

## Passive Voice • Strona bierna

Strony biernej używamy częściej w wypowiedziach formalnych i języku pisanym. Konstrukcję tę stosujemy, gdy wykonawca czynności jest nieznan lub nieistotny (bardziej interesuje nas sama czynność niż to, kto ją wykonuje). Jeżeli jednak chcemy o nim wspomnieć, używamy słówka *by*:

'Sunflowers' was painted **by** Van Gogh.

The London Eye is visited **by** more than 10,000 people daily.

Stronę bierną w poszczególnych czasach gramatycznych tworzymy za pomocą odpowiedniej formy czasownika *to be* oraz trzeciej formy czasownika niosącego znaczenie (Past Participle).

	Singular	Plural
Present Simple Passive	<i>I'm afraid food is not provided.</i>	<i>How many languages are spoken in India?</i>
Present Continuous Passive	<i>His progress is being watched with much interest.</i>	<i>More fuel efficient cars are being developed.</i>
Present Perfect Passive	<i>She has been offered a more challenging job.</i>	<i>Reports of a similar disease in Africa have not been confirmed yet.</i>
Past Simple Passive	<i>Was football invented by the English?</i>	<i>The remains of adult and young dinosaurs were found together.</i>
Past Continuous Passive	<i>I felt I wasn't being given credit for my hard work.</i>	<i>We were being followed by a white Ford.</i>
Past Perfect Passive	<i>They told me that my application had been refused.</i>	<i>She felt that her expectations had not been met.</i>
Future Simple Passive	<i>It will be delivered tomorrow.</i>	<i>How and when will we be informed about the results?</i>

Konstrukcja *have something done*

Konstrukcji **have** (w odpowiednim czasie) + dopełnienie + Past Participle używamy, mówiąc o czynnościach, które zostały dla kogoś wykonane przez inną osobę (np. specjalistę lub fachowca):

*We had our flat redecorated last year.* – W zeszłym roku odnowiliśmy mieszkanie. (zrobił to fachowiec)

*I need to have my car repaired.* – Muszę zreperować samochód. (zatrudniając specjalistę)

Zdania z wyrażeniem **have something done** tłumaczymy często na język polski tak samo jak zdania opisujące samodzielne wykonanie danej czynności:

*We will install new windows next year.* – Zamontujemy nowe okna w przyszłym roku. (zrobimy to sami)

*We will have new windows installed next year.* – Zamontujemy nowe okna w przyszłym roku. (zatrudnimy specjalistę)

## 1 Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami w nawiasach w stronie czynnej lub biernej.

- On my way home yesterday I was stopped (stop) by a police car.
- English \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) in many countries.
- Mrs Mills is very angry with Matthew because he \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the window.
- In 2012 the Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) in London.
- John quickly realised that his sister \_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) him the truth.
- Hannah hasn't come out of the room yet, she \_\_\_\_\_ (interview).
- Many accidents \_\_\_\_\_ (report) on the M1 recently.
- Compasses \_\_\_\_\_ (use) to identify the directions when we cannot use the Sun or stars.
- Marie Curie-Skłodowska \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) radium and polonium.
- Luggage must \_\_\_\_\_ (not leave) unattended anywhere in the terminals at any time.

2 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie w każdej parze tak, aby znaczyło to samo co pierwsze. Użyj podanych początków zdań. Czy użycie wyrażenia *by* na końcu zdania jest konieczne?

- Roman Polański directed 'The Pianist'.  
'The Pianist' was directed by Roman Polański.
- Nobody has informed us about the changes to the train table.  
We \_\_\_\_\_.
- They are still repairing my bicycle.  
My bicycle \_\_\_\_\_.
- Will they punish him for skipping school?  
Will he \_\_\_\_\_?
- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.  
The telephone \_\_\_\_\_.
- They don't sell fresh fruit and vegetables here.  
Fresh fruit and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_.
- I discovered that somebody had burgled our house.  
I discovered that our house \_\_\_\_\_.



- 3 W poniższym tekście sześć zdań brzmiałoby lepiej w stronie biernej. Zdecyduj, które zdania należy przekształcić, i przepisz tekst, pomijając w konstrukcjach biernych wykonawcę czynności.

## WORLD'S FIRST SKYSCRAPER

The first skyscraper in the world was built in 1885 in Chicago, Illinois. People called it the Home Insurance Building. It was called the Home Insurance Building.

Initially the Home Insurance Building had ten floors and was 138 feet tall. Constructors added a further two stories in 1890.

Before Americans built this first skyscraper, some people were worried about the elevators and they thought that they would fall. This changed when a man called Mr. Otis found out how to make elevators safe for everyone to use. There was another man, named William LeBaron Jenney, and he found out how to use steel beams for the skeleton of the building when every other building then was made of bricks inside and out. Constructors finished the Home Insurance Building in 1885, but unfortunately demolished it in 1931.

Everybody believes the Home Insurance Building is the first skyscraper in the world because it was the first building which was completely supported by a steel frame.

- 4 Wybierz zdanie, które oddaje znaczenie zdania wyjściowego.

- Tom has cleaned his coat.
  - Tom has cleaned it himself.
  - Somebody else has cleaned it for Tom.
- I had my oil changed.
  - I changed my oil myself.
  - Somebody changed my oil at the garage.
- She is going to develop the film.
  - She is going to develop the film herself.
  - She is going to take the film to a photo lab.
- We will have our bedroom re-painted.
  - We will re-paint it ourselves.
  - We will hire somebody to re-paint it.
- The bridesmaids want to have their dresses made.
  - The bridesmaids want to make their dresses on their own.
  - The bridesmaids want somebody to make dresses for them.

- 5 Przekształć zdania, używając konstrukcji *have sth done*. W nowym zdaniu zachowaj czas gramatyczny ze zdania wyjściowego.

- A native speaker proof-read my Master's thesis.  
I had my Master's thesis proof-read.
- A mechanic is going to repair John's car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A hairdresser has cut her hair.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Two men are painting their house now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Will a locksmith change all the locks in your house?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They deliver our newspaper every Friday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Somebody must value your necklace.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Gramatyka na maturze Ilustracja

- 6 Uzupełnij wypowiedź ucznia. Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań na język angielski, używając strony czynnej, biernej lub wyrażenia *have sth done*.

**Egzaminujący:** Tell me about a time when you had a problem with transport.

**Zdający:**

1 It happened (To wydarzyło się) last summer.  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ (Zostałam zaproszona) by one of the girls from my school. We <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (chciałyśmy zwiedzić) Cracow and Wieliczka. So <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wynajęliśmy samochód) very cheaply but <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (powiedziano nam) that it was not in very good condition. About an hour after we <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wyjechałyśmy z Warszawy), the car <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (zepsuł się) in the middle of the highway. In the end, it <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (został odholowany) to the nearest garage. <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (Zreperowano nam samochód) there but <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (zabrało to) over three hours and <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (musiałyśmy zapłacić) a lot of money. And the worst thing of all is that <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (nie zwrócono nam pieniędzy) by the car hire company!