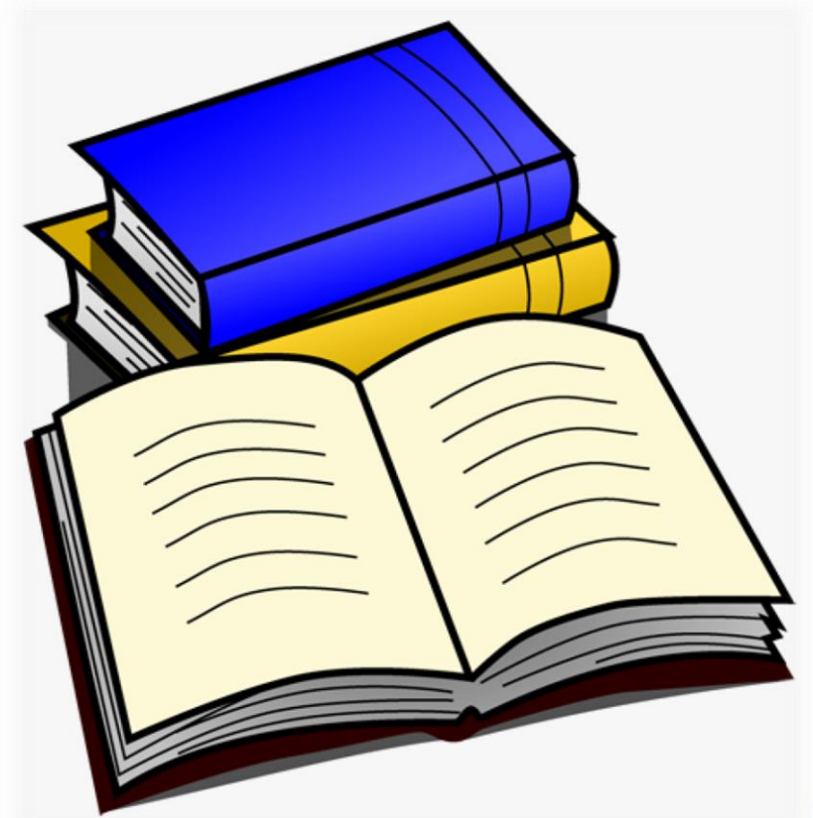


# **ACADEMIC LYCEUM “INTERNATIONAL HOUSE – TASHKENT”**



**SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**COURSE – 2<sup>ND</sup>**

**SEMESTER – 1<sup>ST</sup>**

**THEME – UNIT 7 GRAMMAR - PASSIVES AND CAUSATIVES**

# PASSIVES AND CAUSATIVES

## The passive

When we don't know who does/did something

When it's obvious who does/did something

When it's not important who does/did something

To emphasise new information  
(which appears at the end of the sentence)

To avoid starting clauses with long expressions

To produce a formal style

The car **was stolen** at approximately 1.30 am.

**Having been introduced** in 1988, the Road Traffic Act regulates all vehicle use on UK roads.

The XL500 **was designed** with young families in mind, so there's plenty of room in the boot.

This type of submarine **was developed** during the Second World War by the Americans.

We **were surprised** by the number of people trying to leave the city for the long weekend.

(More natural than *The number of people trying to leave the city for the long weekend surprised us.*)

All passengers **are required** to present their ticket to the inspector.



# PASSIVES AND CAUSATIVES

## Impersonal passive

### Form

noun + verb in passive form + infinitive  
/ perfect infinitive

There + verb in passive form + infinitive  
/ perfect infinitive

It + verb in passive form + *that* clause

### Common verbs

agree, assume, believe, claim,  
consider, estimate, expect, feel,  
find, guarantee, know, mean,  
presume, regard, report, say,  
suppose, think, understand

accept, agree, argue, assume,  
believe, calculate, claim, consider,  
estimate, expect, feel, know,  
presume, report, say, suggest,  
suppose, think, understand

### Example

Tourism is **expected to become** a  
major part of the country's economy.

There **are reported to have been**  
a record number of accidents on the  
roads this year.

**It is thought that** the new railway will  
provide employment opportunities for  
local people.



# PASSIVES AND CAUSATIVES

## Direct and indirect object

Some verbs in active sentences can be followed by both a direct and an indirect object (usually a person). Common verbs include: *bring, buy, get, give, leave, lend, make, offer, owe, pass, pay, promise, refuse, send, show, take, teach, tell, write*, etc. There are two possible passive forms.

Active sentence: *Michael gave the plane tickets to Jill.*

With indirect object as subject of passive verb

***Jill*** was given the plane tickets (by Michael).

With direct object as subject of passive verb

***The plane tickets*** were given to Jill (by Michael).





# PASSIVES AND CAUSATIVES

## Avoiding the passive

The passive is not normally used with verbs in the present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, future continuous or future perfect continuous tenses. Various prepositional phrases are used to avoid the passive in these tenses, including the following.

in progress	<p><del>x Preparations for the flight <b>will be being made</b> as the President arrives at the airport.</del></p> <p>✓ Preparations for the flight <b>will be in progress</b> as the President arrives at the airport.</p>
in training	<p><del>x At the end of this year, I <b>will have been being trained</b> as a pilot for four years.</del></p> <p>✓ At the end of this year, I <b>will have been in training</b> as a pilot for four years.</p>
on display	<p><del>x Vintage cars <b>have been being displayed</b> in the town centre all this week.</del></p> <p>✓ Vintage cars <b>have been on display</b> in the town centre all this week.</p>
under consideration	<p><del>x By the time they came to a decision, the problem <b>had been being considered</b> for some time.</del></p> <p>✓ By the time they came to a decision, the problem <b>had been under consideration</b> for some time.</p>
under construction	<p><del>x The new railway station <b>has been being built</b> for two years now.</del></p> <p>✓ The new railway station <b>has been under construction</b> for two years now.</p>



# PASSIVES AND CAUSATIVES

## Causative: get/have sth done

Actions we arrange for other people to do for us

Things we experience (usually negative and not intended)

*Did you finally **get your bike fixed**?*

*I heard that Susie **had her motorbike stolen**.*

### Watch out!

- In general, *get* is more informal than *have* in causative structures.
- We can use other verbs instead of *get* and *have* with a causative meaning. They include *need*, *want* and *would like*.  
✓ *I'd **like those cars washed** by this evening, please.*
- The structure *get sth done* can also mean 'finish doing something'.  
✓ *We'll set off as soon as I've **got the car fixed**.*

## Causative: get sb to do / have sb do

Actions we make somebody/something do for us

*Did you **get Alex to drive you** all the way to London?*

## Causative: get/have sb doing

Actions we make somebody/something start doing

*Don't worry. We'll soon **have your car running** like new.*



# 1 GRAMMAR circle the correct variant

**1. When Nadine arrived, she soon ... at all her jokes.**

- A) had everyone laughed B) had laughed everyone C) had everyone laughing  
D) had laughed everyone

**2. The government must ... strong measures against crime.**

- A) be seen be taking B) see to be taking C) seen to take D) be seen to be taking

**3. Mrs Davies asked me to tell you that she would like ... by Friday at the latest.**

- A) the orders sent B) sending the orders C) that you sent D) sent the orders

**4. Joining a gym ... , but I didn't really fancy the idea.**

- A) was suggested me B) to me was suggested C) was suggested to me  
D) was suggesting me

**5. There ... between 4,000 and 6,000 languages in the world, depending on how you count them.**

- A) say to be B) are said that C) are said to be D) said being