

I. Passive Voice

Quando usamos a voz ativa nós queremos dizer o que o sujeito faz. Quando usamos a voz passiva queremos dizer o que acontece com o objeto. É baseado nisso, que damos início ao estudo da voz passiva. Precisamos entender também quatro elementos que nos ajudarão em nosso estudo: o sujeito da voz ativa, o objeto da voz ativa, o sujeito da voz passiva e o agente da passiva. Para escrever as vozes passivas é preciso usar o verbo “to be” no tempo verbal do verbo da voz ativa mais o verbo da voz ativa no particípio passado.

Ex.: The thief stole my wallet. (voz ativa)

sujeito da voz ativa objeto da voz ativa

Ex.: My wallet was stolen by the thief. (Voz passiva)

Sujeito da voz passiva Agente da passiva

Quando usamos a voz passiva, na maioria das vezes, quem ou o que causa a ação é desconhecido ou não importante. Mas se quisermos falar quem ou o que causa a ação usamos by.

Ex.: My videogame was broken.

Ex.: My videogame was broken by my cousin.

1) Simple present

Em sentenças no simple present os verbos vêm no presente. Sendo assim quando formos transcrever a frase para a voz passiva devemos deixar o verbo “to be” no presente (am/is/are) e o verbo principal da voz ativa deve ficar no particípio passado.

Ex.: He miss the class every day. (voz ativa)

Ex.: The class is missed every day. (by him). (voz passiva)

Ex.: Jane calls her mother once a week. (voz ativa)

Ex.: Her mother is called once a week. (voz passiva)

2) Simple past

No simple past a voz passiva deve ser feita pelo verbo “to be” no passado (was/were), já que o verbo da oração na voz ativa está no passado, mais o verbo da voz ativa no particípio passado.

Ex.: Josh broke the window. (voz ativa)

Ex.: The window was broken. (voz passiva)

Ex.: My brother didn't fix my PC. (voz ativa)

Ex.: My PC wasn't fixed. (voz passiva)

3) Present continuos e Past continuos

Nessas sentenças continuamos a ter o verbo “to be” mais o verbo no particípio passado. Entretanto, caso a voz ativa esteja no present continuos o verbo “to be” na voz passiva deve vir no presente (am/is/are) e caso a voz ativa esteja no past continuos o verbo “to be” na voz passiva deve vir no passado (was/were).

Ex.: I am playing videogame. (voz ativa)

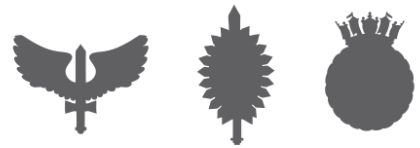
Ex.: Videogame is being played. (voz passiva)

Ex.: The man was repairing the roof. (voz ativa)

Ex.: The roof was being repaired. (voz passiva)

4) Future

Continuamos a usar o verbo “to be”. Entretanto, agora ele deve vir no bare infinitive, pois vem logo após o modal will. Depois, seguimos com o verbo principal no particípio passado.



Ex.: He will take my sister to school. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: My sister will be taken to school. (voz passiva)
 Ex.: I swear I will find it. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: I swear it will be found. (voz passiva)

5) Tempos perfeitos e compostos

Nesses casos precisamos perceber a estrutura que está sendo utilizada na sentença. Em todas as vozes passivas será usado o verbo “to be”, entretanto, se ele vier após have, has ou had usaremos a forma particípio passado (been), mas se vier após um modal, usaremos sua forma no bare infinitive (be).

Ex.: Mary has looked for you. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: You have been looked. (voz passiva)
 Ex.: The painter had painted the house. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: The house had been painted. (voz passiva)
 Ex.: You should have studied biology. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: Biology should have been studied. (voz passiva)
 Ex.: He worked all day long. He must have finished the presentation. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: He worked all day long. The presentation must have been finished. (voz passiva)
 Ex.: I can solve the problem. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: The problem can be solved. (voz passiva)

6) É possível haver dois objetos na voz ativa. Nesse caso, podemos ter duas vozes passivas e ficamos livres para escolher qual queremos usar.

Ex.: He is writing a letter to Mary. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: Mary is being written a letter (by him). (voz passiva)
 Ex.: A letter is being written to Mary (by him). (voz passiva)

7) Preste atenção nas estruturas abaixo. Nesses casos, a frase é passada para a voz passiva jogando o verbo que está na voz ativa no gerúndio, para o verbo “to be” no gerúndio mais o verbo, agora, no particípio passado.

Ex.: I don't like people telling me what to do. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: I don't like being told what to do. (voz passiva)
 Ex.: I remember somebody taking me to the zoo. (voz ativa)
 Ex.: I remember being taken to the zoo. (voz pasiva)

8) Existem algumas estruturas que admitem duas formas de voz passiva.

Ex.: It is said that he is 108 years old.
 Ex.: He is said to be 108 years old.

As duas estruturas acima significam “pessoas dizem que ele tem 108 anos”.

É possível usar diversos outros verbos para esse tipo de voz passiva, como alleged, believed, considered, expected, known, reported, thought, undertood...

Ex.: It is said that she runs ten miles a day.
 Ex.: She is said to run ten miles a day.
 Ex.: It is alleged that he hit a policeman.
 Ex.: He is alleged to have hit a policeman.
 Ex.: It is expected that the strike will end soon.
 Ex.: The strike is expected to end soon.



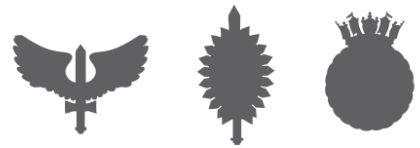
9) Devemos tomar cuidado com verbos com preposição. Um erro muito comum quando fazemos suas vozes passivas é acabar esquecendo a preposição.

Ex.: Nobody looks after my cousin. (voz ativa)

Ex.: My cousin is never looked after. (voz passiva)

Ex.: He cares about his sister. (voz ativa)

Ex.: His sister is cared about. (voz passiva)



- 01. (EFOMM)** Choose the sequence that correctly completes the sentences below.
- 1- The UK _____ less than 2% of its gas from Russia.
 - 2- Several agreements _____ to try to reduce water pollution.
 - 3- Some political measures _____ for many years.
 - 4- You should take a coat and an umbrella. I heard the weather _____ later.
 - 5- Thousands of people _____ every year in storms and hurricanes.
 - 6- Climate change _____ the weather all over the world.
- a) gets – have been made – won't be understood - will change – are killed – is affecting
 - b) is got – have being made – will understand - will be changed – kill – is being affected
 - c) gets - is made – won't be understood – is being changed - are being killed – was affected
 - d) is got - are made – will understand – will change – is killed – affects
 - e) has been getting – has been made – won't be understood – will change – are killed – is affected
- 02. (EFOMM)** We can't go along here because the road is _____.
- a) been repaired
 - b) being repaired
 - c) repair
 - d) repaired
 - e) be repair
- 03. (EFOMM)** In: "This expedition will use a special Russian-owned ship", the passive voice is:
- a) A special Russian-owned ship will use by this expedition.
 - b) A special Russian-owned ship would use by this expedition.
 - c) A special Russian-owned ship will be used by this expedition.
 - d) A special Russian-owned ship would be used by this expedition.
 - e) A special Russian-owned ship would used by this expedition.
- 04. (EFOMM)** In: "The invention of the automobile has changed American life in several ways", the passive voice is:
- a) "American life is being changed in several ways".
 - b) "American life was being changed in several ways".
 - c) "American life is changed in several ways".
 - d) "American life has been changed in several ways".
 - e) "American life would be changed in several ways".
- 05. (EFOMM)** So far the President _____.
- a) has not been elected
 - b) will never be elected
 - c) would be elected soon
 - d) had been elected
 - e) would have been elected
- 06. (EFOMM)** "She had been told about the meeting", the active voice is:
- a) Nobody told her about the meeting.
 - b) Somebody had told her about the meeting.
 - c) Everybody would tell her about the meeting.
 - d) She had told somebody about the meeting.
 - e) The meeting was told about her.



- 07. (EFOMM)** Somebody opened the door.
- The door was opened.
 - The door opens.
 - The door is open.
 - The door open.
 - The open door.
- 08. (AFA)** Change the sentence below into passive voice:
 "Chlorates and nitrates usually provide oxygen for the reaction."
- Oxygen is provided for the reaction usually by chlorates and nitrates.
 - The ones that usually provide oxygen for the reaction are chlorates and nitrates.
 - Oxygen for the reaction is usually provided by chlorates and nitrates.
 - Chlorates and nitrates are usually provided by oxygen for the reaction.
- 09. (EEAR)** What's the active voice for "The first roller skates were made in 1760 by Joseph Merlim"?
- Joseph Merlim _____ the first skates in 1760.
- made
 - makes
 - has made
 - was making
- 10. (AFA)** Mark the option that means "Heating bills can be reduced when double glazing is installed":
- When double glazing is installed heating bills can reduce it.
 - Double glazing can reduce heating bills when it is installed.
 - Double glazing is installed to reduce heating bills.
 - When you install double glazing you reduce heating bills.