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TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

СИСТЕМА ВРЕМЕН В ПАССИВНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

Практикум по грамматике английского языка

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Предлагаемые учебно-методические материалы включают необходимую справочную информацию по теме «Пассивный залог» и разнообразные упражнения для развития грамматических навыков студентов II курса. Задания выполняются в аудитории под наблюдением преподавателя и самостоятельно.

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THE PASSIVE VOICE

When we say what people or things **do**, we use active verb forms. When we say what **happens** to people and things – what is **done** to them – we often use passive verb forms.

The passive voice indicates that the action is directed towards the subject. In passive constructions the subject expresses a person or non-person who or which is the receiver of the action. It does not act, but is acted upon and therefore affected by the action of the verb.

In passive constructions the object of the active verb corresponds to the subject of a passive verb.

They clean the classrooms every day.
The classrooms are cleaned every day.



The Passive Voice is formed with the verb **to be** in the required form and **Participle II** of the notional verb.

To be + Participle II

Most verbs with a direct object (transitive verbs) can be made passive (eg. to take, to give, to send, to make, to see, to show, to love, etc.).

Eg. All the necessary detergents **were bought** yesterday for a real clean-up.

However, a few transitive verbs may not be used in the passive. These include: to become, to fit (to be the right size), to get, to have, to lack, to let, to like, to resemble, to suit.

Eg. Mary resembles her distant relative. (but not ~~Mary's distant relative is resembled by her~~)

Passive constructions are impossible with intransitive verbs which cannot take a direct object (to die, to arrive, to stand, to sleep, to laugh, to lie, to rise, etc.).

Eg. The papers lay neatly on his desk.

The passive is used:

1. When it is not necessary to mention the doer of the action as it is obvious or self-evident:
eg. The results of the test will be announced in a couple of hours (by our teacher).
2. When we don't know who the doer of the action is:
eg. Jane's car was stolen a week ago.
3. When we wish to emphasize the receiver rather than the performer of the action:
eg. The new swimming-pool has just been opened.
4. When we want to be impersonal in describing scientific or technical process:
eg. The chemical is placed in a test tube and the data entered into the computer.
5. When the subject of the sentence is very long:
Eg. I was surprised by how well the students did in the test.
(More natural than: 'how well the students did in the test surprised me')

Agent and instrument

The person who performs an action in the passive construction is called ***an agent***. The agent may or may not be mentioned. We mention the agent

when we think the information is important, especially if we want to say more about it, for example, with a relative clause.

Eg. For staying away from classes the students were reprimanded by the college officials, who were infuriated by their behavior.

The agent is usually introduced by the preposition *BY*.

The object which causes something to happen is called ***an instrument***. If it is mentioned in the passive sentence, it is preceded by the preposition **WITH**:

Eg. He was hit with a branch while walking in the woods.

The crowds were dispersed with tear gas.

WITH is also often used with the verbs *fill*, *crowd*, *cram* and *pack*:

Eg. The bottle was filled with whiskey.

The preposition **IN** is sometimes used with *cover*:

Eg. When I looked out the window in the morning, I saw that the streets were covered in snow.

EXERCISES

1. State whether the following verbs are transitive or intransitive. Give the principle forms of these verbs.

Run, lie, sleep, snow, lay, raise, wring, clean, laugh, give, sleep, fall, contain, drive, get, come, change, rise, knock, cut, cook, hang, fight, speak, tell, arrive, bring, pass, stop, sink, blow, burn, heal, escape.

2. Add the agent or instrument to the sentences using *BY* or *WITH*

a)

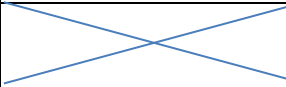
1. The baby was woken up ... the sound of loud voices.
2. Our room is crammed ... furniture.

3. The corner store was robbed ... a masked gunman.
4. John was told off ... his father.
5. The sofa was covered ... a woolen blanket.
6. The ceiling was decorated ... a beautiful chandelier.
7. The box was tied up ... a blue ribbon.
8. He was hit ... a branch while walking in the woods.
9. I was introduced to the director ... the office manager.
10. He was killed ... a knife.

b)

1. Our washing-machine was repaired ... my brother.
2. The window was broken ... a stone.
3. This tree was planted ... my grandfather.
4. The thief was shot ... a revolver.
5. The hall was crowded ... people standing and lying on the floor.
6. With the passage of time the furniture became covered ... dust.
7. The new school building will be surrounded ... a garden.
8. Who has this house been built ...?
9. The documents have been scattered on the floor ... wind.
10. This letter is written ... a very bad pen.

Passive verb forms

	present	past	future
simple	The window is broken	The window was broken	The window will be broken
continuous	The window is being broken	The window was being broken	
perfect	The window has been broken	The window had been broken	The window will have been broken

The present perfect continuous, the future perfect continuous, the past perfect continuous and the future continuous are not normally used in the passive.

The passive with GET

We can use the verb TO GET instead of the verb TO BE in everyday speech when we talk about things that happen by accident or unexpectedly.

Eg. Two children **got hurt** in an accident last Saturday. (Two children were hurt in an accident...)

We also use GET in these expressions: get dressed/changed, get washed, get engaged/married/divorced, get started, get lost.

EXERCISES

3. State the forms of the verbs and use them in sentences of your own.

Model: *had been worn – This jacket had been worn for years till she bought a new one last month.*

Are done, has been swept, were left, was not seen, had not been cleaned, was hidden, has been spilt, is being wrung out, won't be dropped, has been cleared, is mopped, will have been made, has been reprimanded, was written, had been soaked, will be removed, was being explained, were expected, has been ignored, is hung.

4. Transform the sentences into the passive voice.

a) Nobody knows Peter in this neighborhood.

They publish English books in great numbers.

They serve black pudding here on Fridays.

In this hospital they take analyses only in the morning.

They bake fresh cakes in this bakery every day.

b) They are discussing his career prospects at the moment.

They are building new houses here.

She is washing the linen at the moment.

They are soaking the dishes in soapy warm water now.

She is examining the student at the moment.

c) They have already signed these papers.

They have renovated the house recently.

Have they baked the cakes?

The maid has already cleaned the windows.

The headmaster has reprimanded the student for his absence.

d) They ate all the food last weekend.

All the friends celebrated their anniversary last Monday.

We invited John to the party yesterday.

He didn't pass his entrance exam last summer.

The father changed bulbs and mended fuses last week.

e) While I was cooking the dinner, my husband was repairing the washing machine.

While I was cleaning the windows, my sister was sweeping the floor.

While I was translating the text, she was looking up unknown words.

We were watching the spectacular sunset with great admiration.

Were you really writing your composition for two hours?

f) By noon they had washed all the linen.

The teacher had corrected the compositions by the end of the term.

The police explained why they had arrested him.

The hostess had laid the table before the guests came.

He had written three books before 1867.

g) A workman will repair the computer tomorrow.

They will reconsider his proposition.

The doctor will certainly cure him.

They will alter the dress next weekend.

The housewife won't wash the curtains tomorrow.

h) By next year the students will have passed the exams.

By this time tomorrow we will have signed the deal.

My mother will have prepared all the food by 7 o'clock.

They will have reviewed this chapter by next week.

Will you have completed the task by Friday evening?

5. Define the tense forms of the verbs in the following sentences. Change the sentences into interrogative form (use question words in brackets)

1. Many new buildings have been built in London. (where)
2. A review of the performance will be written after the first night. (when)
3. A new play is being staged at our theatre. (where)
4. The contract will be signed on Tuesday. (when)
5. The contract will have been signed by Tuesday. (what time)
6. My dog was stung by bees. (what)
7. He had been introduced to me before I met you. (when)
8. The factory was still being built when we came to that place. (When)
9. Theatres are attended by thousands of young people in our country.
(who)
10. I was told yesterday that their plan hadn't been accepted. (when)

6. Rewrite the sentences in the passive where possible.

1. Her father drives her to school every day.

2. Mary asked the waiter to bring some water.
3. I woke up late on Saturday morning.
4. He granny woke her up at 6 o'clock on Monday morning.
5. David is moving to London next week.
6. Jane moved the boxes to the center of the room.
7. The children are walking on the beach every day.
8. Michael walked the dog in the park every day.
9. Leila drives to work 5 days a week.
10. David asked for some help.

7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive tense.

1. The date of the meeting _____ (not/decide) yet.
2. The delay of our plane _____ already (announce) when we reached the airport.
3. Washing up ____ (do) by my wife as I'd rather Hoover the flat.
4. All meetings ____ (hold) in the afternoons last month.
5. That question _____ (debate) by the government now.
6. It _____ (think) that the victim _____ (kill) with poison.
7. By tomorrow, the dishwasher _____ (buy) by my husband.
8. Peter's car _____ (steal) again. That's the third time this year.
9. The table ____ (lay) by the arrival of the guests.
10. Tom _____ (detain) after school today. I wonder why.

8. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Omit the agent where possible.

Model: Do they sell books in this shop? – Are the books sold in this shop?

1. People are destroying large areas of forests every day.
2. They bought detergents to fix up the flat.
3. I hope they will have completed their report by tomorrow.

4. One praises the student when he works hard.
5. When did he hurt his leg in an accident?
6. They will be writing all the examination papers next week.
7. In the world of science they are making progress every day.
8. Had lots of people parked their cars on the pavement before the concert?
9. They will launch a new ship next week.
10. Do they share their responsibilities equally?

9. *Finish the sentences using verbs in the passive voice.*

1. Before the linen...., it ...
2. The flat had been cleaned ...
3. Scarcely had the floor...
4. The room by my friend for 2 weeks.
5. The dishes must.... after each meal.
6. The mats and rugs will have been...
7. The dirty linen ... unless ...
8. He said that the floor by him every day.
9. While the dishes...
10. As soon as the windows ..., the floor....

10. *Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Omit the agent where possible.*

a)

1. We shall finish the work not later than on Friday.
2. Somebody has invited her to the party.
3. The counselor is answering the students' questions now.
4. I felt that somebody was watching me.
5. Did they give you all the necessary manuals?
6. The tutor explained a new rule to the students.
7. I showed the documents to the officer.

8. The director dictated a telegram to the secretary.

9. Have they told you everything?

10. He didn't explain the traffic regulations to me.

b)

1. They have organized a golf club here.

2. They are rehearsing a new play at the National Theatre.

3. A thief stole my bicycle a couple of days ago.

4. They have been carrying out the work since August.

5. Have you sent for the morning papers?

6. We are taking many tests in our class next month.

7. Where will they build the new theatre?

8. At last he realized that nobody would call upon him.

9. They will investigate the complaint thoroughly.

10. Did the noise frighten you?

11. Translate into English using the passive voice:

a)

1. Эти упражнения уже исправлены нашим преподавателем.

2. Кем была переведена эта статья?

3. Когда будет напечатана эта статья?

4. В этом районе строится большой исследовательский центр.

5. Эта работа должна быть закончена к шести часам.

6. Этот текст может быть напечатан на компьютере.

7. Когда эта книга была переведена на японский язык?

8. Почему это письмо не было отправлено вчера?

9. Его пригласили присоединиться к нашей экскурсии.

10. Ему одолжили словарь.

b)

1. Нам дали ключ от ее комнаты.

2. Ее имя так и не было упомянуто.
3. Послали за главным инженером.
4. Когда все было упаковано, я пошел за машиной.
5. Было указано на грубые ошибки в переводе.
6. Во время перемены аудиторию заняли студенты вечернего отделения.
7. Нам дали все нужные указания, которые следовало принять во внимание при составлении программы.
8. Считают, что его последнее произведение — шедевр искусства.
9. Данный метод широко применяется в школе и дает хорошие результаты.
10. Новая программа как раз обсуждалась, когда я пришла на конференцию.

12. One student is to play a role of an infuriated parent and the other is a delinquent child, who has to think of excuses.

Model: Someone spilt the coffee.

Mum: Was it you who the coffee was spilt by?"

Daughter/Son: No, mum, honestly, it was spilt by our cat when it was chasing a fly.

1. Someone pulled the flowers out of pots.
2. Someone has eaten all the sweets.
3. Someone broke your favourite vase.
4. Someone used your make-up.
5. Someone burnt the curtains.
6. Someone hacked your computer.
7. Someone spent all your money.
8. Someone tore your favourite blouse.

9. Someone stained the carpet.
10. Someone broke the washing machine.

13. Finish the sentences using the verbs provided or others of your own choice. Use as many different verbs as you can.

In my life up till now:

I have been

I have never been.....

I am proud that I have been.....

I am sorry that I have been.....

I am glad that I have been.....

(inspired by, encouraged to, praised by, employed as, appreciated for, admired for, told off, criticized for, allowed to, loved by, teased about)

14. Make the passive sentence from the words in brackets.

1. - What a comfortable sofa!
- It _____ (to buy) only a few weeks ago.
2. - Have they found the burglars?
- No. None _____ (to arrest) yet.
3. - Did you see this building when you moved in?
- It _____ (to build) after we moved in.
4. - Has Jennifer got the award?
- No, she hasn't. It _____ (to give) to another student.
5. - Are you going to take a taxi to the railway station?
- I think so. My car _____ (to repair) yet.
6. - His room is in a terrible mess.
- No wonder. It _____ (to clean) for a fortnight.

7. - Has Phillip got this position in the company?
- Unfortunately, he _____(to fire) by the director 3 days ago.
8. - Susan called the doctor last night. Is she ill?
- Oh, yes. She _____(to take) to hospital in an ambulance.
9. - Is Mary afraid of wasps?
- She is. She _____(to sting) by the wasp when she was a child.
10. - What an interesting report!
- You are right. The research for it _____(to carry out) by a group of second year students.

15. Open the brackets using the correct tense and voice form.

1. The suitcases _____ (not/packed) yet.
2. Your dinner _____(still/prepared).
3. The new research program _____ (launch) next week.
4. Luckily by the time we got to the shop the dress _____ (not/sell).
5. We had to rent a flat, because ours _____ (renovate).
6. I am afraid his next week's lecture _____ (cancel).
7. If we don't hurry, all the tickets for this performance _____ (sell) by the time we get to the Concert Hall.
8. All the meat dishes in this cafe _____ (serve) with chips and salad.
9. Her jewelry _____ (steal) by the thief last month.
10. The larger portrait _____ (paint) by a Flemish painter in the last century.

16. Correct the mistakes. Write the correct sentences.

1. The plane was arrived very late.
2. Helen married to Jonathan.
3. Four people injured in a car accident.
4. This road is not the right one. We lost.

5. Scientists are interesting in several new theories.
6. English is spoken by people in Australia.
7. Breakfast is been served in the kitchen right now.
8. Something unusual was happened yesterday.
9. Will be repaired the car tomorrow?
10. If you are not careful with the knife you will hurt in a minute.

17. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

stopped elected scared dressed lost crowded invited hurt

1. At first, we were the only students in the university canteen, but it quickly got _____.
2. Antony followed the instructions in the guidebook to the letter and didn't get _____.
3. When I heard some steps in the corridor, I got _____.
4. Wake up and get _____. We are leaving in 10 minutes.
5. Some of my friends are disappointed because they didn't get _____ to the party.
6. Don't drive so fast. You can get _____ for speeding.
7. Be careful while riding a bike. You can fall and get _____.
8. He is going to get _____ to the students' council.

18. The mother left for the children a list of things to do about the house in her absence. Say what had been done by the kids and what chores hadn't been fulfilled by the time she returned. Use only passive constructions.

Clean the windows (+), air the rooms (-), change the bed-linen (-), beat out the rugs (+), Hoover the carpets (+), mop the floor (+), clear the table (-), do the washing up (-), bleach the linen (-), wring out the linen (-), hang out

the clothes to dry (-), empty the garbage bin (+), wipe off a thick layer of dust in the cupboards(+).

Verbs with two objects

Verbs that have two objects (usually a person and a thing) such as *to allow, to ask, to answer, to envy, to forgive, to give, to grant, to leave, to lend, to offer, to pay, to promise, to refuse, to send, to show, to teach, to tell* in the active usually have two passive forms because either of the objects can become the new subject:

Eg. She gave her sister the car. ► Her sister was given a car ►

► The car was given to her sister.

However it is more usual for passive sentences to begin with the person.

EXERCISES

19. Transform the sentences into the passive voice. Give two variants.

A)

1. They will tell me the secret about my birth one day.
2. What job did they offer you?
3. They granted him no permission to go on with the experiment.
4. At last they have lent me a helping hand from where I could expect it least of all.
5. My grandpa gave this book to me.
6. The boss is going to give us a pay rise.
7. Will he show the picture to the police?
8. They awarded him the prize for his competition entry.
9. Malcolm offered his colleague a lift to work.

10. Sarah is showing them the photos at the moment.

B)

1. The manager sent them an-email last night.
2. The guide showed us all the beautiful views of the lake.
3. The doctor prescribed a new medicine to the sick man.
4. The company promised him immediate help.
5. The children proudly showed me their presents.
6. I am teaching English to Russian students.
7. They granted him permission to build a new house.
8. They had to ask someone the departure time.
9. They refused her an entrance visa.
10. At last they lent him \$1000.

20. Translate into English.

A)

1. Ее романы хорошо продаются.
2. Эта ткань хорошо стирается.
3. Его постоянно критикуют за плохие манеры.
4. Ключ ищут, но пока безуспешно.
5. Наши работы были проверены очень быстро.
6. В этом ресторане не подают алкогольные напитки.
7. На испанском языке говорят во многих странах мира.
8. Доктора уже вызвали?
9. О ней очень хорошо отзываются.
10. Не входите. Там экзаменуют последнего студента.

B)

1. Вам задавали дополнительные вопросы?
2. Пока готовили ужин, мальчики сидели в комнате и смотрели телевизор.
3. Этого лектора всегда слушают с большим интересом.

4. К началу вечеринки платье уже было высушено и поглажено.
5. В расписание внесли некоторые изменения.
6. Нам был обещан праздничный ужин.
7. Как только стало известно об аварии, ему протянули руку помощи все его друзья.
8. Письмо уже послали?
9. Сколько иностранных языков вам здесь преподают?
10. Этого ему нельзя простить.

Verbs with prepositions

The Passive Voice is possible with intransitive verbs used with prepositions: *to account for, to agree upon, to allude to, to arrive at (a conclusion, agreement, decision), to call for, to call upon, to comment upon, to count upon, to depend upon, to dispose of, to fire at, to hear of, to insist on, to interfere with, to laugh at, to listen to, to look after, to look at, to look down upon, to look up to, to provide for, to put up at, to read to, to refer to, to rely on, to run over, to send for, to speak about, to stare at, to talk about*. In this case the subject of the passive construction corresponds to the prepositional object of the active construction. The preposition is kept in the passive as well (immediately after the verb).

Eg. They **sent for** the doctor. - **Was** the doctor **sent for**?

21. Transform the sentences into the passive voice.

1. Nobody talked much about Jeffrey Smith.
2. Whatever happens I shall provide for the boy.

3. In the end they arrived at a compromise.
4. Mr Morris paid for everything.
5. Nobody has slept in this bed for years.
6. We had been waiting for him in London for several weeks before he finally arrived.
7. They commented on the incident in the local newspaper.
8. Our teacher very often refers to that quotation.
9. They spoke about this matter with great interest.
10. The doctor is operating on the boy at this very moment.

22. Translate into English.

1. Его всегда слушают с интересом.
2. На этот словарь часто ссылаются.
3. В семье детям всегда уделяли много внимания.
4. Хорошо ли за мальчиком присматривают в детском саду?
5. Над его шутками всегда смеются.
6. Украденные документы ищут, но пока безуспешно.
7. Он старался произвести впечатление, но его просто не заметили.
8. О нем не слышали с тех пор, как он уехал за границу.
9. На твоего знакомого можно положиться?
10. Наконец остановились на поездке в горы.

Verbal phraseological units

The following verbal phraseological units are often used in the passive constructions: *take care of, find fault with, put an end to, make fun of, make a fool of, make use of, lose sight of, take notice of*. In this case the first element of the passive construction will correspond to the prepositional object of the active construction with phraseological equivalents of verbs.

Eg. The student **was always being found fault with**.

His remarks **were taken no notice of**.

EXERCISES

23. Transform the sentences into the passive voice.

1. He is taking a lot of care of his new car.
2. Everyone took notice of your report at the conference yesterday.
3. The burglar was running so fast that the police inspector soon lost any sight of him.
4. Finally, they put an end to their numerous squabbles over trifles.
5. Mrs Jonson is always finding fault with her housekeeper.
6. They paid little attention to the mess in the house.
7. She must be very nervous. She is making fuss about everything.
8. They kept on making fun of every new boy in the classroom.
9. His sudden arrival put an end to the discussion.
10. Soon they lost sight of the boat.

24. Translate into English, using passive.

1. Не беспокойтесь, о вашем доме позаботятся, когда вы будете заграницей.
2. Она так красива, что на нее везде обращают внимание.
3. Мусор подожгли рано утром (to set fire to).
4. Не понимаю, почему к нему всегда придираются.
5. Когда дети скрылись из виду, он начал раскладывать книги на полках.
6. Вскоре нашему безделью был положен конец.
7. Результаты этого исследования широко используются в разных областях (to make use of).
8. О родителях, когда они стареют, заботятся их дети.
9. Ее конспектами никто не пользовался.

10. На его глупые вопросы никто не обращал внимания.

Modal verbs with passive constructions

Passive constructions may be used with modal verbs and their equivalents:

must, may, can, should, ought to, to be, to have to.

Eg. He must pay the workers.

The workers must be paid.

EXERCISES

25. Transform into passive.

1. I can answer the question.
2. She would carry the box.
3. You should open the window.
4. We might play cards.
5. You ought to wash the car.
6. He must fill in the form.
7. They need not buy bread.
8. He could not read the sentence.
9. Will the teacher test our English?
10. Could Jenny lock the door?

26. Put in the correct form of the verb

1. Can this drug cure his disease? - His disease can't _____ by this drug.
2. Can I use this detergent while washing up? - This detergent can _____.
3. Do you think she should wash the floor twice? - I think the floor should _____.

4. Can they resit the exam next month? I am sure the exam can _____ next month.
5. Must she call the doctor immediately? - The doctor must _____ immediately.
6. The students may use the dictionary while reading this newspaper article.
- The dictionary may _____ .
7. You must write the answers on one side of the paper only. - The answers must _____.
8. Did she have to do the housecleaning all by herself? - The housecleaning can't _____.
9. Did you have to submit an application last Monday? - We did. The application had to _____.
10. Are they going to write any more grammar tests. - They don't. No more tests are going _____.

27. Use the verb in brackets with any appropriate modal verb. All of the sentences are passive. In many sentences, more than one modal is possible. Use the modal that sounds best to you.

Model: The entire valley _____ (see) from their mountain home. - The entire valley **can be seen** from their mountain home.

1. This ink-stain _____ (take) from your dress at the dry-cleaner's.
2. He is wearing a gold ring on his fourth finger. He _____ (marry).
3. According to our teacher, all of our compositions _____ (write) in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil.
4. Parents _____ (help) to do the cleaning by their children.
5. Half of students will be unable to attend the next lecture. In my opinion, the lecture _____ (postpone).

6. A child _____ (not give) everything he or she wants.
7. Your daughter has a good ear for music. Her interest in singing _____(encourage).
8. Try to speak slowly when you give your speech. If you don't, some of your words _____(misunderstand).
9. Some rules of nature _____ (not explain) easily. No one is able to explain them easily.
10. You _____(allow) to stay away from classes next week, I am afraid.
11. Meat _____(keep) in a refrigerator or it will spoil.
12. I tried, but the window _____ (open).
13. Good news! I _____(offer) a job soon. I had an interview yesterday.
14. Last semester's class was too large. It _____(divide) in half.
15. These books _____(return) to the library by tomorrow.

28. *Speak about a real housecleaning in your family.*

Many things in your flat get on your nerves. Use the words “dusty, stuffy, greasy, shabby, old, broken, stained, rusty...” to speak about them. Add the sentence showing how to improve the situation using a modal verb and a verb from the box:

Tidy up, fix up, wash, soak, tint, sweep, dust, air, vacuum, shake out, beat out, pile up, make, throw away water, iron, sew, darn, buy, fix, mend

Eg. The carpet is dirty. It must be hoovered. It can't be taken out to be beaten.

REVIEW

- 1. *Use the words in the following list to complete the sentences. All of the sentences are passive. Use any appropriate tense***

build	divide	Invent
cause	expect	kill
confuse	frighten	offer
order	surprise	spell
report	surround	wear

1. The electric light bulb **was invented** by Thomas Edison.
2. An island _____ by water.
3. The -ing form of "sit" _____ with a double t.
4. Even though construction costs are high, a new hostel _____ next year.
5. The class was too large, so it _____ into two sections.
6. A bracelet _____ around the wrist.
7. The Johnson's house burned down. According to the inspector, the fire _____ by lightning.
8. Ben got a ticket for reckless driving. When he went to traffic court, he _____ to pay a fine of \$100.
9. I read about a man who _____ by a wild animal.
10. The hunter's fatal accident _____ in the newspaper yesterday.
11. I didn't expect Lisa to come to the meeting last night, but she was there. I _____ to see her there.
12. Last week, I _____ a job at a local bank, but I didn't accept.
13. The children _____ in the middle of the night when they heard strange noises in the house.
14. Could you try to explain this math problem to me again? Yesterday in class I _____ by the teacher's explanation.
15. A: Is the plane going to be late? B: No. It _____ to be on time.

2. *All of the sentences in the following passage are active. Some of the sentences should be passive because it is unknown or unimportant to know exactly who performs certain actions. Change sentences to the passive as appropriate.*

There is no conclusive evidence indicating where they produced the first piece of cheese, either in Europe, Central Asia or the Middle East. Today people eat it in almost all the countries of the world. They produce cheese in a wide range of flavors, textures, and forms. People can eat it alone, or they may eat it with bread. People can melt it and add it to noodles or vegetables. People can use it as part of a main course or as a snack. Throughout most of the world, cheese adds enjoyment and nutrition to many people's daily diets. Cheese is a milk product. Cheese-makers make most cheese from cow's milk, but they can make it from the milk of goats, camels, and other animals. Some kinds of cheese, such as cheddar, are common in many parts of the world, but you can find other kinds only in small geographical areas. People add herbs, spices, or wood smoke as flavoring agents to the cheese. They usually sell cheese to stores in large round pieces that they seal in wax. You can see these big rounds of cheese in food stores like delicatessens.

3. *Put the following active sentences into the passive voice.*

Model: Someone has already paid the electrician for his work. - The electrician **has already been paid** for his work.

1. The company has cut all the salaries.
2. They taught him French and gave him a dictionary.
3. When we first met, they had already offered me a job at the bank.
4. A man requested the stranger to leave the meeting.
5. A young woman asked the rest of us to be there at eight.

6. They had eaten all the dinner before they finished the conversation.
7. Who wrote it?
8. The author has written a special edition for children.
9. Did he offend you?
10. Why didn't they fix the roof?
11. The burglars had cut a huge hole in the steel door.
12. The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.
13. When did they ring the church bells?
14. Does listening to music disturb you?

4. Translate into English

1. Ей только вчера сказали о болезни сына.
2. В этом доме еще не живут.
3. Когда будет проводиться конкурс?
4. Кому была обещана эта работа?
5. За необычно теплой погодой последовали холодные дожди.
6. Наконец его вынудили признать свою ошибку.
7. Над чем там так весело смеются?
8. Потом нам объявили результаты теста.
9. На чьи работы больше всего ссылались на конференции?
10. Наконец его вынудили признать свою ошибку.

CONVERSATIONAL EXERCISES

1. Speak for one minute about

- 1) Place where you were very well served.
- 2) Something you have been lied about.
- 3) A moment you were given a shock.

4) The last time you were asked to do somebody a favor.

5) The last time your room was given a good clean out.

Try to use as many passive verbs constructions as possible.

2. Brainstorm the types of things that the Student's Council does for the students. It organizes parties and hiking tours, arranges contests and hobby fairs, etc.... Discuss what things were done in the last year by the the Students' Council. Try to use only the passive voice structures.

3. You are expecting guests every minute. Speak what has been done to arrange an unforgettable birthday party. Try to use only the passive voice structures.

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TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

СИСТЕМА ВРЕМЕН В ПАССИВНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

Практикум по грамматике английского языка

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