

GRAMÁTICA (UNIT 7)

VOZ PASIVA (afirmativa)

En la voz activa la acción del verbo recae sobre el sujeto, mientras que en la voz pasiva la acción recae sobre el objeto.

Ejemplos:

Voz activa Someone stole my bag

Voz pasiva My bag was stolen

Estructura de una oración pasiva

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar ("to be") + participio de pasado

Para pasar una oración activa a pasiva:

1. El objeto de la oración activa pasa a ser el sujeto de la oración pasiva.
2. El verbo principal se sustituye por el auxiliar "to be" (en el mismo tiempo verbal) seguido del verbo principal en participio.
3. El sujeto de la oración activa pasa a ser complemento agente de la pasiva. No siempre aparece en la oración, y cuando aparece va introducido por "by".

| Estructura | Sujeto | Verbo | Complemento directo | Complemento agente | Otros complementos |
|------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Voz activa | Shakespeare | wrote | Romeo and Juliet | - | in 1562 |
| Voz pasiva | Romeo and Juliet | was written | - | by Shakespeare | in 1562 |

Más ejemplos:

Presente simple activa

Peter eats fish on Fridays

We read interesting books in the library

I make cakes at weekends

Pasado simple activa

She drank two cups of coffee yesterday

Sally received a letter

Someone phoned him last night

Presente simple pasiva

Fish is eaten on Fridays by Peter

Interesting books are read in the library

Cakes are made at weekends

Pasado simple pasiva

Two cups of coffee were drunk yesterday

A letter was received by Sally

He was phoned last night

VOZ PASIVA (negativa)

Las oraciones en voz pasiva en interrogativa se forman exactamente lo mismo que en afirmativa solamente hay que negar el verbo "to be"

Presente Simple activa

Peter doesn't fish on Fridays

We don't read interesting books

I don't make cakes at weekends

Pasado simple activa

She didn't drink two cups of coffee

Sally didn't receive a letter

I didn't phone him last night

Presente simple pasiva

Fish isn't eaten on Fridays by Peter

Interesting books aren't read

Cakes aren't made at weekends

Pasado simple pasiva

Two cups of coffee weren't drunk

A letter wasn't received by Sally

He wasn't phoned last night

VOZ PASIVA (interrogativa)

Para la formación de preguntas necesitamos cambiar el verbo 'to be' delante del sujeto, tal y como vemos en los ejemplos.

Presente simple activa

Does Peter eat fish on Fridays?

Do they read interesting books?

Do you make cakes at weekends?

Pasado simple activa

Did she drink two cups of coffee?

Sally received a letter

Someone phoned him last night

Presente simple pasiva

Is fish eaten on Fridays by Peter?

Are interesting books read?

Are cakes made at weekends?

Pasado simple pasiva

Were two cups of coffee drunk?

Was a letter received by Sally?

Was he phoned last night?