

THE PASSIVE VOICE : A VOZ PASIVA

USO

En inglés é moi frecuente empregar a pasiva cando:

a) queremos enfatizar as persoas ou cousas afectadas pola acción

'Three hundred people **are employed** by the construction company in Station Road.'

En vez de:

'The construction company in Station Road employs three hundred people

b) queremos ser impersonais e non queremos indicar o axente que realiza a acción:

'I had the feeling that I **was being followed**.'

En vez de :

'I had the feeling that somebody was following me.'

c) cando se sobreentende quen é o axente:

'All the Beatles records can **be borrowed** from the central library.'

En vez de :

'You can borrow all the Beatles records from the central library.'

FORMA

A pasiva en inglés fórmase empregando o tempo correcto do verbo ser (be) seguido do participio pasado do verbo principal.

Observa os dous exemplos en activa e pasiva :

Activa:

The construction company in Station Road employs three hundred people

Suxeito

verbo

obxecto directo

My old uncle George has given us

a lovely surprise

Suxeito

verbo

obxecto indirecto

obxecto directo

Pasiva

'Three hundred people are employed by the construction company in Station Road.'

Suxeito verbo axente

We have been given a lovely surprise by my old uncle George

Suxeito verbo obxecto directo axente

Observa estos exemplos antes de facer os exercicios prácticos

| Verb tense in active | Passive auxiliary:be-get | Past participle |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Simple present He cooks breakfast | Breakfast Is / Gets | Cooked |
| Simple Past He cooked breakfast | Breakfast Was | Cooked |
| Simple future He will cook breakfast | Breakfast will be | Cooked |
| Present Continuous She is cooking | Breakfast is being | Cooked |
| Past continuous They were cleaning the streets | The streets were being | Cleaned |
| Present perfect They have forbidden cigarettes | Cigarettes have been | Forbidden |
| Past Perfect The fuel had damaged all the coast | All the coast had been | Damaged |
| 'Have to' You have to close doors | Doors have to be | Closed |
| Need You don't need to finish your chores | Your chores don't need to be | Finished |

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| Must, will, should, can (modals) Passengers must fasten their seatbelts | Seatbelts must be/can be/would be/should be | Fastened |
| 'going to' The Town Hall is going to repair the pipelines. | The pipelines are going to be | repaired |



1. Cal é a diferenza entre NEED TO e HAVE TO?

Os dous verbos conxúganse coma calquera outro verbo e van seguidos doutro verbo en infinitivo, é decir, indican obrigación en afirmativa e ausencia de obrigación en negativa, como podes observar nos exemplos seguintes:

Afirmativa:

You need to be in the office at half past eight
(É necesario que estés na oficina ás 8.30)
You have to stay in the office until six o'clock
(Tes/Teñen que estar na oficina ata as seis en punto)

Negativa:

You don't need to be in the office at half past eight
(Non fai falla que estés na oficina ás 8.30)
You don't have to stay in the office until six o'clock.
(Non tes que estar na oficina ata as seis en punto)

Interrogativa:

Do you need to be in the office....?
Do you have to stay in the office...?

2. En qué se diferencia HAVE TO e NEED TO dos modais como CAN ou COULD?

Os modais como **CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, SHALL, SHOULD** ou **MUST** son verbos defectivos xa que non teñen todos os tempos verbais, so presente e pasado (i.e. can-could) mentras que **HAVE TO** e **NEED TO** teñen todas as formas verbais e necesitan dun auxiliar para facer a negativa ou a interrogativa. Observa os exemplos:

| Afirmativa | Negativa | Interrogativa |
|---|---|--|
| Present Simple I have to get up early She has to get up early I can speak English | I don't have to get up early She doesn't have to get up early I can't speak English | Do you have to get up early? Does she have to get up early? Can you speak English? |
| Past Simple I had to get up early I could speak English when I was a child | I didn't have to get up early I couldn't speak English when I was a child | Did you have to get up early? Could you speak English when you were a child? |
| Future simple I will have to get up early tomorrow. I will be able to speak English in the future | I won't have to get up early.... I won't be able to speak.. | Will you have to get up...? Will you be able to speak..? |
| <i>Fixate que como os modais non teñen infinitivo, para facer o futuro temos que substituír CAN por un verbo semellante que teña infinitivo como be able to. Observa outro exemplo: <i>you need to be able to speak English.</i></i> | | |

1. Cal é a diferenza entre USED TO e BE USED TO?

USED TO empregáse para indicar hábito ou costume en pasado e sempre vai seguido dun verbo en infinitivo. Observa estes exemplos:

I used to walk to school when I was younger
Solía ir camiñando a escola cando era máis nova.
I didn't use to walk to school.....
Did you used to walk.....?

BE USED TO é sinónimo de BE ACCUSTOMED TO e vai sempre seguido de xerundio porque TO neste caso é unha preposición como podes observar nestes exemplos:

I am used to seeing these kind of results
Estou acostumado a ver este tipo de resultados

I am not used to seeing these

Are you used to seeing.....?

2. Por que as veces os verbos con TO van seguidos de infinitivo e outros de xerundio?

Porque os verbos como USED TO, HAVE TO ou NEED TO sempre van seguidos de infinitivo, en cambio hai expresións como BE USED TO ou LOOK FORWARD TO que van seguidas dun xerundio porque TO nestes casos é unha preposición, por exemplo:

I am used to driving on the left in England
Estou acostumado a conducir pola esquerda en Inglaterra
I look forward to hearing from you
Agardo a túa resposta (no final dunha carta que esperas que che respondan)