre lo que la gente dice, cree.... Podemos utilizar dos formas para formar la Pasiva:

PASIVA 1 = IT + VERBO EN PASIVA + THAT + ORACIÓN

PASIVA 2 = SUJETO + VERBO EN PASIVA + TO INFINITIVO.

Activa	People say that Mr Ross is a millionaire.
Pasiva 1	It is said that Mr Ross is a millionaire.
Pasiva 2	Mr Ross is said to be a millionaire.

Activa	People believe that They own a lot of land in Spain.
Pasiva 1	It is believed that they own a lot of land in Spain.
Pasiva 2	They are believed to own a lot of land in Spain.

- Empleamos estas formas con los siguientes verbos:
Say, think, believe, consider, understand, know, report, expect, claim, acknowledge, allege...

- Se emplea el Perfect Infinitive (**have + participio pasado**) cuando la opinión se refiere a una acción acabada:

Activa	People thought that two prisoners had escaped.
Pasiva1	It was thought that two prisoners has escaped.
Pasiva2	Two prisoners were thought to have escaped.

SU USO:

- Normalmente utilizamos la voz pasiva cuando la acción de la oración es más importante que el que la hizo.
English is spoken in this shop.

- Normalmente, lo utilizamos a menudo para describir una cosa o escena que esta en progreso
First the grapes are picked. Then they are washed and crushed in a press.