

# PASSIVE VOICE: INTRO

Il passivo può sembrare un po' complicato, ma l'idea di base è semplice: possiamo scegliere di mettere al centro della frase chi fa un'azione oppure chi la riceve. Questa scheda vuole aiutarti ad avere una prima visione della formazione del passivo in inglese, e a fare qualche piccolo esercizio per mettere alla prova quello che hai imparato.

## QUICK GUIDE / RIPASSO VELOCE

Guarda la differenza:

**Active: Someone stole my bike.**

→ Qualcuno ha rubato la mia bici.

**Passive: My bike was stolen.**

→ La mia bici è stata rubata.

Nella frase attiva, **l'attenzione è su chi compie l'azione**. Nella frase passiva, invece, è **su chi o che cosa riceve l'azione**.

Usiamo spesso il passivo quando non sappiamo chi ha compiuto un'azione, quando non è importante dirlo oppure quando vogliamo mettere in primo piano il risultato o l'oggetto dell'azione.

### Il passivo si forma con: **BE + past participle**

| Tempo                 | Struttura                   | Esempio                              |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Present Simple</b> | am/is/are + past participle | The cars are made in Italy.          |
| <b>Past Simple</b>    | was/were + past participle  | The bridge was built in 1990.        |
| <b>Future Simple</b>  | will be + past participle   | The bridge will be opened next year. |

E chi compie l'azione? Per specificarlo possiamo aggiungere by + persona/cosa che compie l'azione quando è importante dirlo:

**The book was written by J.K. Rowling.**

Ma possiamo anche non dire chi ha compiuto l'azione:

**The book was published in 2005.**

## 1 Build the Passive! / Costruiamo il passivo!

| Completa ogni frase scegliendo la forma corretta.

### Esempio

The windows \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.

☐ is cleaned    ☒ **are cleaned**    ☐ are clean

1. The museum \_\_\_\_\_ every Sunday.  
☐ is opened    ☐ are opened    ☐ is opening
2. The old school \_\_\_\_\_ in 1950.  
☐ was build    ☐ was built    ☐ were built
3. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ next Saturday.  
☐ will be held    ☐ will held    ☐ will be hold
4. English \_\_\_\_\_ in many countries.  
☐ is spoken    ☐ is speak    ☐ are spoken
5. The winning team \_\_\_\_\_ a special prize after the final.  
☐ was awarded    ☐ was award    ☐ were awarded

## 2 From Active to Passive / Dall'attivo al passivo

| Trasforma le frasi dall'attivo al passivo. Usa il verbo tra parentesi.

### Esempio

People grow coffee in Colombia.

→ **Coffee is grown in Colombia.**

1. People clean the classrooms every day.  
→ The classrooms \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (clean)
2. They make these shoes in Italy.  
→ These shoes \_\_\_\_\_ in Italy. (make)
3. Someone stole my bike yesterday.  
→ My bike \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. (steal)
4. People recycle these bottles in this factory.  
→ These bottles \_\_\_\_\_ in this factory. (recycle)
5. The storm damaged several houses last night.  
→ Several houses \_\_\_\_\_ by the storm last night.  
(damage)



### 3 Active or Passive? / Attivo o passivo?

Non devi trovare un errore, perché entrambe le frasi sono grammaticalmente corrette. Devi invece pensare a che cosa è più importante comunicare e a quale forma è più adatta per rendere l'idea.

#### Esempio

Someone broke the classroom window, but we don't know who.

☐ Someone broke the classroom window.

☒ **The classroom window was broken.**

1. You are telling a friend what happened to your phone. You don't know who stole it.  
☐ Someone stole my phone on the bus.  
☐ My phone was stolen on the bus.
2. You are talking about a famous chef. You want to tell your friend what the chef prepared for dinner.  
☐ A famous chef prepared dinner for the guests.  
☐ Dinner was prepared by a famous chef.
3. You are describing a new school building. You want to focus on the building and when it was completed.  
☐ Workers completed the new school building last year.  
☐ The new school building was completed last year.
4. You are explaining how this product is made. The people who make it are not important.  
☐ Workers produce the product from recycled materials.  
☐ The product is made from recycled materials.

5. You are telling your mother that a dear friend of yours designed the poster for the school event.

- ☐ Mia designed the poster for the school event.  
☐ The poster was designed by Mia.

## 4 What Will Happen? / Che cosa succederà?

Adesso che ci siamo scaldati un po', passiamo al passivo futuro! Completa le frasi usando il Future Passive: will be + past participle. Non devi semplicemente formare il passivo: devi capire che cosa succederà effettivamente. Quindi, occhio all'esempio!

### Esempio

The school is organising a big science fair next month. They will invite several local scientists.

→ **Several local scientists will be invited to the science fair.**

1. The company is preparing to launch a new app. They will release it next month.  
→ The new app \_\_\_\_\_ next month. (release)
2. The judges have chosen the winner. They will announce the result tomorrow.  
→ The result \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (announce)
3. Scientists are developing a new medicine. They will test it next year.  
→ The new medicine \_\_\_\_\_ next year. (test)
4. The museum is preparing a new exhibition. Staff will open it in June.  
→ The new exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ in June. (open)
5. The airline is changing its flight schedule. They will publish the new timetable tomorrow.  
→ The new timetable \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (publish)

## SOLUZIONI

### 1 Activity 1

1 is opened • 2 was built • 3 will be held • 4 is spoken •  
5 was awarded

### 2 Activity 2

1 The classrooms are cleaned every day.  
2 These shoes are made in Italy.  
3 My bike was stolen yesterday.  
4 These bottles are recycled in this factory.  
5 Several houses were damaged by the storm last night.

### 3 Activity 3

1 B • 2 A • 3 B • 4 B • 5 B

### 4 Activity 4

1 will be released  
2. will be announced  
3. will be tested  
4. will be opened  
5. will be published

