**THE PASSIVE VOICE**

Όταν μετατρέπουμε ένα ρήμα από ενεργητική φωνή σε παθητική στα αγγλικά, βάζουμε το ρήμα **to be** στο χρόνο που βρίσκεται το ρήμα της ενεργητικής, και μετά προσθέτουμε τη μετοχή του κυρίου ρήματος. Στο τέλος , όπου χρειάζεται, βάζουμε το υποκείμενο της ενεργητικής φωνής ως ποιητικό αίτιο,με την πρόθεση **by.**

Για παράγειγμα: Ann **wrote** a letter- A letter **was written** by Ann.

**Passive Verb Tenses**

**Present simple:** He makes a cake. – A cake is made.

**Past Simple :** He made a cake. – A cake was made.

**Future Simple**: He will make a cake. – A cake will be made.

**Future Perfect Simple**: He will have made a cake. – A cake will have been made.

**Present Continuous** : He is making a cake. – A cake is being made.

**Past Continuous**: He was making a cake. – A cake was being made.

**Present perfect**: He has made a cake. – A cake has been made.

**Past Perfect**: He had made a cake. – A cake had been made.

**Be going to**: He is going to make a cake. – A cake is going to be made.

**Infinitive:** He has to make a cake. – A cake has to be made.

**Modals:** He must make a cake. – A cake must be made.

**Modals + perfect infinitive**: He might have made a cake. – A cake might have been made.

**Present – ing form**: I don’t mind him making a cake. – I don’t mind a cake being made by him.

**ΧΡΗΣΗ :**

Χρησιμοποιούμε παθητική φωνή όταν:

* Δεν ξέρουμε, δεν μας ενδιαφέρει ή είναι ευκόλως εννοούμενο το ποιος έκανε την πράξη
* Θέλουμε να κάνουμε το λόγο μας πιο επίσημο
* Η πράξη αυτή καθαυτή είναι πιο σημαντική από αυτόν που την έκανε
* Θέλουμε να δώσουμε έμφαση σε αυτόν που έκανε την πράξη

**Ποιητικό αίτιο :**

Το υποκείμενο της ενεργητικής φωνής μπαίνει στο τέλος της πρότασης ως ποιητικό αίτιο, με την πρόθεση **by.** Εάν είναι αντωνυμία (I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They ) μπαίνει σε αιτιατική πτώση ( Me, You, Him, Her, It, Us, You, Them).

Προσοχή: Όταν θέλουμε να δηλώσουμε το μέσο, υλικό , αντικείμενο ή όργανο με το οποίο έγινε η πράξη βάζουμε την πρόθεση **with**.

The omelet was made with eggs by my grandmother.

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| --- |
| **Μετατροπή Ενεργητικής σε παθητική φωνή:**  Mary (Subject) took (active verb) this photograph ( object) yesterday.  This photograph (Subject) was taken (passive verb) by Mary (agent) yesterday. |

**Ρήματα με δύο αντικείμενα :**

Ρήματα όπως: give, send, tell, buy, show, bring, write, offer etc… παίρνουν δύο αντικείμενα, συνεπώς κάνουν την μετατροπή από ενεργητική σε παθητική φωνή με τους ακόλουθους τρόπους:

He gave the ball to Nick . (Active Voice)

* Nick (animate object) was given the ball (inanimate object).
* The ball (inanimate object) was given **to** Nick (animate object).

**Ρήματα που ακολουθούνται από πρόθεση:**

Θυμήσου ότι αν ένα ρήμα ακολουθείται από πρόθεση, πρέπει να την προσθέσεις στο τέλος της μετοχής.

Our grandparents are looking after us today- We are being looked after by our grandparents.

**Make**

Στην ενεργητική φωνή το ρήμα make συντάσσεται με απαρέμφατο χωρίς το to, ενώ στην παθητική με απαρέμφατο με to:

My parents made me **clean** my room . – I was made **to clean** my room.

**Be/Get**

Συχνά στην καθομιλουμένη το ρήμα to be αντικαθίσταται από το get.

When the job was over, they were paid. - When the job was over, they got paid.

**Passive constructions with reporting verbs**

Σε προτάσεις που ξεκινούν με **People /They say, believe, consider, know, report, think, understand etc**  η μετατροπή από ενεργητική σε παθητική φωνή γίνεται με δύο τρόπους:

1. **Απρόσωπη σύνταξη (Impersonal construction)**

People say that he is rich. – It is said that he is rich.

1. **Προσωπική σύνταξη (Personal construction)**

Στην προσωπική σύνταξη το υποκείμενο της δευτερεύουσας πρότασης γίνεται υποκείμενο του παθητικού ρήματος, και μετά ακολουθεί απαρέμφατο ενεστώτα (αν το ρήμα της δευτερεύουσας πρότασης είναι σε ενεστωτικό χρόνο) ή απαρέμφατο παρακειμένου (αν το ρήμα της δευτερεύουσας πρότασης είναι σε παρελθοντικό χρόνο ).

People say that he is rich.- He is said to be rich.

People say that he was rich.- He is said to have been rich.

**EXERCISES**

A) Read and complete. Use Past Simple.

a. The toothbrush / invent / in the 15th century. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. The first public basketball game / play / in 1892. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. The first eyeglasses / wear / in the 1200s. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d. The first bicycle / ride in 1791. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e. The first hot dog / eat / in the 1860s. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

f. The first CDs / sell / in the 1980s. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

g. The first electric guitar / play / in 1923. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B) Complete with the passive.

a. This programme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) by millions of people.

b. Paper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) from wood.

c. Lots of people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (kill) in the accident last night.

d. Paris \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) by thousands of tourists every year.

e. The literature class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) by Mr Smith since 2018.

f. English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) all over the world.

g. Lunch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (serve) late yesterday.

h. A lot of books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) by this author.

C) Rewrite the sentences into passive voice.

1. They sell great hotdogs here. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Did you bake this cake? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mary sent a present to Tom. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. They haven’t fixed the damage properly. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Somebody should have called the police\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Are they going to build a mall here? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

D) Rewrite the sentence beginning with the word given.

It is said that he broke the teacher’s car. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Actors are said to be very well paid. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

She is believed to have stolen a bank. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It is reported that an earthquake happened . An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It is thought that some students have great performance. Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

E) Rewrite the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given.

a) The teacher is making the kids study hard. **MADE**

The kids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard.

b) It is possible that someone has found my glasses by now. **MAY**

My glasses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by now.

c) People say that she bought a house in Costa Rica. **HAVE**

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Costa Rica.

d) People say that Tom’s brother is very successful. **GOT**

It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a very successful brother.

e) They are converting the old factory into a hospital. **TURNED**

The old factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a hospital.

f) Can you tell me who wrote that book? **WAS**

Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by?

g) People think that this magazine costs too much**. BE**

This magazine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_expensive.