**ThePassiveVoice**

Английский язык имеет два залога: действительный (theActiveVoice) и страдательный (thePassiveVoice). Глагол в действительном залоге обозначает действие, производимое под­лежащим.

*Iwrotetwolettersyesterday.*

*Вчера я написал два письма.*

Глагол в страдательном залоге обозначает действие, которое производится над подлежащим.

*Two letters were written by mе yesterday.*

*Вчера мною были написаны два письма.*

Времена страдательного залога образуются при помощи вспомога­тельного глагола tobe в соответствующем времени действитель­ного залога и причастия прошедшего времени (PastParticiple) основного глагола.

В страдательном залоге в отличие от действительного имеется не четыре, а три группы времени: Simple, Continuous и Per­fect; времена PerfectContinuous, а также FutureContinuous в страдательном залоге не употребляются.

Производитель действия, представленного глаголом-сказуемым в страдательном залоге, выражается предложным дополнением с предлогом by или with. Дополнение с предлогом by выражает действующее лицо или действующую силу, а дополнение с предло­гом with - предмет, с помощью которого осуществляется дей­ствие. Например:

*The window was opened by Nick.*

*ОкнобылооткрытоКолей.*

*The water-melon was cut with a knife.*

*Арбуз был разрезан ножом.*

Examples:

The letters are sent every day.

Письмапосылаютежедневно.

The letters are being sent now.

Письмапосылаютсейчас.

The letters have already been sent.

Письмаужеотосланы.

The letters were sent yesterday.

Письмапослаливчера.

She letters had been sent before you саmе.

Письма послали до того, как вы пришли.

The letters were being sent when I came.

Письма посылали, когда я пришел.

Thе letters were being sent at this time yesterday.

Письма посылали вчера в это время.

The letters will be sent tomorrow.

Письмапошлютзавтра.

The letters will have been sent before you come.

Видо-временные формы английского глагола в страдательном залоге

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tense** | **Aspect** | | | |
| **Indefinite** | **Continuous** | **Perfect** | **Perf-Cont.** |
| **Present** | **am**  built  **is**  **are**  строят всегда / обычно / каждый день | **am**  **being**  **built**  **is**  **are**  строится сейчас; строят все еще | **have**  **been built**  **has**  построен в этом году (результат) построили уже | Вместо отсутствующих форм PerfectContinuous употребляются формы Perfect |
| **Past** | **was**  **built**  **were**  построили вчера / в прошлом году / когда? | **was**  **being built**  **were**  строили, когда я приехал; строился | **hadbeenbuilt**  был построен прежде, чем я приехал; построили |
| **Future** | **shall / willbebuilt**  будет построен завтра / в будущем году | Вместо отсутствующей формы FutureContinuous употребляется форма FutureIndefinite | **will have**  **been built**  будетпостроенкянварю |
|  | **be + V3** | **be + V3** | **be + V3** |  |

Active to passive

Put the transitive verbs into the passive voice. Do not mention the agent unless it seems necessary.

1 The milkman brings the milk to my door but the postman leaves the letters in the hall.

2 In future, perhaps, they won't bring letters to the houses, and we shall have to collect them from the Post Office.

3 People steal things from supermarkets every day; someone stole twenty bottles of whisky from this one last week.

4 Normally men sweep this street every day, but nobody swept it last week.

5 The postman clears this box three time a day. He last cleared it at 2.30.

6 Someone turned on a light in the hall and opened the door.

7 Women clean this office in the evening after the staff have left; they clean the upstairs offices between seven and eight in the morning.

8 We never saw him in the dining-room. A maid took all his meals up to him.

9 Someone left this purse in a classroom yesterday; the cleaner found it.

10 We build well over 1,000 new houses a year. Last year we built 1,500.

11 We serve hot meals till 10.30, and guests can order coffee and sandwiches up to 11.30.

12 Passengers leave all sorts of things in buses. The conductors collect them and send them to the Lost Property Office.

13 An ambulance took the sick man to hospital. *(Mention* ambulance.)

14 We kill and injure people on the roads every day. Can't we do something about this?

15 Dogs guard the warehouse. The other day a thief tried to get in and a dog saw him and chased him. *(A thief who ...)*

16 The watchman called the police. The police arrested the man.

17 Tom had only a slight injury and they helped him off the field; but  
Jack was seriously injured and they carried him off on a stretcher.  
*(Tom, who had..., but Jack, who was...)*

18 You can't wash this dress; you must dry-clean it.

19 They are demolishing the entire block.

20 He recommends fitting new tyres. *(Use* should; *see Exercise 157.)*

21 He suggested allowing council tenants to buy their houses.

22 Men with slide rules used to do these calculations; now a computer does them.

23 The court tried the man, found him guilty and sent him to prison.

24 The hall porter polishes the knockers of all the flats every day. ~  
Well, he hasn't polished mine for a week.

25 They are repairing my piano at the moment.

26 Passengers shouldn't throw away their tickets as inspectors may check these during

the journey.

27 They invited Jack but they didn't invite Tom.

28 The guests ate all the sandwiches and drank all the beer. They left nothing.

29 Has someone posted my parcel?

30 Why did no one inform me of the change of plan?

31 Tom Smith wrote the book and Brown and Co. published it.

32 We shall have to tow the car to the garage.

33 I'm afraid we have sold all our copies but we have ordered more.

34 We will prosecute trespassers.

35 Someone stole my car and abandoned it fifteen miles away. He had removed the radio but done no other damage.

36 You must keep dogs on leads in the gardens.

Active to passive

Put the transitive verbs into the passive voice. Do not mention the agent unless it seems necessary.

1 They haven't stamped the letter.

2 They didn't pay me for the work; they expected me to do it for nothing.

3 He escaped when they were moving him from one prison to another.

4 She didn't introduce me to her mother.

5 A frightful crash wakened me at 4 a.m.

6 When they have widened this street the roar of the traffic will keep residents awake all night.

7 They threw away the rubbish.

8 A Japanese firm makes these television sets.

9 An earthquake destroyed the town.

10 A machine could do this much more easily.

11 Visitors must leave umbrellas and sticks in the cloakroom.

12 We ask tenants not to play their radios loudly after midnight.

13 We can't repair your clock.

14 We cannot exchange articles which customers have bought during the sale. *(Articles*...)

15 We have to pick the fruit very early in the morning; otherwise we can't get it to the market in time.

16 The police shouldn't allow people to park there.

17 They are watching my house.18 The examiner will read the passage three times.

19 Candidates may not use dictionaries.

20 You need not type this letter

21 This used to be number 13, but now I see that someone has crossed out 13' and written 12A' underneath.

22 You mustn't move this man; he is too ill. You'll have to leave him here.

23 They searched his house and found a number of stolen articles.

24 Nobody has used this room for ages.

25 They took him for a Frenchman, his French was so good.

26 You should have taken those books back to the library.

27 They brought the children up in Italy.

28 They have taken down the For-Sale notice, so I suppose they have sold the house.

29 Someone broke into his house and stole a lot of his things.

30 We have warned you.

31 A lorry knocked him down.

32 They returned my keys to me; someone had picked them up in the street.

33 We had to give the books back; they did not allow us to take them home.

34 You shouldn't leave these documents on the desk. You should lock them up.

35 They handed round coffee and biscuits.

36 They have tried other people's schemes. Why have they never tried my scheme?

Active to passive with phrasal verbs

In this exercise most of the sentences contain a verb + preposition/adverb combination. The preposition or adverb must be retained when the combination is put into the passive.  
In most of the sentences it is not necessary to mention the agent.

1 The government has called out troops.

2 Fog held up the trains,*{agent required)*

3 You are to leave this here. Someone will call for it later on.

4 We called in the police.

5 They didn't look after the children properly.

6 They are flying in reinforcements.

7 Then they called up men of 28.

8 Everyone looked up to him. *(agent required)*

9 All the ministers will see him off at the airport,*(agent required)*

10 He hasn't slept in his bed.

11 We can build on more rooms.

12 They threw him out.

13 They will have to adopt a different attitude.

14 He's a dangerous maniac. They ought to lock him up.

15 Her story didn't take them in. *(agent required)*

16 Burglars broke into the house.

17 The manufacturers are giving away small plastic toys with each packet of cereal.

18 They took down the notice.

19 They frown on smoking here.

20 After the government had spent a million pounds on the scheme they decided that it was impracticable and gave it up. *(Make only the first and last verbs passive.)*

21 When I returned, I found that they had towed my car away. I asked why they had done this and they told me that it was because I had parked it under a No Parking sign.

*(four passives)*

*22* People must hand in their weapons.

23 The crowd shouted him down.

24 People often take him for his brother.

25 No one has taken out the cork.

26 The film company were to have used the pool for aquatic displays, but now they have changed their minds about it and are filling it in. *(Make the first and last verbs passive.)*

27 This college is already full. We are turning away students the whole time.

28 You will have to pull down this skyscraper as you have not complied with the town planning regulations.

**Match the topics with the texts**

**A. From Music to Charity**

**B. Musical Prize Winners**

**C. Early Career**

**D. Serious Approach**

**E. Year of Triumph**

**F. Successful Beginning**

1. The most groove-oriented act in the mid-'90s female-fronted electronica crowd, [Morcheeba](http://www.allmusic.com/artist/morcheeba-mn0000597736) rely on the sweet, fluid vocals of [Skye Edwards](http://www.allmusic.com/artist/skye-edwards-mn0000017305) and a laid-back mix of fusion, funk, and blues produced by brothers [Paul](http://www.allmusic.com/artist/paul-mn0000016924) and [Ross Godfrey](http://www.allmusic.com/artist/ross-godfrey-mn0000351587) on beats/scratches and guitar/keyboards, respectively. The trio was formed in 1995 when [the Godfreys](http://www.allmusic.com/artist/the-godfreys-mn0000016924) decided to go out on their own after co-producing six tracks for [David Byrne](http://www.allmusic.com/artist/david-byrne-mn0000197364)'s album [Feelings](http://www.allmusic.com/album/feelings-mw0000019774). They submitted several tapes of their instrumental demos to labels around London, but received little interest in return.

2. The Beatles were discovered on November 9, 1961 by Brian Epstein, a manager of a record store in Liverpool. The Beatles early music was influenced by singers Bob Dilan, Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley. Their first two song were Love Me Do and Please, PleaseMe. After a while their own musical ideas started to emerge, and their music developed from naive and simple to sophisticated. The Beatles starred in two feature films, A Hard Days Night, which earned 1.3 million dollars in its first week, and Help. They also had their own full length cartoon called Yellow Submarine.

3. Clean Bandit is equally adventurous in its video locations, which have included Japan ("Rather Be"), Cuba ("Extraordinary") and underwater in a friend's pool ("UK Shanty"), where Patterson says the band almost accidentally electrocuted British model Lily Cole in search of the perfect shot. "In hindsight, maybe we should have had a couple of safety officers onboard," he says with a smile. "But we take our videos very seriously. We are completely willing to die for them."

4. The band have [won a number of music awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_awards_and_nominations_received_by_Coldplay) throughout their career, including eight [Brit Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brit_Awards) — winning Best British Group three times — five [MTV Video Music Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MTV_Video_Music_Award) and [seven Grammy Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammy_Award_records#Most_Grammy_Awards_won_by_a_group) from 25 nominations. Coldplay have sold more than 80 million records worldwide. In December 2009, [*Rolling Stone*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rolling_Stone) readers voted the group the fourth-best artist of the 2000s.Coldplay have been an active supporter of various social and political causes, such as [Oxfam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxfam)'s [Make Trade Fair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Make_Trade_Fair) campaign and [Amnesty International](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnesty_International).

5. In October 2014, Royal Blood announced details of their biggest European tour to date,starting in Germany on 10 January, and ending in Sweden on 23 March. On 10 November 2014, [Howard Stern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_Stern) said on his radio show that he was a fan of the band. He had watched them on a MTV Awards Show and was impressed at the sound coming from only a two-piece band. Also in November 2014 [Led Zeppelin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Led_Zeppelin)'s guitarist, [Jimmy Page](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jimmy_Page) said "I went to hear them in New York. They were fantastic. Absolutely riveting, they're such fine musicians ... It's music of tremendous quality."

**English Tea**

*Five parts of sentences have been removed from the article. Fill in the blanks correctly.*

According to legend, the whole afternoon tea thing began around 1830\* when a certain Anna, Duchess of Bedford was feeling a bit peckish one late afternoon. She 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her a pot of tea with some bread and jam to tide her over until dinner. She enjoyed this afternoon snack so much that she began inviting her friends over to join her, and so a new meal was born.

Today 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pot of tea accompanied by several small sweet and savory bites. These can include tea sandwiches, cakes and petit fours, biscuits (cookies to Americans), and various other baked goods, almost always including scones.

Many Americans mistakenly refer to3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but high tea is something different. It is taken later in the day (usually after 5:00) and includes meat and fish dishes as well as the compulsory pot of tea, sweet cakes, and scones. In spite of its lofty name (the "high" might refer to the fact that it was often eaten at the high table in the kitchen or pantry rather than the lower table in the dining room), the high tea is really a light dinner and traditionally 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the aristocracy.

In the area surrounding Devon in the southwestern part of England, the 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has taken on the status of an unofficial "national dish" of the region. In its simplest form it consists of a pot of tea and scones topped with clotted cream and strawberry jam, but it is not unusual to find tea sandwiches and small sweets served at a cream tea as well

a) ordered her servants to bring

b) Devon cream tea (or just cream tea)

c) the typical afternoon tea includes

d) was enjoyed by the middle and working classes rather than

e) afternoon tea (which is usually taken between 3:00 and 5:00 PM) as high tea

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes.

Reduce Stress; Make Some Memories; Learn New Things; Experience New Adventure; Discover Yourself; Strengthen Bonds; Taste New Food; Fulfill Your Dreams; Appreciate Home

***REMEMBER TO SAY***

why people like travelling⃰;

which season is the best in your opinion;

what means of transport are the best, and why.

**You have to talk continuously**.

**Some useful phrases you can use**:

As is well-known, …

To tell the truth, …

As for me, …

I think /believe/guess …

That’s why …

**Sample**

Visiting different places is a fun and exciting way to spend your vacation. As an individual, we have our own reasons why we love traveling.

Going out on a trip brings in lots of good memories, especially if you’re going to that place for the first time. If you’re traveling with the family, this can be a good way to strengthen up the ties with your wife and kids.

Traveling provides us with various benefits. Here are some of the reasons why we love to visit other communities or tourists’ spots.

First, our main purpose for traveling isn’t to see new places, but to relax and unwind after an exhausting week, month, or year from work.

Visiting various places is a good way to make some memories.

Another reason why people love to travel around different places is because they get to learn a lot of things.

Each of us needs to find new adventure every now and then.

Going to different places will allow you to discover yourself. In fact, going to various places allows people to become better persons.

If you are traveling with your family, then this is the perfect time to strengthen your relationship.

Love for food is one of the reasons why people are excited when it comes to travel to other places. If you don’t mind eating new things, then traveling is a nice thing to do for you to experience this.

Some people are saving money for a future trip just to fulfill their desire to visit a place. So fulfilling this dream is rewarding for people who’ve always wanted to go to a new spot whether locally or abroad.

Another reason why people travel is to appreciate their homes.

People travel for various reasons. No matter what the justification is, the most important thing to know is that you love doing it.

**Task 2**. Study the advertisement.

You are considering applying for ***Kuban State Agrarian University*** *(****KSAU****).* You are calling to find out more information about the uni. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following:

1. *location*
2. *faculties and departments*
3. *accommodation and facilities for students*
4. *extracurricular activities*
5. *contacts*