



**UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO  
DE HIDALGO**  
ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE ZIMAPÁN



**Licenciatura en Contaduría**

**Inglés V**

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**Julio – Diciembre 2012**

## **Resumen (abstract):**

En situaciones formales se requiere utilizar un lenguaje más puntual y complejo que en aquellos contextos que son de alguna manera, más informales; es por esto que esta presentación nos muestra el uso correcto y las reglas gramaticales que nos ayudarán a utilizar la voz pasiva.

(In formal situations it is required a more punctual and complex than in in those contexts which are somehow more informal; for that reason, this presentation shows us the correct use and grammatical rules to help us in the use of passive voice.)

- **Palabras claves en idioma (keywords):**

Verbs in past participle, am, is, are, was, were, been

- **Objetivo general:**

El alumno podrá expresar eventos, sueños, expectativas y ambiciones; y de manera breve dar su opinión acerca de planes futuros, preferencias; así como enunciados ciertos o inciertos, hará énfasis del objeto del que se habla y no del sujeto que ejecuta la acción .

- **Nombre de la unidad:**

Para un discurso (o una investigación).

- **Objetivo de la unidad:**

Reconocer y utilizar vocabulario para dar un discurso o una investigación.

- **Tema:**

Passive Voice.

- **Introducción:**

We use the passive when we want to show that the action of the verb is more important than the agent (the person or thing doing or causing the action). The agent is introduced with the preposition *by* and is mentioned only when it is important or needs to be stated. Example:

*Oliver Twist was written by Charles Dickens.*

- **Desarrollo del tema:**

- In English the main topic usually comes at the beginning of the sentence. For example:

	Subject	Verb	Object
ACTIVE	Ian Fleming	used	this type writer

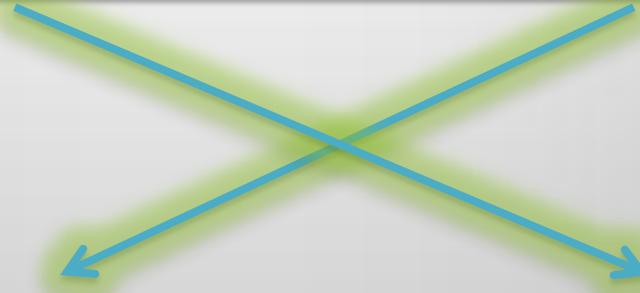
- We often use the passive when we are more interested in what happened to someone or something than in who did the action.

	Subject	Verb	Object
PASSIVE	This typewriter	was used	by Ian Fleming

# Turning from Active to Passive

- We form the passive voice with the verb to be and the past participle of the main verb.
- To turn a sentence from the active to passive:
  - a. the object of the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive sentence.
  - b. the active verb changes into a passive form.
  - c. the subject of the active sentence becomes the agent.

	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Object</b>
ACTIVE	Susan	made	a cake



	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Agent</b>
PASSIVE	A cake	was made	by Susan



- In passive sentences we can use *by* to say who or what did the action (we call this the agent): *this dress was worn by Marilyn Monroe.*
- Only the verbs that take an object can be turned into the passive. Example:

**THE PLANTS WERE WATERED**

**But! It is raining today**

This sentence cannot be turned into passive because the verb does not take an object



- When the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: *people, one, someone / somebody, they, he, etc.* the agent is often omitted in the passive sentence.

SOMEONE WILL FEED THE DOG

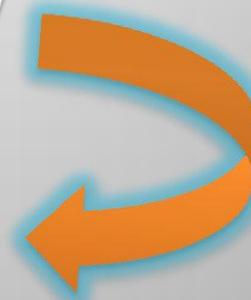
THE DOG WILL BE FED



- Object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*) become subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they*) in the passive.

She gave me some money

I was given some money



- When the verb of the active sentence is followed by a preposition, the preposition is kept in the passive sentence as well.

Someone broke into our house last night



Our house was broken into last night



# When shouldn't I mention the agent?

- The agent is not mentioned when:
  - a. it is unknown: *his car was stolen last night.* (we don't know who stole his car).
  - b. it is unimportant: *Breakfast will be served at 7:30 am.*
  - c. it is obvious from the context: *he has been arrested.* (it is obvious who arrested him the police).

# Form

	Active	Passive
Present simple:	He <b>feeds</b> the dog twice a day	The dog <b>is fed</b> twice a day
Past simple:	He <b>fed</b> the dog yesterday	The dog <b>was fed</b> yesterday
Present perfect simple:	He <b>has fed</b> the dog	The dog <b>has been fed</b>
Future simple:	He <b>will feed</b> the dog	The dog <b>will be fed</b>
Modal:	He <b>should feed</b> the dog	The dog <b>should be fed</b>

- We form questions by putting the verb to be before the subject. Example: *Is this car made in Japan?*
- We form negations with the word *not*: *His bicycle was not/ wasn't stolen last night.*

- **Conclusions:**

- ✓ To give a speech or develop some topics about research, we can use the passive voice, taking in consideration is a formal way to speak and write.
- ✓ To form the passive we need the verb to be and other verb in past participle.
- ✓ It is important to understand who the agent is.

- **Bibliografía sugerida para el tema:**
- Redston, C. Cunningham, G. (2005). *Face2Face Pre-Intermediate Student's Book*. Cambridge, London. Cambridge University Press.
- Broukal, M. (2004). *Grammar Form and Function 1*. New York. McGraw Hill.
- Virginia, E. Dooley, J. (2002). *Enterprise 2*. Express Publishing.