

ENSK2LS05

11 NOVEMBER 2020

# 11 November 2020

- One month left of term.
- Tasks left to do:
  - Finish exercises from **Unit 7** before tonight (close tonight, 11 November at 23:55)
  - Finish exercises in **Unit 8** (close on Sunday, 22 November 2020, 23:55)
  - Finish **Quiz 4** from *An Eagle in the Snow* before tonight (closes at 23:55)
  - Do the **Book Report** from *An Eagle in the Snow* before Sunday (closes on Sunday, 15 November 2020, 23:55)
- When all this is finished the only things left will be one Unit Test and the Final Exam

# 11 November 2020

- **Unit Test** from Units 5 – 8 on Friday 27 November.
  - Will be just like the first one.
  - Same time limits.
  - No unexpected questions.
  - Everything based on Unit 5 to 8.
- **Final exam** on 11 December at 09:00.
  - Test will be on Moodle.
  - Everything on the exam will be the same as you have done before on Moodle.

## Unit 8: Grammar

Active and Passive 2

germynd og þolmynd

# The Passive

Let's change this sentence into the passive:

My grandfather built our house in 1930.

Our house was built by my grandfather in 1930.

Remember ?

The "victim" is moved to the front = most important

The verb is changed:  
BE takes the tense  
Main verb goes past participle

The agent is added  
IF he is important enough

## 8c - The passive with two objects 1

- Some verbs have two objects, a direct one and an indirect one:

Subject	Verb	Indirect object	Direct object
My wife	sent	me	an e-mail
He	brought	his mother	some flowers

- You can find out which is the **direct** object and which is the **indirect** one by changing their places. If you have to add **TO** or **FOR** to one of them, then that one is the indirect object:
  - My wife sent an e-mail to me.
  - He brought some flowers for his mother.

## 8c - The passive with two objects 2

- Here are some verbs that take two objects:

book	bring	buy	cook	find
get	give	keep	lend	make
offer	pass	post	pour	promise
read	save	sell	send	show
tell	write			

## 8c - The passive with two objects 3

- When we have a sentence like this:
  - My wife sent me an e-mail.
- we have to choose which one (**I** or the **e-mail**) is more important.
- We can, in fact, make TWO passive sentences to show this:
  - **I was sent an e-mail by my wife.**

Here it is ME who is important – I come first, the e-mail comes second, the agent may not even be used.

- **An e-mail was sent to me by my wife.**

Here it is the E-MAIL which is important – the e-mail comes first, I come second, the agent looks out of place here



## 8c - The passive with two objects 4

- If there is a choice, the passive sentence is more likely to begin with the person or a pronoun:

They gave **him** another drink.

**He** was given another drink.

Their mother told **them** another story.

**They** were told another story.

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- We can do it the other way if we really want to:

They gave **him** another drink.

**Another drink** was given to **him**.

Their mother told **them** another story.

**Another story** was told to **them**.

## 8c - The passive with two objects 5

- But If the indirect object is a long phrase, we normally begin with the thing and end with the person, using **to** or **for**:

He had to show **the ticket** **to** **the policeman standing by the door**.

**The ticket** had to be shown **to** **the policeman standing by the door**.

We had arranged **a surprise** for **all the people who arrived late**.

**A surprise** had been arranged for **all the people who arrived late**.

## 8d – The Passive: Agents

- If the person (or thing) performing the verb is really **important**, we might have to include them. This is done by adding **BY** and the **agent**, usually at the end of the clause:
  - **The FBI** has arrested Mr Ward,
    - Mr Ward has been arrested **by the FBI**.
  - **A flood** destroyed the community in 1862.
    - The community was destroyed **by a flood** in 1862.
- If the agent is unimportant or unknown, we do not add him to the clause:
  - **Someone** has stolen my car.
    - My car has been stolen ~~by someone~~.

## 8d – The Passive: Instruments and materials

- When an instrument or material is used to perform the verb it might be **important** enough to add it to the clause. This is usually done with the preposition **WITH**.
  - The police smashed the door open with a hammer.
    - The door was smashed open **with a hammer**.
  - Smoke covered nearly all of California in late 2020.
    - Nearly all of California was covered with smoke in late 2020.
- Sometimes we might use another preposition, like **IN**, when nobody actually does it, but it happens anyway:
  - After working on my car all day, I was covered **in oil** from head to foot.

## • Functions of the passive voice

- The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action.
  - The road is being repaired.
- Sometimes we use the passive voice because we do not know or do not want to express who performed the action.
  - My car has been stolen!
- The passive voice is often used in formal texts.
  - Waste materials are disposed of in a variety of ways.
- If we want to say who or what performs the action while using the passive voice, we use the preposition by.
  - "A Hard Day's Night" was written by the Beatles.

