

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ,
НАУКИ И КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Учреждение образования
«БЕЛОРУССКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ
ОРДЕНОВ ОКТЯБРЬСКОЙ РЕВОЛЮЦИИ
И ТРУДОВОГО КРАСНОГО ЗНАМЕНИ
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

PASSIVE VOICE

Пособие
для студентов всех специальностей УО БГСХА

Горки
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Даны различные грамматические упражнения, направленные на отработку и закрепление страдательного залога.

Для студентов всех специальностей УО БГСХА.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов всех курсов и факультетов, а также подготовительного отделения. Целью пособия является обучение навыкам употребления английских глаголов в пассивном залоге. Пособие состоит из семи разделов, пять из которых систематизированы по аспектам грамматики (правила употребления пассивного залога во всех временах, способы перевода предложений со сказуемым в пассивном залоге на русский язык, правила употребления глаголов с послелогам в пассивном залоге, конструкция «have smth done», употребление пассивного залога с прямым и косвенным дополнением). Каждый раздел снабжен пояснением грамматического материала и упражнениями на его закрепление. Лучшему усвоению материала способствуют таблицы и примеры. Шестой раздел содержит упражнения переводного характера и предназначен для закрепления материала, изложенного в предыдущих разделах. Седьмой раздел полностью посвящен тестам, цель которых состоит в том, чтобы проверить уровень усвоения вышеизложенного материала. Тесты построены по принципу нарастания трудности, и их можно использовать как контрольные работы для выставления модульной оценки.

Пособие актуально и может быть рекомендовано студентам всех факультетов БГСХА.

UNIT 1

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ PASSIVE VOICE

В английском языке глагол имеет два залога: действительный Active и страдательный Passive.

Страдательный залог указывает, что подлежащее (лицо или предмет) не само совершает действие, а подвергается действию со стороны.

Сравним два предложения: Student Petrov made a report at the last seminar. (Active Voice).

The report was made by student Petrov. (Passive Voice).

Если в предложении указывается лицо, совершающее действие, то в предложении перед существительным или местоимением, обозначающим это лицо, ставится предлог by.

Образование страдательного залога в английском языке происходит по следующей схеме:

to be в соответствующем времени + Participle II смыслового глагола
(таблица).

Participle II является третьей основной формой глагола в английском языке. Правильные и неправильные глаголы образуют Participle II по разному.

Правильные глаголы образуют Participle II прибавлением к основе глагола (т. е. к инфинитиву) суффикса -ed.

Например: play – played, help – helped, live – lived, study – studied, want – wanted.

Неправильные глаголы образуют форму Participle II либо изменением корневой гласной и добавлением суффикса -n, либо другими путями. Эти формы надо заучивать наизусть.

Go – gone; see – seen; send – sent; know – known.

Видовременные формы английского глагола в пассивном залоге

	Indefinite (simple)	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	Спрашивают (обычно, всегда, каждый день)	Спрашивают (сейчас, всё ещё)	Спросили уже (результат)	Вместо отсутствующих форм Perfect Continuous употребляются формы Perfect
	am is } asked are	Am is } being asked are	Have has } been asked	
Past	Спросили, был спрошен (вчера, когда-то, в прошлом)	Спрашивали, когда я приехал	Спросили, был спрошен к определенному моменту, в прошлом)	
	Was were } asked	Was Were } being asked	Had been asked	
Future	Спросят, будет спрошен (завтра) will (shall) be asked	Вместо отсутствующей формы Future Continuous употребляется форма Future Indefinite	Спросят, будет спрошен (к определенному моменту, в будущем) will have been asked	
	be V ₃	be being V ₃	have been V ₃	

Ex. 1. Read the text and find verbs in the Passive Voice. Translate the text into Russian.

Finding a Job

If you have left school and haven't got a job, don't despair. Jobs are advertised in the local papers under "Situations Vacant". Go to your local Job centre or Employment Office. If they haven't got a suitable job for you, at least good advice is given there. Also, remember to read notices. Job vacancies are posted up on notice boards outside firms and factories. Local jobs are displayed on cards in shop windows and at post offices. When you have found a job that interests you, make an appointment for an interview. Sometimes, an interview is arranged by telephone, but often a written application is required. Application forms are provided for this purpose by the firms. Sometimes, the applicant is tested at the interview. Don't be nervous, do your best.

Don't feel that you have to take the first job that is offered to you. Go to the Careers Office and ask about the Youth Training Scheme. Many on-the-job courses and schemes are organized by the Youth Training Scheme and they pay you during the training.

Ex. 2. Read the text and find verbs in the Passive Voice. Translate the text into Russian.

Computers. Now and in the Future

A computer is an electronic device. It makes calculations and processes information. Complicated problems are solved very quickly. Millions of pieces of information are processed in seconds. Nowadays, computers are used for many different purposes. Businesses use their computers not only to bill their customers, but also to send information to customers and to communicate with other businesses. In industry, many complicated machines are controlled by computers. Machines that produce chemicals, steel, and hundreds of other products are connected to computers. In transportation, airplanes, ships, and even spacecraft are guided by computers. In science, complicated problems and scientific data are almost always analyzed by computers. Even earthquakes and hurricanes can be predicted by computers. In education, computers are used as teaching machines. At home, people are buying computers to help them manage their households more efficiently. People can shop, make their travel arrangements, and pay their bills using computers right in their own homes.

In future, computers will be even more widely used – in our offices, our homes, our cars. Developments are being made every day that allow computers to solve more and more complicated problems. It has been said by many experts that someday computers will be able to “think” creatively like human beings. For example, some day computers may be able to understand human language and to respond to it. In the near future, sophisticated forms of art and music may also be created by computers. Indeed, some forms of “computer art” and “computer music” have already been produced.

Ex. 3. Put in the correct Active or Passive form in brackets.

Fiat

Fiat was started (started/was started) by a group of Italian businessmen in 1899. In 1903, Fiat 1 (produced/was produced) 132 cars. Some of these cars 2 (exported/were exported) by the company to the United

States and Britain. In 1920, Fiat 3 (started/was started) making cars at a new factory at Lingotto, near Turin.

There was a track on the roof where the cars 4 (tested/were tested) by technicians. In 1936, Fiat launched the Fiat 500. This car 5 (called / was called) the Topolino — the Italian name for Mickey Mouse. The company grew, and in 1963 Fiat 6 (exported/was exported) more than 300,000 vehicles. Today, Fiat is based in Turin, and its cars 7 (sold/are sold) all over the world.

Ex. 4. Complete these sentences with the Present Simple Passive form of the verbs in brackets.

A.

e.g.: English is spoken (speak) in many countries.

1. The post (deliver) at about 7 o'clock every morning.
2. Dinner (serve) in the hotel at 8.30 p.m.
3. The building (not/use) any more.
4. The Olympic Games (hold) every 4 years.
5. How (your name/spell)?
6. What kinds of things (sell) in that market?

B. Complete these sentences using the Past Simple Passive form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g.: My car was repaired (repair) last week.

1. This song (write) by John Lennon and Paul McCartney.
2. The phone (answer) by a young girl.
3. The film (make) ten years ago.
4. When (tennis/invent)?
5. She (not/injure) in the accident.
6. He (be born) in 1965.

Ex. 5. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. Houses are built very quickly now. 2. This work will be finished tomorrow. 3. The delegation was met at the station. 4. The article has been translated into Russian. 5. The work can be done tomorrow in the morning. 6. The doctor has been sent for. 7. The question has been discussed. 8. Comrade Petrov is wanted on the phone. 9. The rules will be revised at the next lesson. 10. The book was written in 1966.

Ex. 6. Choose the correct form.

1. The problem _____ at the last meeting
A. discussed B. was discussed
2. Doctors _____ a new pay rise by the government.
A. have given B. have been given

3. She _____ to come here too.
A. will ask B. will be asked
4. Usually I _____ my salary twice a month.
A. pay B. am paid
5. The injured man couldn't walk and had _____.
A. to carry B. to be carried
6. I think that someone _____ you.
A. is calling B. is being called
7. Go away. I want _____ alone.
A. to leave B. to be left
8. Brian told me he _____ in the street.
A. had robbed B. had been robbed
9. I _____ about your decision.
A. didn't tell B. wasn't told
10. Only she couldn't read it. Because it _____ yet.
A. hadn't written B. hadn't been written
11. When Emily opened her eyes she _____ by the stare of the stranger.
A. greeted B. was greeted
12. They _____ the museum by last April.
A. hadn't opened B. hadn't been opened
13. They _____ many new toys.
A. promised B. were promised
14. We _____ you some fruit when we come back.
A. will give B. will be given
15. I _____ a telegram by my father.
A. have sent B. have been sent
16. He _____ the house to Mr. Tripp.
A. has sold B. has been sold

Ex. 7. Choose the best way of continuing after each sentence.

1. He lives in a small house.
a) Somebody built it about forty years ago;
b) It was built about forty years ago.
2. English is worth learning.
a) People speak it in a lot of countries;
b) It is spoken in a lot of countries.
3. He got a sports car, but he didn't like it.
a) So he sold it again;
b) So it was sold again.

4. My nephew is an artist.
a) He has just painted another picture;
b) Another picture has just been painted by him.
5. The new Virginia Meyer film is marvelous.
a) They are showing it at our local cinema;
b) It is being shown at our local cinema.

Ex. 8. Choose the correct form of the verb.

Example. Этот фильм был показан в прошлом году.

- a) shown;
b) was shown;
c) has been shown.

Ответ: b

Этот фильм показывали по телевизору, когда я вернулся домой.

- a) was shown;
b) was being shown;
c) had been shown.

Новые фильмы показывают по телевизору каждый день.

- a) are shown;
b) was being shown:
c) have been shown.

Я уверен, что фильм покажут к Новому году.

- a) will be shown;
b) is being shown;
c) will have been shown.

Сейчас здесь показывают новый фильм.

- a) is being shown;
b) is shown.

Этот фильм был уже показан, когда я приехал сюда.

- a) has been shown;
b) has shown;
c) had been shown.

Много фильмов будет показано в следующем месяце.

- a) will show;
b) will be shown;
c) will have been shown;
d) will have shown.

Этот фильм показали в этом году.

- a) had shown;

- b) has been shown;
- c) is shown;
- d) was shown.

Этот фильм показывают уже пять месяцев.

- a) has been shown;
- b) is being shown;
- c) is shown.

Ex. 9. Choose the correct answer.

1. *He lost his temper and said he (make) to do everything he didn't want to.*

- A. was always being made
- B. would always be made
- C. had always made

2. *He could see that the bed was empty and (not/sleep in).*

- A. was not slept in
- B. had not been slept in
- C. has not been slept in

3. *Mr. Palmer (give) a cup of coffee whenever he calls.*

- A. has always been given
- B. is always given
- C. was always given

4. *I promise that flowers (send) to her tomorrow.*

- A. will be sent
- B. are sent
- C. will have been sent

5. *For two years Tyler (tell) that his brother was dead.*

- A. was told
- B. was being told
- C. had been told

6. *I'm afraid the letters (not /type) by the time you come.*

- A. won't be typed
- B. aren't typed
- C. won't have been typed

7. *This strange man (see) twice this week.*

- A. is seen
- B. has been seen
- C. was seen

8. *His friend (kill) by a grenade which exploded under his car.*

- A. was killed
- B. has been killed
- C. had been killed

9. *Switch on the radio. The President's speech (broadcast) now.*

- A. is broadcast
- B. is being broadcast
- C. will be broadcast

10. *My husband (offer) an interesting job in this firm.*

- A. is just offered
- B. was just offered
- C. has just been offered

Ex. 10. Supply the correct passive form for the verbs in brackets.

1. Our city (found) in 1703.
2. He usually (invite) to my birthday party.
3. Don't enter the room. A student (examine) there.
4. I don't know if the work (complete) yet.
5. I promise that all the papers (return) to you by five o'clock.
6. The telegram (receive) only tomorrow.
7. The girl will probably leave in half an hour and (follow) by a man.
8. When Miles got to the stables a horse (saddle).
9. He said that the car (repair) soon.
10. No movement or voice (hear) when she open the door.
11. Some new magazines just (bring).
12. Would you like to look them through?
13. She is very talented and much (speak about).
14. A lot of new houses (construct) in our city lately.
15. The new film (demonstrate) in all big cinemas now.
16. They believe he (kill) at the front.
17. Last year we often (invite) to then parties.
18. He noticed that he (watch) by a stranger.
19. This is the stage upon which the tragedy (play) recently.
20. Nobody could say why the house (not/live in) for more than ten years.
21. I (send) to a place where the work was too hard for me, so I ran away.
22. I can't show you my test. It (return) to me only tomorrow.
23. Arthur went to his room. Nothing (change) since his arrest.
24. Mother promises that the fir-tree (decorate) by ten o'clock.
25. The accident much (talk of).

Ex. 11. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Passive or Active tense form.

Chocolate 1) _____ (be) a food that 2) _____ (make) from cocoa beans. it can 3) _____ (eat) or 4) _____ (drink).

The cocoa plant 5) _____ (first/grow) by the Mayas, Toltecs and Aztecs more than 3 000 years ago. They 6) _____ (prepare) a drink from the beans and often 7) _____ (use) the beans as currency instead of money.

Columbus first 8) _____ (take) the beans to Spain in 1502 and Herman Cortes later 9) _____ (introduce) the bitter cocoa-bean drink there, too. There, it 10) _____ (sweeten) and 11) _____ (flavour) with cinnamon and vanilla and 12) _____ (serve) hot. This drink 13) _____ (remain) a Spanish secret for almost a hundred years before it 14) _____ (introduce) to France.

In 1657, a Frenchman 15) _____ (open) a shop in London selling solid chocolate. Soon, more shops opened in other European capitals. During the 1700s, the English 16) _____ (improve) chocolate by adding milk. Sweet eating chocolate 17) _____ (produce) for the first time in 1847 by the English firm Fry and Sons.

Ex. 12. Use these sentences to make questions. Begin each question with the words given.

1. By ten o'clock the tables will have been laid.

By what time _____?

2. The child was carried upstairs when he was asleep. Where _____?

3. My purse was stolen two days ago.

Whose purse _____?

4. These books have been recommended to us by our professor.

What _____?

5. Their car has been sold to pay their debts.

Why _____?

6. All the documents are being typed by our secretary.

By whom _____?

Ex. 13. Change the active sentences into passive sentences. Use the words in brackets.

e.g.: We sell tickets for all shows at the Box Office.

(Tickets for all shows / sell / at the Box Office) Tickets for all shows are sold at the Box Office.

1. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb
(The electric light bulb / invent / by Thomas Edison)

2. Someone painted the office last week.
(The office / paint / last week)
3. Several people saw the accident.
(The accident / see / by several people)
4. Where do they make these video recorders?
(Where / these video recorders / make)
5. Six countries signed the agreement.
(The agreement / sign / by six countries)
6. A stranger helped me.
(I / help / by a stranger)
7. They don't deliver the post on Sundays.
(The post / not / deliver / on Sundays)

Ex. 14. Add tag-questions to the following.

1. This book has been used for months, _____?
2. The Andersons weren't invited to the party, _____?
3. The injured man had to be carried, _____?
4. My letters are never answered, _____?
5. The next meeting is going to be held in Berlin, _____?
6. The announcement will be made in a few minutes, _____?
7. His work had been completed by Friday, _____?

Ex. 15. Write questions to the words in italics.

1. The flowers will be planted *next week*.
2. The factory had been run by *the head engineer* for a fortnight.
3. She is being told *a wonderful story* by her Granny.
4. The monument was put up *before Victory Day*.
5. I was introduced to him *last week*.
6. The little girl has been given *a present*.

UNIT 2

СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫХ ОБОРОТОВ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Перевод английских страдательных оборотов на русский язык часто представляет трудности. В английском языке имеются три способа перевода страдательного залога на русский язык:

а) при помощи глагола «**быть**» и краткой формы причастия страдательного залога. (Этот способ аналогичен способу выражения страдательного залога в английском языке). Глагол «**быть**» в настоящем вре-

мени не употребляется: **дом построен, дом был построен, дом будет построен;**

б) глаголами, оканчивающимися на -ся: **дом строится, дом строился, дом будет строиться;**

в) неопределенно-личным оборотом с глаголом в действительном залоге в 3-м лице множественного числа: **дом строят, дом строили, дом будут строить.**

Иногда английский страдательный оборот можно перевести двумя или даже всеми тремя способами, в зависимости от соответствующего русского глагола и контекста:

e.g.: I was invited to the concert.

1. Я был приглашен на концерт.

2. Меня пригласили на концерт.

The goods were examined yesterday.

1. Товары были осмотрены вчера.

2. Товары осматривались вчера.

3. Товары осмотрели (осматривали) вчера.

Ex. 16. Match the predicates in the left column with their Russian equivalents in the right hand column.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) will be exported | a) экспортируются |
| 2) were exported | b) будут экспортироваться |
| 3) are being exported | c) экспортировали |
| 1) is reached | a) будет достигнут |
| 2) were reached | b) достигнут |
| 3) would be reached | c) были достигнуты |
| 1) was altered | a) изменена |
| 2) is being altered | b) была изменена |
| 3) has been altered | c) изменяется |
| 1) will be discussed | a) обсудили |
| 2) has been discussed | b) будут обсуждать |
| 3) was discussed | c) обсуждали |
| 1) were being created | a) будет создан |
| 2) had been created | b) был создан |
| 3) would be created | c) создавались |

Ex. 17. Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the translation of the Passive Voice.

1. This mountain has never been climbed before.

2. She told me that those newspapers had been carefully put away where they would not be lost.

3. Why have these cups been put here in this cupboard?
4. Nick was told to go home at once.
5. Invitations have been sent to all the old pupils to be present at the school's thirtieth anniversary.
6. All the passengers in the bus were listening to the story of the boy who had been saved from drowning by the quickness of the driver.
7. The work was finished in time.
8. The child is taken care of.
9. When was it done?
10. What museums were visited last year?
11. Have your compositions been handed in?
12. What has been said is true.
13. After the facts had been thoroughly explained to her, she no longer felt worried.
14. He was fined for crossing the street in the wrong place.
15. The Greeks were attacked by the Persians from the sea
16. This book must be read by every student
17. The boy was punished for misbehaving.
18. By three o'clock everything had been prepared.
19. The light has not yet been turned off.
20. The dictation was written without mistakes.
21. Which article was translated by your brother?
22. They were being taught drawing at that lesson.
23. This name was seldom mentioned in his novels.

Ex. 18. Translate these sentences into Russian.

1. The letter announced that the yacht had been found.
2. Problems of vital importance are touched upon in this book.
3. The children will be looked after well in their house.
4. Then he vanished. Newspapers piled up in front of the door. The bed was not slept in.
5. She is lucky; her paper has been approved of by her adviser.
6. The film is being shown to the students.
7. Tea was brought but nobody touched it.
8. Your watch will be repaired.
9. When the teacher entered the classroom was being aired.
10. Flowers are watered in the morning and in the evening.
11. He found out that the house had been sold to a rich American.
12. She knew that the son wouldn't be given to her.

Ex. 19. Translate these sentences into Russian. Use them to ask questions to the words or word combinations in italics.

1. He was warmly thanked *for his help*.
2. *The letter* hasn't been posted yet.
3. A new railway line is being built *in this region*.
4. I am waited for *in Egypt*.
5. He was kind and had been taught *to care for the wounded*.
6. Our teacher is always listened to *attentively*.

Ex. 20. Change these sentences as in the example. Then think about why this makes them better. Translate them into Russian.

1. *That she had not written to her parents for over two years surprised me. I was surprised that she had not written to her parents...*
2. That nobody was prepared to take him to hospital shocked us.
3. That Mary wanted to tell everybody what to do annoyed me.
4. That George rang me up at three o'clock in the morning to tell me he was in love again didn't please me.
5. The fact that he looked completely different from the last time I had met him confused me. (I was confused by ...).

UNIT 3

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ С ПОСЛЕЛОГАМИ В ПАССИВНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

Некоторые глаголы могут употребляться в пассивном залоге с послелогами. Ниже приведен список наиболее употребительных глаголов, с которыми возможны такие страдательные обороты.

to agree upon (договориться о)	The terms were agreed upon. Об условиях договорились.
to arrive at (достигать чего-нибудь)	We hope that an agreement will be arrived at. Мы надеемся, что будет достигнуто соглашение.
to comment upon (комментировать что-нибудь)	This event is commented upon in to-day's newspapers. Это событие комментируется в сегодняшних газетах.
to depend on (полагаться на)	This man can be depended on. На этого человека можно положиться.

to insist on (upon) (настаивать на)	These terms were insisted upon. На этих условиях настаивали.
to interfere with (мешать чему-нибудь, кому-нибудь)	He should not be interfered with. Ему не следует мешать.
to laugh at (смеяться над)	He was laughed at. Над ним смеялись.
to listen to (слушать кого-нибудь, что-нибудь)	He was listened to attentively. Его слушали внимательно.
to look at (смотреть на)	She was looked at with surprise. На нее смотрели с удивлением.
to provide for (предусматривать что-нибудь)	Payment in cash is provided for by the contract. Платеж наличными предусмотрен договором.
to refer to (ссылаться на)	This book is often referred to. На эту книгу часто ссылаются.
to rely on (полагаться на)	This man can be relied on. На этого человека можно положиться.
to speak of (about) (говорить о)	The book is very much spoken of. Об этой книге очень много говорят.
to send for (посылать за)	The doctor will be sent for at once. За доктором пошлют немедленно.
to take care of (заботиться о)	His child is well taken care of. О его ребенке хорошо заботятся.
to lose sight of (терять из виду кого-нибудь, что-нибудь)	At last the ship was lost sight of. Наконец, пароход скрылся из виду.

Ex. 21. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian.

1. My watch is fast, it cannot be relied upon. 2. Children are well taken care of by the Soviet Government. 3. Why was he laughed at? 4. He is always listened to with great interest. 5. I have never been spoken to like that before. 6. She is very well spoken of. 7. The doctor who was immediately sent for said that the sick man must be taken to the hospital. 8. Yesterday I saw the film which is so much spoken about. 9. His warning was not taken notice of. 10. I should like to read the article referred to by the professor.

11. When was he sent for? 12. This subject will be dealt with in the next chapter. 13. He promised that the matter would be looked at. 14. The time of shipment has been agreed upon. 15. As an agreement had not been arrived at, the dispute was decided by arbitration. 16. The goods were disposed of by auction. 17. The clause proposed by the buyers was objected to by the sellers. 18. We cannot change the terms of payments which were agreed upon during the negotiations. 19. This film can be seen at our cinema. 20. I am often told about it. 21. This man has been much spoken of.

Ex. 22. Choose the correct answer.

1. His behaviour at the party was greatly disapproved ____.
A. of
B. with
C. by
2. She was the only child and much cared ____ .
A. of
B. for
C. with
3. Wednesday was agreed ____ as the best day for the meeting.
A. with
B. upon
C. at
4. Don't worry. The child will be well looked ____.
A. at
B. after
C. on
5. His works are so popular that they are often referred ____.
A. at
B. to
C. on
6. When Mother felt worse the doctor was sent ____.
A. to
B. for
C. with
7. I must go. I'm being waited ____.
A. to
B. at
C. for
8. He was at last talked ____ meeting William near the cafe.
A. to

B. into

C. at

9. She is always called _____ after class.

A. for

B. on

C. by

10. Her parents were well thought_____ in their neighbourhood.

A. at

B. of

C. with

11. Do you think that the agreement will be really arrived___?

A. in

B. at

C. to

12. Two people at the head of the line were being dealt _____by a couple of clerks.

A. with

B. in

C. about

13. The old man was annoyed_____the noise in the next room.

A. about

B. by

C. at

Ex. 23. Read the situation and write a sentence. Use the words in brackets. Translate the sentence into Russian.

e.g.: He seldom keeps his promise. (He/can/ to rely on) – He can't be relied on.

1. He is very sensitive. (He/not like/to laugh at). 2. The child is very ill. (The doctor/to send for). 3. The old car is in excellent condition. (It/to look after/well). 4. He was speaking for two hours. (He/to listen to/in silence). 5. She is going into hospital tomorrow. (She/take good care of). 6. This little boy is always dirty. (He/look after/properly). 7. She is always breaking things in the kitchen. (She /speak to/about her carelessness). 8. He is a sensible man. (His advice/listen to/carefully). 9. He never broke a promise in his life. (He/can/rely on). 10. Shakespeare was born more than 400 years ago. (He/look upon/the greatest of English poets).

Ex. 24. Complete the sentences with passive form of the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Everything (заплатить за) by my husband.

2. His aunt and uncle (послать за) two days ago.
3. May I hope that my dog (присмотреть за) while I'm away?
4. The cook (поговорить с); she knows what to prepare for the dinner.
5. Father (оперировать) now. I hope he'll be okey.
6. The book was not read, it only (просматривать).
7. After his death his son well (обеспечивать).
8. No positive agreement (достигать) yet.
9. Very urgent problems (касаться) at the last meeting.
10. I'm sure this declaration (настаивать на).
11. The nurse is very experienced and the patient (ухаживать за) very well.

12. The ring (искать) everywhere in the house.

Ex. 25. Answer these questions in the passive.

1. Did they take care of little Torn?
2. When did they arrive at the agreement?
3. Are the police looking for him even now?
4. Will they listen to this programme?
5. Who have they sent for
6. Does anybody live in this house?

Ex. 26. Supply prepositions.

1. She is often found fault _____ by everybody.
2. The man was so frightened that he took the night train and has never been heard _____ since.
3. The boys were quite well thought _____ at college.
4. The incident has never been referred _____ since.
5. And here Oliver was taken care _____ with the greatest kindness and eagerness.
6. The man who was going ahead of us was lost light _____
7. His last words were not paid any attention _____ at all.

Ex. 27. Translate into Russian.

1. You will be laughed at if you don't change your plans.
2. Don't worry . Your little sister will be taken good care of.
3. The room has not been lived in for a month.
4. Don't trouble, you grandmother will be well looked after.
5. Soon the ship was lost sight of.
6. We knew we were looked at.
7. Do you understand that your words are being taken no notice of?
8. I don't like to be talked about.

Ex. 28. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

Example: They laughed at him. He was laughed at.

1. People speak much of him.
2. They will look after the children well.
3. People will laugh at you if you say it.
4. They sent for the doctor immediately.
5. Everybody listened to her attentively.
6. They always wait for me after the lessons.
7. Nobody took notice of this little boy.
8. Everybody lost sight of the boat in the fog.
9. I wonder whether they will listen to him.
10. Students often refer to these books.
11. If they send for you do not refuse to come.
12. Nobody spoke to me in such a way.

Предлоги **by** и **with** используются в Passive Voice с существительными, которые на русский язык переводятся формой творительного падежа. Однако между ними есть разница. Предлог **by** используется тогда, когда мы говорим о **субъекте действия**, например:

The text was translated by students.

Предлог **with** используется тогда, когда мы говорим об **инструменте**, которым совершается действие, например:

I cut my finger with a very sharp knife.

или о **материале или составляющих**, например:

The room was filled with smoke.

Ex. 29. Fill in the blanks with “by” or “with”.

1. Most children are strongly influenced ... their parents.
2. The jam sandwiches were made ... white bread.
3. Jake was dismissed ... his boss.
4. The show was presented ... Mr. Jones.
5. The parcels were tied ... string.
6. The meal was eaten ... chopsticks.
7. The song was performed ... Madonna.
8. This awful mess was made ... Carol's dog.
9. The football fans were observed ... the police.
10. My hair was cut ... a top stylist.
11. The goal was scored ... Liverpool's youngest player.
12. The beds were made up ... clean sheets.
13. The supermarket trolley was filled ... cat food.
14. My camera was loaded ... a black and white film.

Ex. 30. Fill in “by” or “with”

1. The Magus was written John Fowles.
2. Who was the radio invented
3. The cyclist was knocked down a bus.
4. Soup is eatena spoon.
5. The car was fixeda mechanic.
6. The glass was cuta special tool.
7. Her hair is colouredhenna.
8. “Born in the USA” was sung Springsteen.
9. The roast was flavouredwine.
10. Music will be playedthe local band.
11. This sauce was madefresh tomatoes.
12. Tommy was bittena mosquito during the night.
13. The old table was covereda tablecloth.
14. The hall was decoratedpink and purple balloons.
15. His suit was madehis mother.
16. I was frightenedstrange voice coming from the attic.
17. The beautiful poem was writtenmy best friend.
18. This pie is made spinach and cheese.

Ex. 31. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Многие ученые ссылаются на эти книги.
2. Не говори так, над тобой будут смеяться.
3. На них смотрели с большим интересом, когда они появились в зале.
4. Можно сослаться на ваши книги?
5. Об этом событии много говорили последние дни.
6. Говорят, что за доктором послали, но он еще не пришел.
7. Я не помню, чтобы на эту статью когда-нибудь ссылались.
8. На его слова не обратили внимания.
9. За ней всегда посылают.
10. Об этом фильме много говорили.
11. Эту книгу очень часто спрашивают.
12. Над ним смеялись, когда он сказал это.
13. На него можно положиться.
14. Я уверен, что его будут слушать с большим интересом.
15. Когда лодка пропала из вида, мы пошли домой.

Ex. 32. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Об этом фильме много говорят.
2. Он очень сердит. С ним никогда так не разговаривали.

3. Отчет сделан нашим бухгалтером.
4. Не говори таких вещей. Над тобой будут смеяться.
5. Он будет хорошим председателем. О нем хорошо отзываются.
6. Поторопись. Тебя ждут.
7. Что выращивается на этой ферме?

UNIT 4

PASSIVE VOICE С ПРЯМЫМ И КОСВЕННЫМ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕМ

В зависимости от характера дополнения английские глаголы могут употребляться в пассивном залоге в следующих конструкциях:

1) **The Direct Passive** – пассивная конструкция, в которой подлежащее соответствует прямому дополнению активной конструкции, например:

They planted the potatoes in time. – The potatoes were planted in time.

2) **The Indirect Passive** – пассивная конструкция, в которой подлежащее соответствует косвенному дополнению активной конструкции. The Indirect Passive встречается только с глаголами типа **to tell, to give, to show, to pay, to leave, to promise, to lend, to send** и др., которые сочетаются с двумя дополнениями, прямым и косвенным, и поэтому с ними возможны две косвенные конструкции – The Direct Passive, описанная выше, и The Indirect Passive, например:

They told me the news only yesterday.

1) The new was told to me only yesterday.

2) I was told the news only yesterday.

Ex. 33. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice making both the indirect and the direct object the subject of the passive construction.

Example: They showed me the way.

I was shown the way.

The way was shown to me.

1. He offered me a chair.
2. We gave him all the money.
3. They showed me a new magazine with bright pictures.
4. Mother promised the boy a new toy.
5. Nobody told me the news, I am sorry to say.
6. They sent you an invitation last week.

7. I am sure they will offer you a very interesting job.
8. They recommended me several articles on that problem.
9. Someone taught him French and gave him a dictionary.
10. They asked us to be there at eight o'clock.
11. I. They promised me some books on this problem.
12. A passer-by showed us the way to Trafalgar Square.

Ex. 34. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Mind that two passive constructions are possible.

1. They promised the boy a new toy.
2. He will show us some new magazines.
3. They teach the children French and German.
4. His parents have sent him parcels with fruit twice this month.
5. Parents always give their children good pieces of advice.
6. The teacher told us an interesting story.
7. You never pay any attention to these people.
8. The head of the farm promised us good money for our work.
9. They sent us best regards.
10. The authorities decided to show us a new film about work safety.
11. My friend lent me the money I needed.

Ex. 35. Translate the sentences into English. Mind that two variants are possible.

1. Мой друг сказал мне эту новость.
2. Председатель одолжил нам свой автомобиль, чтобы мы могли добраться до поля.
3. Он показал зрителям свою коллекцию.
4. Питер отдал мне свою новую куртку.
5. Мы послали им открытку на Рождество.
6. Она заплатила нам за работу.

UNIT 5

ОБОРОТ «have smth done»

Этот оборот довольно часто используется в английском языке, когда необходимо подчеркнуть, что не сам объект выполняет действие, а для него это делает кто-то другой, например:

He asked Sally to type the letters. He **had the letters typed** (he didn't do it himself – Sally did it).

I had my hair cut at the hairdresser's. – Мне постригли волосы в парикмахерской. (Я не сама это сделала. Это сделал парикмахер).

Present Simple	She makes dresses	She has dresses made . Ей шьют платье.
Present Continuous	She is making a dress.	She is having a dress made . Ей сейчас шьют платье.
Past Simple	She made a dress.	She had a dress made . Ей пошили платье.
Past Continuous	She was making a dress.	She was having a dress made . Ей шили платье.
Future Simple	She will make a dress.	She will have a dress made . Ей пошьют платье.
Future Continuous	She will be making a dress.	She will be having a dress made . Ей будут шить платье.
Present Perfect	She has made a dress.	She has had a dress made . Ей пошили платье.
Present Perf. Cont.	She has been making a dress.	She has been having dresses made . Ей шили платья.
Past Perfect	She had made a dress.	She had had a dress made . Ей пошили платье.
Past Perf. Cont.	She had been making a dress.	She had been having dresses made . Ей шили платья.
Infinitive	She can make a dress.	She can have dresses made . Ей могут пошить платье.
-ing form	She likes making dresses.	She likes having dresses made . Ей нравится, когда ей шьют платье.

Ex. 36. Rewrite sentences as in the example.

e.g.: John will have someone bring him the post.

John will have the post brought to him.

1. Did Sheila ask the dressmaker to make her a dress?
2. When will his photographs be developed?
3. The decorators are decorating Tim's house at the moment.
4. Your car needs to be serviced.
5. The gardener was pruning Bob's bushes.
6. The manager had asked the secretary to book a room for him.
7. I paid someone to fix the roof of my house.
8. Let's ask the porter to carry the luggage to the taxi.
9. Larry has got the plastic surgeon to remove his tattoo.
10. A nurse took her temperature.
11. The make-up artist was applying the model's lipstick.
12. Ask the cook to prepare the vegetables.
13. Have you told the accountant to check the figures?
14. Jim hates the teacher correcting his mistakes.
15. Did the beautician paint Joanne's nails?
16. He told the maid to serve breakfast to his room.
17. Dad was late because the garage had been servicing his car.

18. Pam is going to tell someone to repair the pipes.
19. My parents' house was burgled last Monday.
20. He used to employ a chef who cooked his meals.
21. Does your mother ask for her shopping to be delivered to her house?
22. Did you pay an artist to paint a portrait of your family?
23. Do you employ someone to clean your house?
24. Did you tell the tailor to make a suit for you?

Ex. 37. Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

e.g.: The hairdresser is cutting my hair on Tuesday.

– I'm having my hair cut by the hairdresser on Tuesday.

1. Did a professional make the cake for you?
2. Somebody stole my car last weekend.
3. An electrician fitted the new lights for Sandra.
4. The woman had asked the waiter to bring the bill to the table.
5. They employed a plumber to fit the shower.
6. Have you asked the secretary to fax the contract to Mr. Oakwood?
7. Alan's mum washes all his clothes.
8. The mechanic at the garage services their car.
9. He told the student to clean the blackboard.

Ex. 38. Answer the questions in the way shown.

e.g.: Did Ann make that dress herself? – No, she had it made.

1. Did you cut your hair yourself? – No, I ...
2. Did they paint the house themselves? – No, they ...
3. Did Jim cut down that tree himself? – No, ...
4. Did Sue repair the car herself? – No, ...

Ex. 39. Read a situation and write a sentence with *have smth done*.

e.g.: Jill's coat was dirty so she took it to the cleaner's. Now it is clean.

What has Jill done? – She has had her coat cleaned.

1. Tom thinks his eye-sight is getting worse, so he is going to the optician. What is Tom going to do there? – He is ...

2. Sue is at the hairdresser's at the moment. A hairdresser is cutting her hair. What is Sue doing? – She is ...

3. Ann's watch was broken, so she took it to a jeweller's. Now it's working again? What has Ann done? – She ...

Ex. 40. Paraphrase the sentences using *have smth done*.

e.g.: George's nose was broken in a fight. – He had his nose broken in a fight.

1. John's money was stolen on a train.
2. Fred's hat was blown off in the wind.
3. George's papers were taken from him at the police station.

UNIT 6

REVISION

Ex. 41. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вчера мне сказали, что приехал мой старый друг.
2. Мы не сможем посмотреть этот фильм, так как наш телевизор в ремонте.
3. Эти книги продаются во всех книжных магазинах города.
4. Его скоро пошлют в Москву.
5. Мы считали, что все бумаги были уничтожены.
6. Когда был построен этот вокзал?
7. Механик сказал, что мою машину скоро отремонтируют.
8. К концу января все экзамены будут сданы.
9. Когда я включил радио, передавали симфонию Чайковского.
10. Яблоки вымыты – вы можете дать их детям.
11. Нам покажут интересный фильм об Англии.

Ex. 42. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Когда мы приехали в Киев, это здание было только что восстановлено.
2. Жаль, что на конференции таких вопросов не касались.
3. Не беспокойтесь, о вашем багаже позаботятся и доставят в вагон.
4. Покажите мне, где в вашем городе строится новая библиотека.
5. Я не уверена в том, что его работа будет закончена ко вторнику.
6. Сколько времени обсуждался ваш проект, прежде чем решение было принято?
7. Их тепло благодарили за помощь.
8. Не говори так, над тобой будут смеяться.
9. Скоро будет два часа, как его ждут.
10. Мы стояли на платформе, пока не скрылся из виду последний вагон.
11. Издание (edition) этой книги настолько хорошее, что в нем нельзя найти недостатков.
12. В этом доме живут только летом.
13. Было просмотрено множество книг и журналов, но нужную информацию мы не нашли.
14. Его нигде не видели на этой неделе.
15. Их прождали несколько часов, но они так и не появились.
16. Опять вы опоздали, с этим надо покончить.

Ex. 43. Translate the sentences into English in the passive.

1. Эта работа будет закончена через два дня.
2. Письмо будет написано до того, как вы вернетесь.
3. Говорят, что за доктором послали, но он еще не пришел.
4. Его тепло поблагодарили за помощь.
5. Мне еще ничего не говорили об этом.
6. Газету принесут завтра утром.
7. Этот дом был построен до того, как началась война.
8. Вы опоздали, библиотеку уже закрыли.
9. Книги смогли вернуть в библиотеку только в конце недели.
10. Его попросили ответить на все письма как можно скорее.
11. Письма будут напечатаны до того, как вы придете.
12. Все почувствовали облегчение, когда соглашение было достигнуто.
13. Ее не видели в течение всей недели. Она больна?
14. Этот учебник можно купить в любом книжном магазине.
15. Их благодарили за помощь, когда дверь неожиданно открылась.
16. На эти данные (the data) можно положиться?
17. Мы останемся в городе, пока наши вещи не будут доставлены.

Ex. 44. Open the brackets.

1. New metro lines (to build) in Minsk in different parts of the city.
2. The Statue of Liberty is one of the most famous*statues in the world. It (to construct) in France and (to give) to the United States by the French Government.
3. The car (to manufacture) on special order.
4. The roof (to repair) now.
5. The experiment (to complete) by the end of last month.
6. He (to ask) many questions at the examination.
7. He (to offer) a very interesting job in the Institute.
8. All the letters must (to answer) at once.
9. He said the timetable (not to hang up) yet.
10. Will any meal (to serve) on the plane?
11. This seat (to take).
12. I (to hold) by the traffic, that s why I'm late.
13. Mary (to allow) to drive a car soon.
14. We thought that the papers (to send) to the office.

UNIT 7

TEST 1

Variant 1

Choose the right answer.

1. English is the main foreign language which _____ within most school systems.
 - a) teach;
 - b) is taught;
 - c) teaches;
 - d) is teaching.
2. In India the right hand _____ for eating.
 - a) used;
 - b) uses;
 - c) is used;
 - d) is being used.
3. Needless to say, hands _____ before and after eating.
 - a) must wash;
 - b) must be washing;
 - c) wash;
 - d) must be washed.
4. I haven't got a large appetite and when I _____ my favourite food, I leave half of it on the plate.
 - a) was given;
 - b) gave;
 - c) have given;
 - d) am given.
5. She stood in the shadows of the jungle, knowing that she _____ by the Indians.
 - a) must follow;
 - b) must have followed;
 - c) must have been followed;
 - d) followed.
6. She thought the arrow _____ poisoned.
 - a) is;
 - b) may be;
 - c) can be;
 - d) could be.

7. He knew the boys _____rescued.

- a) would be;
- b) have been;
- c) are;
- d) 'll be.

8. Japan _____up of a chain of more than one thousand islands.

- a) make;
- b) is made;
- c) is making;
- d) makes.

9. Japan _____from Korea by the Sea of Japan.

- a) is separated;
- b) separates;
- c) separated;
- d) is separating.

10. Japan has a large number of volcanoes, sixty-seven of which _____ active.

- a) consider;
- b) considering;
- c) were considered;
- d) are considered.

11. Now girls are not embarrassed_____smoking.

- a) to see;
- b) seeing;
- c) to be seen;
- d) have been seen.

12. Research devoted to the differences between men and women _____discouraged by feminists for a long time.

- a) are;
- b) has been;
- c) have been;
- d) were.

13. An area of rainforest the size of Austria_____every year.

- a) is being destroyed;
- b) destroys;
- c) destroyed;
- d) destroying.

14. Do you know how many paintings_____by vandals?

- a) are destroyed;
- b) are being destroyed;

- c) have been destroyed;
- d) are destroying.

15. A lot of jazz festivals _____ every year in America.

- a) are held;
- b) hold;
- c) are holding;
- d) held.

16. Scotland _____ from London but in many ways it is separate nation.

- a) governed;
- b) was governed;
- c) is governing;
- d) is governed.

17. The Highlands are home to many rare birds and animals which _____ nowhere else in Britain.

- a) are found;
- b) aren't found;
- c) weren't found;
- d) cannot be found.

18. A seat belt _____ even if you are sitting in the back seat.

- a) must wear;
- b) wore;
- c) must be worn;
- d) must be wearing.

TEST 1

Variant 2

Choose the right answer.

1. Much _____ by the end of the term.

- a) has learnt;
- b) have been learnt;
- c) had been learnt;
- d) was learning.

2. The book _____ to me before it appeared on sale.

- a) had been given;
- b) was given;
- c) has been given;
- d) is given.

3. The library _____ this year.
- a) builds;
 - b) has been built;
 - c) is building;
 - d) was built.
4. I suddenly remembered that the book _____ at home.
- a) had been left;
 - b) was left;
 - c) had left;
 - d) has been left.
5. The children _____ to bed early yesterday.
- a) had been put;
 - b) put;
 - c) are put;
 - d) were put.
6. Many new houses _____ in our street by next year.
- a) will build;
 - b) have built;
 - c) are building;
 - d) 'll have been built.
7. The questions _____ by the teacher now.
- a) are asked;
 - b) are asking;
 - c) are being asked;
 - d) have been asked.
8. The novel "The Mother" by Gorky _____ into many languages.
- a) has been translated;
 - b) had been translated;
 - c) has translated;
 - d) hasn't translated.
9. A large gold cup _____ to the athlete last year.
- a) presented;
 - b) was presented;
 - c) is presented;
 - d) presents.
10. A lot of concerts _____ by amateur actors in this theatre.
- a) was given;
 - b) were given;

- c) gave;
d) give.
11. Reports at the conference _____ by all the students.
a) is made;
b) made;
c) were made;
d) make.
12. The plan of work _____ for four hours.
a) discussed;
b) is discussed;
c) have been discussed;
d) has been discussed.
13. An experiment _____ next week on Monday.
a) will be made;
b) will make;
c) is made;
d) is being made.
14. The article _____ already discussed.
a) is being;
b) has;
c) has been;
d) was.
15. A lot of new English words _____ this year.
a) had been learnt;
b) is learnt;
c) has been learnt;
d) have been learnt.
16. The doctor _____ for before you came.
a) is sent;
b) had been sent;
c) was sent;
d) has been sending.
17. The letter _____ two weeks ago.
a) wrote;
b) was writing;
c) was written;
d) was being written.
18. Thousands of young men and girls _____ to the universities every year.

- a) are admitted;
- b) admit;
- c) have been admitted;
- d) admitted.

TEST 2

Variant 1

1. Choose the necessary tense form.

1. Студентов экзаменуют два раза в год.
 - a) were examined;
 - b) are examined;
 - c) is examined;
 - d) will be examined.
2. Студента экзаменовали вчера в это время.
 - a) am examined;
 - b) have been examined;
 - c) was being examined;
 - d) was examined.
3. Летом студенты будут экзаменоваться по пяти предметам.
 - a) will be examined;
 - b) are examined;
 - c) will have been examined;
 - d) will examine.
4. Не входите в аудиторию. Там экзаменуют студента.
 - a) is examining;
 - b) is being examined;
 - c) are being examined;
 - d) is examined.
5. Всех студентов уже проэкзаменовали.
 - a) have been examined;
 - b) have examined;
 - c) are examined;
 - d) has been examined.
6. Все студенты будут проэкзаменованы к трем часам.
 - a) were being examined;
 - b) will be examined;
 - c) will examine;
 - d) will have been examined.

7. Все студенты были проэкзаменованы еще до Нового года.

- a) examined;
- b) were examined;
- c) had been examined;
- d) are being examined.

2. Fill in the table with the necessary forms of the verb 'to build' in the Passive Voice:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present				
Past				
Future				

3. Choose the necessary answer:

1. The day before yesterday we _____ to the restaurant by Tom.

- a) are invited;
- b) were invited;
- c) invited.

2. Look! The road _____.

- a) is being repaired;
- b) is been repaired;
- c) has being repaired.

3. The letter and the parcel _____ tomorrow.

- a) will sent;
- b) will have been sent;
- c) will be sent.

4. Margaret _____ to be a very industrious person.

- a) has been known;
- b) is known;
- c) is being known.

5. In Greece the Olympic Games _____ once in four years.

- a) were held;
- b) are being held;
- c) are held.

6. This problem _____ for three years, but they haven't got any results.

- a) has been studied;
- b) has studied;
- c) was studied.

7. This book _____ by the end of September.

- a) would be published;
- b) will have been published;
- c) will publish.

8. I _____ in a small Belarusian town not far from Mogilev.

- a) has been born;
- b) am born;
- c) was born.

9. We went to the station when our suitcases_____.

- a) are being packed;
- b) had been packed;
- c) have been packed.

4. Make the sentences passive.

- 1. We hear a sound of a piano in the hall.
- 2. I bought this book a week ago.
- 3. The secretary has already brought these letters.
- 4. They went home after they have finished the work.
- 5. Our scientists are examining this problem now.
- 6. My mother taught him English.
- 7. I sent her brother a telegram.
- 8. My friends always take care of my sister.
- 9. His friends always laugh at him.
- 10. We have never lived in this house.

5. Open the brackets and put the verbs into Passive Voice and translate them into Russian.

Windsor Castle (**1. situate**) twenty-one miles west of London. If you go there by train, you (**2. take**) an hour to get there.

Windsor Castle is a famous ancient castle: For over 800 years Windsor Castle (**3. use**) as the residence of the British Royal Family. The Castle (**4 start**) by William the Conqueror in the 11th century. The surrounding countryside (**5. not change**) much since the old times.

In the centre the Round Tower (**6. build**).It is eighty feet high and (**7 can see**) from far away.

Every year Windsor Castle (**8 visit**) by thousands of tourists from all over world and it (**9 name**) as one of the most beautiful castles in Great Britain.

6. Put 5 questions to the text "Windsor Castle".

7. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1. Эта книга скоро будет опубликована.

2. Его всегда любили друзья и учителя.
3. Об этом фильме много говорят.
4. Он не знает, почему его туда посылают.
5. К концу этой недели его имя будет известно каждому.
6. Его давно не видели.
7. Около моста строятся два новых дома.
8. Лекции этого профессора всегда слушают с большим интересом.
9. Ей дадут квартиру в этом новом доме.
10. Пока готовился завтрак, мать пошла к постели ребенка.

TEST 2

Variant 2

1. Choose the necessary tense form.

1. Новый материал обычно объясняется учителем.
 - a) were explained;
 - b) are explained;
 - c) is explained;
 - d) will be explained.
2. Новый материал объяснялся вчера в это время.
 - a) am explained;
 - b) have been explained;
 - c) was being explained;
 - d) was explained.
3. Новый материал будет объяснен на следующей неделе.
 - a) will be explained;
 - b) are explained;
 - c) will have been explained;
 - d) will explain.
4. Не входите в класс. Там объясняется новый материал.
 - a) is explaining;
 - b) is being explained;
 - c) are being explained;
 - d) is explained.
5. Новый материал уже объяснен.
 - a) have been explained;
 - b) have explained;
 - c) are explained;
 - d) has been explained.

6. Новый материал будет объяснен к концу недели.

- a) were being explained;
- b) will be explained;
- c) will explained;
- d) will have been explained.

7. Новый материал был объяснен еще до каникул.

- a) explained;
- b) were explained;
- c) had been explained;
- d) are being explained.

2. Fill in the table with the necessary forms of the verb 'to write' in the Passive Voice:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present				
Past				
Future				

3. Choose the necessary tense form.

1. English _____ almost in 45 countries of the world.

- a) speak;
- b) are being spoken;
- c) is spoken.

2. America _____ after Amerigo Vespucci.

- a) was called;
- b) will be called;
- c) have been called.

3. These letters _____ through tomorrow.

- a) are looked;
- b) will have been looked;
- c) will be looked.

4. "Robinson Crusoe" _____ by Daniel Defoe.

- a) was written;
- b) have been written;
- c) had been written.

5. All the newspapers _____ already.

- a) will be sold;
- b) have been sold;
- c) had been sold.

6. At present blue whales _____ by hunters for their oil and meat.

- a) are being killed;
- b) will be killed;
- c) had been lulled.

7. A new Cathedral appeared instead of the old one, which _____ by the fire.

- a) is destroyed;
- b) has been destroyed;
- c) had been destroyed.

8. The letters _____ at this time yesterday.

- a) were being typed;
- b) are being typed;
- c) are typed.

9. Alaska _____ from Russia by the Bering Strait.

- a) was separated;
- b) is being separated;
- c) is separated.

4. Make the sentences passive.

1. A great artist painted this picture.
2. John broke the window the other day.
3. I will post the letter tomorrow.
4. My little sister has broken the cup.
5. By the time the director came she had typed all the letters.
6. They are preparing a meal now.
7. We asked the lecturer a few questions about Shakespeare.
8. The postman brings us newspapers and magazines in the evening.
9. I sent my daughter for the doctor.
10. We always listen to the teacher attentively.

5. Open the brackets and put the verbs into Passive Voice and translate them into Russian.

The Tower of London (**1. build**) by William the Conqueror in 1078. Since that time it (**2. expand**) to its present size, and (**3. use**) as an armoury, a zoo, a royal mint, a prison, and a museum. At the time when it was a prison a lot of people (**4. lock**) in the Tower and (**5. execute**) on Tower Hill. They (**6. behead**) with the block and axe, which (**7. keep and show**) in the Tower Armoury now. The Jewel House (**8. situate**) in the Tower. The collection of the Crown Jewels (**9. keep**) in it. In 1671 an attempt (**10. make**) to steal the Crown Jewels by a man named Captain Blood.

6. Put 5 questions to the text "The Tower of London".

7. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Все телеграммы уже отправлены.
2. Эта книга сейчас продается в этом магазине.
3. Вчера в библиотеке были обсуждены эти книги.
4. Мой отец родился в 1932 году.
5. За доктором только что послали.
6. Эти письма будут просмотрены завтра.
7. Об этом фильме много говорят.
8. Ежегодно в Минске строятся новые станции метро.
9. Новое здание университета уже выстроили, когда я туда поступила.
10. Все студенты будут проэкзаменованы к февралю.

TEST 3

Variant 1

1. Choose the correct form.

1. The kitchen ... tomorrow.
 - a) will cleaned;
 - b) will clean;
 - c) will be cleaned.
2. America ... by Christopher Columbus.
 - a) founded;
 - b) was found;
 - c) has been found.
3. Oh, I'm so tired. – So am I. But these articles must ... before we leave.
 - a) translated;
 - b) be translated;
 - c) translate.
4. Jack's car ... last week.
 - a) was stolen;
 - b) was being stolen;
 - c) has been stolen.
5. Did they build their summer cottage themselves? No, it ... before they moved in.
 - a) has been built;
 - b) had been built;
 - c) was built.

6. Jean's bedroom has... .
- a) to be tidied;
 - b) be tidied;
 - c) be tidy.
7. Why can't we watch TV? – Well, it... at the moment. We can watch it later.
- a) is repaired;
 - b) is being repaired;
 - c) is repairing.
8. Has the new sofa for my parents arrived? – No, it ... yet.
- a) has not delivered;
 - b) haven't been delivered;
 - c) hasn't been delivered.
9. What a nice shirt! Where did you buy it? It ... by my mother.
- a) was making;
 - b) made;
 - c) was made.
10. Have you written your report yet? – Yes, it ... an hour ago.
- a) has been completed;
 - b) was complete;
 - c) was completed.
11. Did you type the letters? – No, they ... by the time I came in.
- a) had been typed;
 - b) were being typed;
 - c) were typed.
12. Have you moved into your new flat yet? – Yes, the last boxes... .
- a) has just been moved;
 - b) have just moved;
 - c) have just been moved.
13. Hurry up or all the food ... by the time you arrive there.
- a) will be eaten;
 - b) will have been eaten;
 - c) will have eaten.
14. She ... to drive by her father.
- a) taught;
 - b) was taught;
 - c) has taught.
15. The dog must ... for a walk.
- a) to be taken;

b) taken;

c) be taken.

16. I'm going ... the new pool by Edward.

a) to show;

b) to be shown;

c) be shown.

17. Are you satisfied with your job? – Certainly, I ... quite well and I expect ... a pay rise soon.

a) am paid ... be given;

b) am paid ... to give;

c) am paid ... to be given.

18. The children ... to the park every afternoon.

a) are taken;

b) take;

c) are taking.

19. Why are you so nervous? What's wrong? – I'm afraid the experiment ... by Friday evening.

a) hasn't finished;

b) won't have been finished;

c) is being finished.

20. Will they introduce you to Mr. Sullivan? – Well, I hope ... to him.

a) to be introduced;

b) to introduce;

c) will be introduced.

21. Where's your computer? – I lent it. It ... by my aunt now.

a) uses;

b) is using;

c) is being used.

22. Don't worry. Your camera ... in an hour.

a) will fix;

b) will be fixed;

c) will fixed.

23. What is happening over there? – A new bridge ... over the river.

a) is being constructed;

b) is constructed;

c) is constructing.

By or with?

24. The window was broken ... a hammer.

25. He was shown around London ... Jessica.

26. The elephant was shot ... a gun.
27. Who was St. Paul's Cathedral built ...?
28. The children were rescued ... an old man.
29. A toy was made ... Bella.
30. A toy was made ... paper, string and paint.

TEST 3

Variant 2

Choose the correct form.

1. They are going home now because all the work...
 - a) has done;
 - b) has been done;
 - c) done.
2. Jean ... every morning before work.
 - a) jogs;
 - b) is jogging;
 - c) is jogged.
3. Mr. Temper is going ... to the UK on business.
 - a) to send;
 - b) to be sent;
 - c) be sent.
4. Does your dog eat much? – No, it... once a day, that's all.
 - a) is feeding;
 - b) fed;
 - c) is fed.
5. A very nice picture! – I ... it two years ago.
 - a) bought;
 - b) was buying;
 - c) was bought.
6. Can you play chess? – Yes, I ... to play chess when I was seven.
 - a) taught;
 - b) have taught;
 - c) was taught.
7. How's Erica? – Well, she ... her purse yesterday, so she isn't in high spirits.
 - a) had lost;
 - b) has lost;
 - c) lost.

8. I don't like ... when I'm working.
- a) to interrupt;
 - b) to be interrupted;
 - c) interrupted.
9. The manager ... these contracts yet.
- a) has signed;
 - b) hasn't signed;
 - c) hasn't been signed.
10. This secret information mustn't ... to anybody.
- a) be revealed;
 - b) to be revealed;
 - c) revealed.
11. Harry ... us a wedding invitation.
- a) sent;
 - b) was sent;
 - c) had sent.
12. Fiona is going ... a party.
- a) to organize;
 - b) to be organized;
 - c) organize.
13. Susan's new song ... yet.
- a) hasn't recorded;
 - b) hasn't been recorded;
 - c) isn't recorded.
14. The project must ... by Tuesday morning.
- a) be finished;
 - b) to be finished;
 - c) finish.
15. Don't touch the kettle. You ... yourself.
- a) will be burnt;
 - b) will burn;
 - c) will be burn.
16. My glasses ... when my little nephew ... them.
- a) got broken ... was dropped;
 - b) broken-dropped;
 - c) got broken ... dropped.
17. A new disco ... in the city centre last month.
- a) was opened;
 - b) was opening;
 - c) has opened.

18. Her grandmother ... her a beautiful scarf.
 a) knit;
 b) to be knit;
 c) was knit.
19. Who ... Richard's TV-set?
 a) is being repaired;
 b) is repairing;
 c) repair.
20. Mary always ... me to help her when she ... her flat.
 a) want ... decorate;
 b) wants ... decorates;
 c) wants...is decorated.
21. Do you know Eve's telephone number? – Yes, it ... on the back of this envelope.
 a) is written;
 b) is writing;
 c) be written.
22. Lunch ... every day from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
 a) serves;
 b) is serving;
 c) is served.
23. Did Kevin approve of yesterday's article about him? – No, he was completely displeased because his last name ... wrong.
 a) spelt;
 b) had been spelt;
 c) is spelt.

By or with?

24. The house was badly damaged ... lighting.
 25. The exhibition will be visited ... the Queen tomorrow.
 26. The officer was killed ... a bomb.
 27. The pie was decorated ... berries.
 28. Who was "Hamlet" written ...?
 29. She was hit in the back ... an umbrella.
 30. These photographs were taken ... a very good camera.

TEST 4

Variant 1

I. Write sentences from words in brackets.

1. (the Father of Our Country / George Washington / often / call)
2. (with / babies / care / look / great / after)
3. (telegram / for / the / ask)

II. Choose the necessary form.

1. Your application...
 - a) rejects;
 - b) will reject;
 - c) was rejected;
 - d) were rejected.
2. He ... up by an aunt.
 - a) brought;
 - b) are brought;
 - c) was brought;
 - d) will bring.
3. Interviews will ... in early January.
 - a) are held;
 - b) will be held;
 - c) be hold;
 - d) be held.
4. This work ... in August.
 - a) finishes;
 - b) will be finished;
 - c) are finish;
 - d) finished.
5. Bread ... every day.
 - a) is eaten;
 - b) is ate;
 - c) eats;
 - d) will eat.
6. He ... in a week.
 - a) is operated;
 - b) will be operated;
 - c) operates;
 - d) will have operated.
7. We ... the historical monuments of the capital.

- a) were shown;
 - b) shown;
 - c) had shown;
 - d) is shown.
8. This new dictionary ... everywhere.
- a) sold;
 - b) is sold;
 - c) sells;
 - d) has sold.
9. All the texts ... through yesterday.
- a) look;
 - b) are looked;
 - c) were looked;
 - d) will be looked.
10. The papers ... through.
- a) have been looked;
 - b) have looked;
 - c) are looked;
 - d) looked.
11. The letter ... just....
- a) was typed;
 - b) is typed;
 - c) typed;
 - d) has been typed.

III. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the necessary Tense form Passive Voice.

1. The exhibition (to open) in the Hermitage next week.
2. The dinner just (cook).
3. The composition must (to hand) in on Wednesday.
4. The text (to translate) now.
5. The young man (to introduce) to me only a couple of hours ago, but it seems to me that I have know him for years.

IV. Put questions to the following sentences using words in brackets.

1. Moscow was founded by Yuri Dolgoruki in 1147 (When).
2. The answer to this question can be found in the encyclopedia (What).
3. Yesterday he was told to prepare a speech (Who).

V. Translate from English into Russian.

1. These trees were planted last autumn.
2. Nick will be sent to Moscow next week.

3. Mushrooms are gathered in autumn.
4. Three new schools are being built in our district.
5. This book is often referred to during the lectures.
6. The newspaper was locked for everywhere.

VI. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Письмо было написано вчера.
2. Ее слушали внимательно.
3. За пациентом хорошо ухаживали.
4. За доктором послали?

TEST 4

Variant 2

I. Write sentences from words in brackets.

1. (discover / by / America / in 1492 / Christopher Columbus)
2. (this / live / house / in)
3. (listen / the / to / with / great / lecture / interest)

II. Choose the necessary form.

1. The gate ... at 6 o'clock every night.
 - a) locks;
 - b) is locked;
 - c) is being locked;
 - d) has locked.
2. Dozens of trees
 - a) is destroyed;
 - b) destroy;
 - c) destroyed;
 - d) were destroyed.
3. Application forms should
 - a) are returned;
 - b) returned;
 - c) be returned;
 - d) return.
4. The food ... at local markets.
 - a) had sold;
 - b) is sold;
 - c) sold;
 - d) has sold.

5. The book ... at the next conference.
a) is discussed;
b) discussed;
c) be discuss;
d) will be discussed.
6. The poem was so beautiful that it ... by everybody.
a) was learned;
b) is learned;
c) learned;
d) learns.
7. Budapest ... by the Danube into two parts.
a) divides;
b) are divided;
c) was divide;
d) was divided.
8. This book ... by all students.
a) read;
b) reads;
c) has been read;
d) has read.
9. I ... for the mistakes.
a) am blamed;
b) was blamed;
c) blamed;
d) had been blamed.
10. The light ... not yet ... off.
a) is turned;
b) will be turned;
c) turned;
d) has been turned.
11. He ... everything, so he knows what to do.
a) told;
b) is told;
c) has been told;
d) has told.

III. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the necessary Tense form Passive Voice.

1. I am sure I (to ask) at the lesson tomorrow.
2. Two report on Hemingway's stories (to make) in our group last month.

3. Two new engineers just (to introduce) to the head of the department.
4. The book (to discuss) now.
5. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters.

IV. Put questions to the following sentences using words in brackets.

1. The telegram will be received tomorrow (When).
2. At the last competition the first prize was won by our team (What).
3. We were attacked by dogs (Who).

V. Translate from Russian into English

1. Над ним всегда смеются.
2. Лекции этого профессора всегда слушают с большим интересом.
3. Их будут обучать английскому языку.
4. Когда будет написана книга.

VI. Translate from English into Russian.

1. A new concert – hall is being built in our street.
2. All the trees had been planted by the middle of autumn.
3. The window was broken last week.
4. The pupil's parents were sent for.

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Учебное издание

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

PASSIVE VOICE

Пособие

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