



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA  
DEL ESTADO DE HIDALGO

# Emphazising Facts Ussing Passive Voice and Linking Words

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Diciembre, 2014

<http://www.uaeh.edu.mx/virtual>



The office **is cleaned** every day.  
 The office **was cleaned** yesterday.

Compare *active* and *passive*:  
 Somebody **cleans** *the office* every day (active)  
*The office* **is cleaned** every day (passive)

Somebody **cleaned** *the office* yesterday (active)  
*The office* **was cleaned** yesterday (passive)

La voz activa es el énfasis que tiene el sujeto en la frase mientras que la voz pasiva es el énfasis que se le da al objeto, por ejemplo:

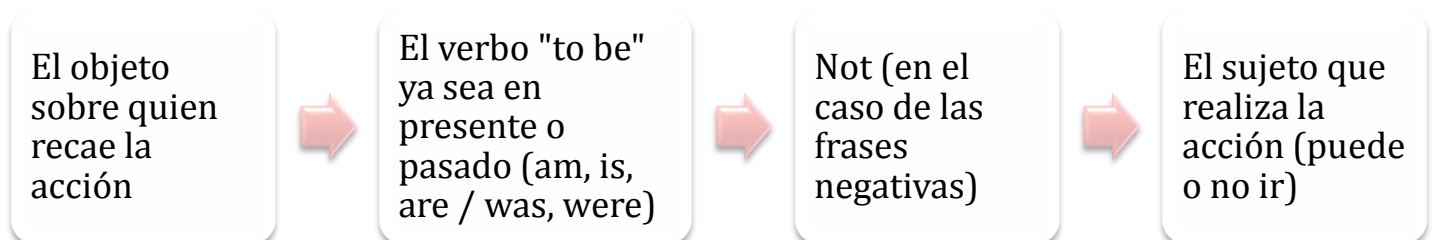
		SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	COMPLEMENT
PRESENT TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	Alguien	limpia	la oficina	todos los días
		Somebody	cleans	the office	every day
	PASSIVE VOICE	La oficina	es limpiada	por alguien	todos los días
		The office	is cleaned	by somebody	every day
PAST TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	Alguien	limpió	la oficina	ayer
		Somebody	cleaned	the office	yesterday
	PASSIVE VOICE	La oficina	fue limpiada	por alguien	ayer
		The office	was cleaned	by somebody	yesterday

			<i>Past participle</i>	
<i>Simple present</i>	am / is / are	(not)	cleaned invented injured	done built taken, etc.
<i>Simple past</i>	was / were			

El pasado participio de los verbos regulares es **-ed** (cleaned/damaged, etc), sin embargo hay verbos irregulares que se escriben muy diferentes a la raíz del verbo. Ejemplos:

- Butter **is made** from cream.
- Oranges **are imported** into Canada.
- How often **are** these rooms **cleaned**?
- I **am** never **invited** to parties.
- This house **was built** 100 years ago.
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago.

La forma pasiva se estructura de la siguiente manera:



	OBJECT	VERB "TO BE"	IN CASE OF NEGATIVE SENTENCES	PAST PARTICIPLE	SUBJECT
<b>IN PRESENT TENSE</b>	This house	is	(not)	built	by my dad
<b>IN PAST TENSE</b>	This house	was	(not)	built	by my dad

La voz pasiva puede ser adaptada a cualquier tiempo, observa los ejemplos de voz activa y su modificación a voz pasiva. En cualquier tiempo, la voz pasiva integra el verbo “to be” + el participio pasado del verbo en cuestión.

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<b>Present Simple</b>	We make butter from cream How do they make butter?	Butter is made from cream How is butter made?
<b>Past Simple</b>	Somebody stole my keys When did they build these houses?	My keys were stolen When were these houses built?
<b>Present Continuous</b>	They are building a new airport	A new airport is being built
<b>Past Continuous</b>	When I was here a few years ago, they were building a new airport	A new airport was being built when I was here, few years ago
<b>Present Perfect</b>	Somebody has stolen my car	My car has been stolen
<b>Past Perfect</b>	Ann said that somebody had stolen her car	Ann said that her car had been stolen
<b>Will</b>	I think they'll invite you to the party	I think you'll be invited to the party
<b>Going to</b>	She is going to write a book	A book is going to be written
<b>Must</b>	He must clean the office	The office must be cleaned
<b>Can</b>	The can't repair my watch	My watch can't be repaired
<b>Should</b>	You should wash it by hand	It should be washed by hand
<b>Have to</b>	They have to do the homework	Homework has to be done
<b>Had to</b>	They had to take the injured man to the hospital	The injured man had to be taken to the hospital

## USEFUL LINKING WORDS AND PHRASES

Recuerda que un ensayo no debe ser meramente una lista de notas y subtítulos seguidos por una lista de viñetas acompañados de una o dos palabras. Un ensayo debe ser el desarrollo de un argumento, interpretación y análisis a través de amplias secciones narrativas.

Utilizar las palabras de unión correctas ayuda a organizar lo que se quiere decir; también ayudan a presentar y desarrollar las ideas principales que formarán la base del ensayo en una estructura conectada íntimamente.

Las palabras de unión ayudan a mantener el sentido entre una frase y otra y un párrafo y otro, con el objetivo de ayudar al lector a entender las ideas más fácilmente y claramente. Dichas palabras no deben ser usadas excesivamente puesto que ellas no transmiten un mensaje por sí mismas.

<b>Sequence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ First /firstly, second/secondly, third/thirdly, etc.</li><li>➤ Next, last, finally</li><li>➤ In addition, moreover</li><li>➤ Further / furthermore</li><li>➤ Another</li><li>➤ Also</li><li>➤ The former, ... the latter</li><li>➤ The following</li></ul>
<b>Result</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ So</li><li>➤ As a result</li><li>➤ As a consequence (of)</li><li>➤ Therefore</li><li>➤ Thus</li><li>➤ Consequently</li><li>➤ Hence</li><li>➤ Due to</li><li>➤ This means that</li></ul>
<b>Emphasis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Undoubtedly</li><li>➤ Indeed</li><li>➤ Obviously</li><li>➤ Generally</li><li>➤ Admittedly</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In fact</li> <li>➤ Particularly / in particular</li> <li>➤ Especially</li> <li>➤ Clearly</li> <li>➤ Importantly</li> </ul>
<b>Addition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ And</li> <li>➤ In addition / additionally / an additional</li> <li>➤ Furthermore</li> <li>➤ Also</li> <li>➤ Too</li> <li>➤ As well as</li> <li>➤ Moreover</li> <li>➤ Apart from</li> <li>➤ Besides</li> <li>➤ Indeed</li> <li>➤ Or</li> <li>➤ Too</li> <li>➤ Nor</li> <li>➤ In fact</li> <li>➤ Let alone</li> <li>➤ Alternatively</li> <li>➤ As well (as this)</li> <li>➤ What is more</li> <li>➤ Actually</li> <li>➤ Much less</li> </ul>
<b>Reason</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For</li> <li>➤ Because</li> <li>➤ Since</li> <li>➤ As</li> <li>➤ Because of</li> <li>➤ Due to / due to the fact that</li> <li>➤ Owing to / owing to the fact that</li> </ul>
<b>Example</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For example</li> <li>➤ For instance</li> <li>➤ That is</li> <li>➤ Such as</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Including</li> <li>➤ Namely</li> <li>➤ E.g. (example given)</li> </ul>
<b>Comparison</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Similarly</li> <li>➤ Likewise</li> <li>➤ Also</li> <li>➤ Like</li> <li>➤ Just as</li> <li>➤ Just like</li> <li>➤ Similar to</li> <li>➤ Same as</li> <li>➤ Compare</li> <li>➤ Compare(d) to / with</li> <li>➤ Not only...but also</li> <li>➤ Especially</li> <li>➤ Including</li> <li>➤ To illustrate</li> </ul>
<b>Summarising</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In short</li> <li>➤ In brief</li> <li>➤ In summarise</li> <li>➤ In a nutshell</li> <li>➤ To conclude</li> <li>➤ In conclusion</li> </ul>
<b>Contrast</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ However</li> <li>➤ Nevertheless</li> <li>➤ Nonetheless</li> <li>➤ Still</li> <li>➤ Although / even though</li> <li>➤ Though</li> <li>➤ But</li> <li>➤ Yet</li> <li>➤ Despite / in spite of</li> <li>➤ In contrast (to) / in comparison</li> <li>➤ While</li> <li>➤ Whereas</li> <li>➤ On the other hand</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ On the contrary</li><li>➤ Unlike</li><li>➤ In theory... in practice</li></ul>
<b>Clarification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ That is (to say)</li><li>➤ I mean</li><li>➤ (to) put (it) another way</li><li>➤ In other words</li></ul>

REFERENCE:

Murphy, R. (2010). Passive 1. En (3a. Ed.), *Basic Grammar in Use* (pp. 44-47). Cambridge University Press.



# *Lectura*



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