### Passive form

The wolf eats the lamb.

The lamb is eaten by the wolf.

Subj. + TO BE + Past Participle.

The lamb is eaten.

Is the lamb eaten?

The lamb isn't eaten.



1. Si usa la forma passiva quando non si conosce l'agente o quando non è necessario.

The house was destroyed during the fire.

He was jailed for illegal detention of drug.

We have been sent to this office.

2. <u>Si usa la forma passiva nelle frasi impersonali.</u>

Both English and Spanish are spoken in the US.

Sigarettes and stamps are sold at the tobacconist's.

 Second-generation Mexican immigrants are called chicanos. 3. Si usa la forma passiva per enfatizzare determinate parti del discorso.

That picture was painted by Picasso.

The boy was beaten by the police.

The book was published after the death of the author.

4. Si usa la forma passiva per evitare di anteporre al verbo soggetti lunghi e articolati.

 The murder was committed by a man at least six feet tall, wearing large boots and probably smoking French sigarettes.

 A man at least six feet tall, wearing large boots and probably smoking French sigarettes committed the murder.

## Tempi del passivo

The wolf is eaten by the lamb.

The wolf is being eaten by the lamb.

The wolf was eaten by the lamb.

The wolf was being eaten by the lamb.

The wolf will be eaten by the lamb.

The wolf is going to be eaten by the lamb.

The wolf can be eaten by the lamb.

The wolf may be eaten by the lamb.

The wolf should be eaten by the lamb.

The wolf is supposed to be eaten by the lamb.

# Complemento d'agente

Quando l'agente (sia umano sia inanimato) della frase è specificato, viene sempre introdotto dalla preposizione BY.

The house was destroyed by the storm.

Try this new perfume by Dior.

The book was written by Philip Roth.

## Forme passive con HAVE

"Causative" have = fare in modo che qualcosa succeda.

I had my hair cut

= Mi sono fatto tagliare i capelli.

They had their windows fixed immediately

= Si sono fatti aggiustare immediatamente le finestre.

The teacher had the students read the text and answer the questions

= L'insegnante ha fatto leggere il testo agli studenti e ha fatto rispondere loro alcune domande.

# Forma passiva con GET\*

Si utilizza GET al posto di BE nelle frasi passive in cui si esprime l'idea di qualcosa avvenuto improvvisamente o per incidenti.

The man got killed during the uprising.

She got pushed from the back.

The window got broken with a stone!

She was told to go to the police.

I have been told that the exam will take place in this room.

They told her to go to the police.

Somebody told her to go to the police.

They told me that the exam will take place in this room.

### Ditransitive verbs in the passive

Si tratta di verbi che possono avere due oggetti, diretto (=complemento oggetto) e indiretto (complemento di termine).



### Reversible ditransitive verbs

Peter gave his wife a bunch of roses.

Peter gave a bunch of roses to his wife

She was given a bunch of roses by Peter.

A bunch of roses was given to her by Peter.

### Non-reversible ditransitive verbs

Fred described his dog to the police.

- \* Fred described the police his dog
- \* Fred described the police to his dog.

The dog was described by Fred to the police.

Somebody explained the book to John.

The Book was explained to John

\*John was explained the book.

#### Reversible Ditransitive Verbs

Bring Offer Refuse Write buy Owe Send Make give Pay Show Iend Promise Take

#### Non-Reversible Ditransitive Verbs

Admit Describe Mention Say

Announce Explain Propose Suggest

Confess Introduce Repeat

### **Translation**

1. Qualcuno dovrebbe insegnare le buone maniere a quei bambini.

2. leri pomeriggio ho preso una multa.

3. Mi hanno detto di venire qui.

4. A scuola mi hanno insegnato a pensare prima di parlare.

5. Se mi avessero detto di portare il libro lo avrei ordinato prima.

Non sono mai stat trattato così male in vita mia.

7. Mi stavano interrogando quando la comunicazione arrivò.

8. Sarai esaminato solo quando ti riterremo pronto.