

PROPÓSITO:

GUÍA Nº. 2

Responde preguntas e inquietudes después de hacer una exposición oral sobre temas generales o académicos de interés

Narra de manera oral o escrita experiencias personales o historias conocidas.

MOTIVACIÓN:

Ver vídeo de introducción al tema. Tomar apuntes.

<https://youtu.be/7fOAJRovgNc>

EXPLICACIÓN:

Grammar Simple Past Passive.

Active Voice.
 En oraciones con verbos activos, el sujeto es el "doer" o sea quien realiza la acción. Usar verbos activos para concentrarse en el "doer" o la causa.
 Un estudiante encontró un bolso en un bus.
 Las autoridades cerraron el aeropuerto.
 Un adolescente vio a dos osos en el patio.
 El accidente no lastimó a los pasajeros.

Passive Voice.
 En oraciones con verbos pasivos, el sujeto es el "receiver" o sea el que recibe la acción. Usar verbos pasivos para concentrarse en el "receiver" o donde el que realiza la acción o la causa no es conocido o importante.
 Un bolso fue encontrado en un bus.
 El aeropuerto fue cerrado.
 Dos osos fueron vistos en un patio.
 Los pasajeros no salieron heridos.

En la voz activa importa el que realiza la acción.
 Jaime bought a book.
 Jaime compró un libro. **Ejemplo.**

En la voz pasiva importa la acción que se realizó.
 A book was bought.
 Un libro fue comprado.

PASSIVE VOICE

Use of Passive

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.

Example: My bike was stolen.

In the example above, the focus is on the fact that my bike was stolen. I do not know, however, who did it.

Sometimes a statement in passive is more polite than active voice, as the following example shows:

Example: A mistake was made.

In this case, I focus on the fact that a mistake was made, but I do not blame anyone (e.g. You have made a mistake.).

Structure of Passive Voice

Subject + finite form of *to be* + Past Participle

When rewriting active sentences in passive voice, note the following:

- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence
- the finite form of the verb is changed (*to be* + past participle)
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped)

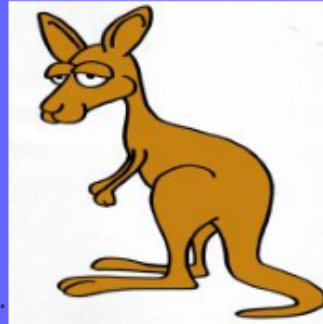
Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple Present	Active voice:	Rita	writes	a letter.
	Passive voice:	A letter	is written	by Rita.

EJERCICIOS:

PRESENT AND PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

1.- Complete the sentences using the present simple passive.

- a) Coffee in Brasil and Colombia.
- b) Kangaroos in America.
- c) in Spain?
- d) El Prado by hundreds of people every day.
- e) How often ?
- f) Dogs in restaurants in most countries.



2.- Put the sentences into the past simple passive.

- a) Etienne Lenoir made the first motor car in Belgium.
- b) How many paintings did the police find?
- c) I didn't paint *Las Meninas*.
- d) Lennon and McCartney wrote the song *Yesterday*.
- e) The government ordered them to build a new bridge.



b) Farmers grow soy in Argentina.

c) People export Spanish tortilla to the US.

d) El Greco painted *The Burial of the Count of Orgaz*.

e) You don't find penguins at the North Pole.

f) Columbus didn't discover America in 1491.

g) They draw some paintings.

h) My uncle sold the bicycle.

i) The child broke all the plates in the cupboard.

j) She didn't find the book.

4.- Put these questions into the passive.

a) When did Pasteur discover Penicillin?

b) How do people make sushi?

c) Where do people speak Mandarin?

d) Did Spain win the last basketball Olympics?

e) Do people speak English in Hawaii?

f) Who directed the film *Princesas*?

5.- Write questions for these answers in the passive form.

a) Yes, rice is grown in Spain.

b) Yes, the song was sung by them.

c) No, the trees weren't cut down.

d) No, the story isn't known.



EVALUACIÓN:

Asistencia y Puntualidad a las clases virtuales 30%

Desarrollo de las guías y participación en las clases 30%

Realización y presentación de los talleres 30%

Autoevaluación 10%

BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

www.englishexcercises.org

Libro TOUCHSTONE 3