

## Apéndice 1: Ejemplos de voz pasiva en inglés a partir de la clasificación ofrecida por Murphy (2004)

### Ejemplos voz activa

- My grandfather was a builder. He built this house in 1935. Mi abuelo fue un constructor. **Él construyó** esta casa en 1935.
- It's a big company. **It employs** two hundred people. Esta es una compañía grande. **Contrata** doscientas personas.

### Mismo ejemplos pero ahora en voz pasiva

- This house is quite old. **It was built** in 1935
- **Two hundred people are employed** by the company.
- Esta casa es muy vieja. **Fue construida** en 1935.
- Doscientas personas **fueron contratadas** por la compañía.

### Quién o qué causa la acción es desconocido o no es relevante

- A lot of Money **was stolen** in the robbery. (somebody stole it but we don't know who) Mucho dinero fue robado en el asalto.
- **Is this room cleaned** every day? (does somebody clean it? – it is not important who) ¿Esta habitación se limpia todos los días?

### Uso del by para mencionar quien lo hizo

- This house was built **by my grandfather**. Esta casa fue construida por mi abuelo.
- Two hundred people are employed **by the company**. Doscientas personas fueron contratadas por la compañía.

### Present simple

Active: **clean (s)/see (s)** etc.

Somebody **cleans** this room every day.

Passive: **am/is/are + cleaned/seen** etc.

This room **is cleaned** every day.

- Many accidents **are caused** by careless driving. Muchos accidentes son causados por manejar sin cuidado.
- I'm **not often invited** to parties. No soy invitado a fiestas frecuentemente.

- How is this word **pronounced**? ¿Cómo se pronuncia esta palabra?

### Past simple

Active: **cleaned/saw** etc. Somebody **cleaned** this room yesterday.

Passive: **was/were + cleaned/seen** etc. This room **was cleaned** yesterday.

- **We were woken** up by a loud noise during the night. Fuimos despertados por un ruido fuerte durante la noche.
- 'Did you go to the party?' 'No, I **wasn't invited**'. '¿fuiste a la fiesta?' 'no, no fui invitado'.
- How much money **was stolen** in the robbery? '¿Cuánto dinero fue robado?'

### Infinitive

Active: (to) **do/clean/see** etc. Somebody **will clean** the room later.

Passive: (to) **be + done/cleaned/seen** etc. The room **will be cleaned** later.

- The situation is serious. Something must **be done** before it's too late. La situación es seria. Se debe hacer algo antes de que sea demasiado tarde
- A mystery is something that can't **be explained**. Un misterio es algo que no se puede explicar.
- The music was very loud and could **be heard** from a long way away. La música estaba muy fuerte y se podía escuchar desde lo lejos.
- A new supermarket is going to **be built** next year. El próximo año se va a construir un supermercado nuevo.
- Please go away. I want to **be left alone**. Por favor váyanse/vete. Quiero que me dejen sola.

### Perfect infinitive

Active: (to) **have + done/cleaned/seen** etc. Somebody should **have cleaned** the room

Passive: (to) **have been+done/cleaned/seen** etc. The room should **have been cleaned**

- I haven't received the letter yet. It might **have been sent** to the wrong address. Aun no he recibido la carta. La debieron haber enviado a la dirección equivocada.
- If you hadn't left the car unlocked, it Si no hubieras dejado el carro abierto, no

- wouldn't **have been stolen**. se lo hubieran robado.
- There were some problems at first, but they seem **to have been solved**. Al principio hubo algunos problemas, pero al parecer ya se resolvieron.

### Present perfect

Active: **have/has been + done** etc.

The room looks nice. Somebody **has cleaned** it.

Passive: **have/has been done** etc.

The room looks nice. It **has been cleaned**.

- Have you heard? The concert **has been cancelled**. ¿Escuchaste/has escuchado? El concierto ha sido cancelado/se cancelo el concierto.
- Have you ever **been bitten** by a dog? ¿Alguna vez te ha mordido un perro?
- 'Are you going to the party?' 'No, I **haven't been invited**' 'Vas a ir a la fiesta?' 'No, no he sido invitado/no me han invitado'.

### Past perfect

Active: **had + done** etc.

The room looked nice. Somebody **had cleaned it**.

Passive: **had been + done** etc.

The room looked nice. It **had been cleaned**.

- The vegetables didn't taste very good. They **have been cooked** too long. Los vegetales/las verduras no sabían muy bien. Las cocinaron demasiado tiempo/fueron cocidas demasiado tiempo.
- The car was three years old but **hadn't been used** very much. El carro tiene años pero no se ha utilizado/usado mucho.

### Present continuous

Active: **am/is/are + (do)ing**

Somebody is cleaning the room at the moment.

Passive: **am/is/are + being (done)**

The room **is being cleaned** at the moment.

- There's somebody walking behind us. I think we **are being followed**. Hay alguien caminando detrás de nosotros. Creo que nos están siguiendo.
- (in a shop) 'Can I help you?' 'No, thank you. I'm **being served**' (en una tienda) '¿Le puedo ayudar en algo?' 'No gracias, ya me están atendiendo'.

### Past continuous

Active: **was/were + (do)ing**

Somebody **was cleaning** the room when I

Passive: **was/were + being (done)**

- There was somebody walking behind us. We **were being followed**.

arrived.

The room **was being cleaned** when I arrived.

Había alguien caminando detrás de nosotros. Estábamos siendo seguidos/ nos estaban siguiendo.

**I was offered.../we were given... etc.**

Active: Somebody **gave the police the information** (=somebody gave the information to the police)

Passive: **The police** were given the information  
**The information** was given to the police

Verbos que pueden llevar dos objetos:

**Ask, offer, pay, show, teach, tell**

**I was offered** the job, but I refused it.  
(=they offered me the job)

**You will be given** plenty of time to decide.  
(=we will give you plenty of time)

**Have you been shown** the new machine?  
(=has anybody shown you?)

**The men were paid** £400 to do the work.  
(=somebody paid the men £400)

Me ofrecieron un empleo pero lo rechace.  
(=ellos me ofrecieron el trabajo)

Se te va a dar mucho tiempo para decidir. (=te daremos mucho tiempo)

¿Ya te/ya le mostraron la maquina nueva?  
(¿=alguien ya te la/se la mostró?)

A los hombres se les pagó £400 para que hicieran el trabajo (=alguien les pagó a los hombres £400)

**I don't like being...**

Active: I don't like **people telling me** what to do

Passive: I don't like **being told** what to do

- I remember **being taken** to the zoo when I was a child. (=I remember somebody taking me to the zoo)
- Steve hates **being kept** waiting (=he hates people keeping him waiting)

Recuerdo que me llevaban al zoológico cuando era niño (=recuerdo a alguien llevándome al zoológico)

Steve odia que lo tengan esperando (=él odia que la gente lo haga esperar/lo tenga esperando)

- We managed to climb over the wall without **being seen** (=without anybody seeing us) Conseguimos subir encima de la barda sin ser visto (=sin que nadie viéndonos)

### I was born...

En inglés se dice 'I was born...' (no I am born).

I **was born** in Chicago.

Where **were** you **born**? (not where are you born?) { *Past*

*Pero*

How many babies **are born** many day? *Present*

### Get

Se puede usar en vez de **be**:

- There was a fight at the party, but nobody **got hurt**. (=nobody **was** hurt).
- I don't often **get invited** to parties. (=I'm not often invited)
- I'm surprised Liz didn't **get offered** the job. (=Liz wasn't offered the job)

Por ejemplo, no se puede utilizar **get** en las siguientes oraciones porque las cosas no pasan:

- Jill **is liked** by everybody. (not gets liked – this is not a 'happening')
- He was a mystery man. Very little **was known** about him. (not got known)

También se usa **get** en las siguientes expresiones (las cuales no son pasivas en su significado):

**get married, get divorced**

**get dressed** (=put on your clothes)

**get lost** (=not know where you are)

**get changed** (=change your clothes)