



GUÍA ESTUDIO INGLÉS IV

PASSIVE VOICE IN PRESENT

En Inglés existen 2 voces:

- ACTIVE VOICE-(voz activa)
- PASSIVE VOICE-(voz pasiva)

La voz activa y la voz pasiva son dos maneras de presentar la misma situación enfocándola desde perspectivas diferentes.

ESTRUCTURA DE LA VOZ PASIVA

Sujeto + Verbo TO BE + Verbo en Participio + Objeto

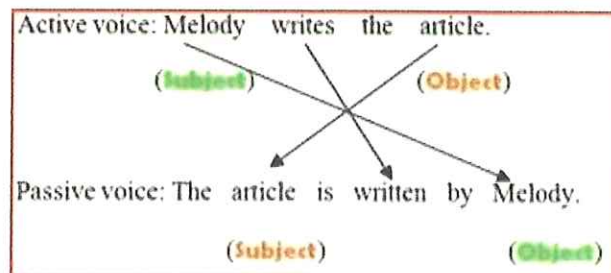
Por lo tanto, para pasar de voz activa a pasiva en inglés, sólo hay que aplicar esta regla:

1. Cambiar el orden del **sujeto** por el del **objeto**
2. Añadir el auxiliar "to be" en el tiempo verbal de la voz activa
3. Añadir el **PARTICIPIO** del verbo principal

Examples: Present simple

Subject + am/are/is + participle + object

- Active: Mary eats an icecream.
- Pasive: An icecream is eaten by Mary.
- Active: Nick reads a book.
- Pasive: A book is read by Nick.



EJERCICIOS PASSIVE VOICE IN PRESENT:

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PASSIVE (with present simple)

I	am	(PAST PARTICIPLE) <i>known.</i>	I	am not	(PAST PARTICIPLE) <i>known.</i>
You	are		You	aren't	
He	is		He	isn't	
She	is		She	isn't	
It	is		It	isn't	
We	are		We	aren't	
They	are		They	aren't	



Am	I	(PAST PARTICIPLE) <i>known.</i>	Yes,	No,
Are	you		I	am not
Is	he		you	aren't.
Is	she		he	isn't.
Is	it		she	isn't.
Are	we		it	isn't.
Are	they		we	aren't.
		they	aren't.	

isn't = is not
aren't = are not

● Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.

- English (speak) is spoken in many countries around the world.
- Much of the world's coffee (grow) _____ in Brazil.
- Many photos (take) _____ of the beautiful scenery near the mountain.
- The flowers (water) _____ every evening by the gardener.
- How many books (check out) _____ from the library every week?
- Millions of dollars (make) _____ on the stock market every day.
- My friend's salary (pay) _____ by his company every two weeks.
- Many criminals (catch) _____ with the help of modern technology.
- The department store doors (open) _____ to customers at 9 a.m.
- Letters and packages (pick up) _____ by the postman every day.
- The rooms (clean) _____ by the hotel maids every morning.
- Canada (know) _____ for its long, cold winters.
- Patients (give) _____ very good care at that hospital.
- Monopoly (play) _____ by people in many parts of the world.
- A new president (elect) _____ every four to eight years.



PASSIVE VOICE IN PAST

La VOZ ACTIVA se enfoca en el sujeto de la oración

La VOZ PASIVA se enfoca en el objeto de la oración

Por lo tanto ambas son dos maneras de presentar la misma situación enfocándola desde perspectivas diferentes.

ESTRUCTURA DE VOZ PASIVA EN PASADO

SUJETO + VERB TO BE EN PASADO + VERBO EN PARTICIPIO + **OBJETO**
(WAS/WERE)

EJEMPLOS:

Active voice: The manager chose Sara.

subject verb object

Passive voice: Sara was chosen by the manager.

object auxiliary verb past participle verb preposition subject

ACTIVE VOICE: Leonardo Da Vinci painted La Mona Lisa

PASSIVE VOICE: La Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci

ACTIVE VOICE: Christopher Columbus discovered America

PASSIVE VOICE: America was discovered by Christopher Columbus

ACTIVE VOICE: The police arrested many people

PASSIVE VOICE: Many people was arrested by the police

EJERCICIOS

Passive 1

Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form:

cause damage hold include invite make overtake show
translate write

1. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese from milk.
3. The roof of the building in a storm a few days ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Service in the bill.
5. You to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
6. A cinema is a place where films
7. In the United States, elections for President every four years.
8. Originally the book in Spanish and a few years ago it
..... into English.
9. We were driving along quite fast but we by lots of other cars.

Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

1. Ask about the telephone. (when/invent?) When was the telephone invented?
2. Ask about glass. (how/make?) How
3. Ask about Australia. (when/discover?)
4. Ask about silver. (what/use for?)
5. Ask about television. (when/invent?)

Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people are employed (employ) there.
2. Water (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface (cover) by water.
4. The park gates (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter (post) a week ago and it (arrive) yesterday.
6. The boat (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody
..... (rescue).
7. Ron's parents (die) when he was very young. He and his sister
..... (bring) up by their grandparents.
8. I was born in London but I (grow) up in the north of England.
9. While I was on holiday, my camera (steal) from my hotel room.
10. While I was on holiday, my camera (disappear) from my hotel room.
11. Why (Sue/resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
12. Why (Bill/sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
13. The company is not independent. It (own) by a much larger company.
14. I saw an accident last night. Somebody (call) an ambulance but
nobody (injure) so the ambulance (not/need).
15. Where (these photographs/take)? In London?
..... (you/take) them?

Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using 'somebody/they/people' etc. write a passive sentence.

1. Somebody cleans the room every day. The room is cleaned every day.
2. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All
3. People don't use this road very often.
4. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I
5. How do people learn languages? How
6. People advised us not to go out alone.



QUESTION TAGS

Son preguntas cortas que se hacen al final de oraciones en inglés para que el interlocutor (la persona con la que hablamos) compruebe o descarte la información de la oración expresada.

Es decir, usaremos Question tags para pedir: OPINIÓN, CONFIRMACIÓN O APROBACIÓN.

¿Cómo formulamos oraciones aplicando <Question tags?>

POSITIVE SENTENCE, —————> NEGATIVE TAG QUESTION?

AUXILIAR + PRONOUN

You are student,	aren't you?
He is very tall,	isn't he?
You speak English,	don't you?
He studies in Cetis 96,	doesn't he?
You ate mole yesterday,	didn't you?
You will go to Cancun,	won't you?
You can drive a car,	can't you?

NEGATIVE SENTENCE, —————> POSITIVE TAG QUESTION?

AUXILIAR + PRONOUN

You are not a Teacher,	are you?
He isn't crazy,	is he?
You don't speak French,	do you?
She doesn't dance,	does she?
You didn't drink yesterday,	did you?
She won't play soccer,	will she?
You can't play the piano,	can you?



EJERCICIOS:

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

TAG QUESTIONS (Present)

● Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of TAG QUESTIONS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. John works at the new office building downtown, ...?
a) doesn't he
b) isn't he
c) doesn't it</p> <p>2. Ankara is the capital city of Turkey, ...?
a) doesn't he
b) isn't it
c) doesn't it</p> <p>3. Sam and David are at studying in the library, ...?
a) isn't he
b) aren't they
c) doesn't he</p> <p>4. Your pet dog doesn't like to bite people, ...?
a) is it
b) is he
c) does it</p> <p>5. You and I are late for our English class, ...?
a) aren't we
b) aren't I
c) do we</p> <p>6. Your brothers don't know how to speak Chinese, ...?
a) do they
b) don't they
c) are they</p> <p>7. You never have eggs and toast for breakfast, ...?
a) have you
b) don't they
c) do you</p> <p>8. Excuse me, your name isn't Thomas, ...?
a) don't you
b) are you
c) is it</p> | <p>9. Oh no! I'm in the wrong classroom again, ...?
a) aren't I
b) am I
c) is it</p> <p>10. There are about 200 countries in the world, ...?
a) aren't there
b) isn't there
c) doesn't it</p> <p>11. Today is Monday, ...? I think our English test is tomorrow.
a) don't we
b) isn't it
c) doesn't it</p> <p>12. Malaysia and Indonesia are both located in Asia, ...?
a) are they
b) aren't they
c) do they</p> <p>13. Why isn't Sarah here? She's not sick, ...?
a) does she
b) isn't she
c) is she</p> <p>14. It usually rains a lot in your country, ...?
a) doesn't it
b) don't you
c) are you</p> <p>15. That television costs five hundred dollars, ...?
a) doesn't it
b) don't they
c) aren't they</p> <p>16. Tag questions are really quite easy, ...?
a) are they
b) do they
c) aren't they</p> |
|--|--|

15 - 16 = Excellent

13 - 14 = Good

12 = Study More!



CONDITIONALS

Conditionals

	CONDITION	+	RESULT
ZERO conditional	If you stand in the rain, If you heat ice,		you get wet. it melts.
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	PRESENT SIMPLE
USES:	Facts which are generally true or scientific facts The condition always has the same result		
FIRST conditional	If it rains, If you study,		we will cancel the trip. you will pass the exam.
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	WILL / WON'T + VERB
USES:	A possible situation in the future Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)		
SECOND conditional	If I won the lottery, If they sold their house,		I would travel a lot. they would be rich.
	PAST SIMPLE	+	WOULD + VERB
USES:	Hypothetical or unlikely situations Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future		
THIRD conditional	If you had studied, If I hadn't been sick,		you would have passed the exam. I would have gone to your party.
	PAST PERFECT	+	WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE
USES:	The person is imagining a different past Imaginary situation that did not happen		

Grammar

Conditionals



	IF CLAUSE	+	MAIN CLAUSE
A HIGH PROBABILITY	ZERO Conditional Used to talk about things that are generally true or scientific facts.		If + present simple ... present simple If the weather is good, I go to the beach. If it rains, the grass gets wet. If you freeze water, it turns into ice.
A PROBABILITY	FIRST Conditional Used to talk about a possible condition and its probable result in the future.		If + present simple ... will + infinitive If the weather is good tomorrow, I will go to the beach. If you don't hurry, you will miss the train. If I have enough time, I will exercise.
A LOW PROBABILITY	SECOND Conditional Used to talk about an unlikely or hypothetical condition and its probable result now or in the future.		If + past simple ... would + infinitive If the weather was good, I would go to the beach. If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world. If you went to bed earlier, you wouldn't be so tired.
NO PROBABILITY	THIRD Conditional Used to talk about an imaginary condition and its probable result in the past.		If + past perfect ... would have + past participle If the weather had been good, I would have gone to the beach. If you hadn't eaten so much, you wouldn't have felt sick. If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.



EJERCICIOS :

Zero Conditionals

<p>(1) not I'm I get busy if bored</p>	<p>(2) happy if I'm happy you're</p>	<p>(3) and you fat if exercise eat don't you healthily get</p>
<p>(4) time having flies you're fun when</p>	<p>(5) water you boil evaporates it if</p>	<p>(6) you when look feel good good you</p>
<p>(7) postman shower when the I arrives a take</p>	<p>(8) about I whenever smile think I her</p>	<p>(9) wear outside when coat cold I it's my</p>

Order the zero conditional sentences:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.



Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type I) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If you (send) send this letter now, she (receive) will receive it tomorrow.
2. If I (do) _____ this test, I (improve) _____ my English.
3. If I (find) _____ your ring, I (give) _____ it back to you.
4. Peggy (go) _____ shopping if she (have) _____ time in the afternoon.
5. Simon (go) _____ to London next week if he (get) _____ a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend (phone / not) _____ today, she (leave) _____ him.
7. If they (study / not) _____ harder, they (pass / not) _____ the exam.
8. If it (rain) _____ tomorrow, I (have to / not) _____ water the plants.
9. You (be able / not) _____ to sleep if you (watch) _____ this scary film.
10. Susan (can / move / not) _____ into the new house if it (be / not) _____ ready on time.




NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

SECOND CONDITIONAL



"if" clause	main clause
If I won a million dollars,	... I <i>would</i> put the money in a bank. ... I <i>could</i> buy an airplane. ... I <i>might</i> give it all away.
main clause	"if" clause
I <i>would</i> put the money in a bank I <i>could</i> buy an airplane I <i>might</i> give it all away	... <u>if</u> I won a million dollars. 

NOTES:

- (1) The second conditional is used to talk about future events that are hypothetical or impossible.
 (2) To form negative sentences, add 'not' after 'would', 'could' and 'might'. Eg "... I might not give it all away."

● Complete the sentences below by making Second Conditional statements. Use your imagination!

- If I had longer summer holidays, I would travel more.
- If John did more exercise, _____
- If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, _____
- If I won a million dollars, _____
- _____, you could live for 150 years.
- _____, I might look for a new job.
- _____, people would be very surprised.
- _____, he would laugh.
- If aliens landed on Earth, _____
- if animals could talk, _____
- if people lived on the moon, _____
- if I spent all my money, _____



Bibliografía que puedes consultar:

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