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القسم: الفيزياء+الرياضيات

السنة : الاولى

المادة : لغة اجنبية 2

المحاضرة : الثانية

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2026

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## Passive:

We use the passive voice to change the focus of the sentence.

*My bike was stolen.* (passive – focus on *my bike*)

*Someone stole my bike.* (active – focus on *someone*)

We often use the passive:

- when we prefer not to mention who or what does the action (for example, it's not known, it's obvious or we don't want to say)
- so that we can start a sentence with the most important or most logical information
- in more formal or scientific writing.

## How we make the passive

We make the passive using the verb *be* + past participle. We start the sentence with the object.

*Avatar was directed by James Cameron.*

↓       ↓       ↓

Object + *be* + past participle

It is not always necessary to add who or what did the action.

*My flight is cancelled.*

↓       ↓       ↓

Object + *be* + past participle

Only the form of *be* changes to make the tense. The past participle stays the same. Here are examples of the passive in its most common tenses.

Tense	Example	Structure
Present simple	<i>Alioli is made from oil, garlic and salt.</i>	<i>is/are</i> + past participle
Present continuous	<i>The hall is being painted this week.</i>	<i>is/are being</i> + past participle

Tense	Example	Structure
Past simple	<i>John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.</i>	<i>was/were + past participle</i>
Past continuous	<i>The signs were being put up last week.</i>	<i>was/were being + past participle</i>
Present perfect	<i>Oranges have been grown here for centuries.</i>	<i>have been + past participle</i>
Past perfect	<i>When he got home, he found that his flat had been burgled.</i>	<i>had been + past participle</i>
Future simple	<i>The work will be finished next week.</i>	<i>will be + past participle</i>

Do this exercise to test your grammar again.

EX:

- All our lamps \_\_\_\_ from original 1950s designs.  
produce  
is produced  
are produced
- Mistakes \_\_\_\_, but we're working on a solution now.  
have been make  
are been made  
have been made
- Someone \_\_\_\_ my wallet and left it at reception.  
had found  
had been found  
was found

## Reported speech

Look at these examples to see how we can tell someone what another person said.

direct speech: 'I love the Toy Story films,' she said.

indirect speech: She said she loved the Toy Story films.

direct speech: 'I worked as a waiter before becoming a chef,' he said.

indirect speech: He said he'd worked as a waiter before becoming a chef.

direct speech: 'I'll phone you tomorrow,' he said.

indirect speech: He said he'd phone me the next day.

### **Grammar explanation**

Reported speech is when we tell someone what another person said. To do this, we can use direct speech or indirect speech.

direct speech: 'I work in a bank,' said Daniel.

indirect speech: Daniel said that he worked in a bank.

In indirect speech, we often use a tense which is 'further back' in the past (e.g. worked) than the tense originally used (e.g. work). This is called 'backshift'. We also may need to change other words that were used, for example pronouns.

### **Present simple, present continuous and present perfect**

When we backshift, present simple changes to past simple, present continuous changes to past continuous and present perfect changes to past perfect.

'I travel a lot in my job.'

Jamila said that she travelled a lot in her job.

'The baby's sleeping!'

He told me the baby was sleeping.

'I've hurt my leg.'

She said she'd hurt her leg.

### **Past simple and past continuous**

When we backshift, past simple usually changes to past perfect simple, and past continuous usually changes to past perfect continuous.

'We lived in China for five years.'

She told me they'd lived in China for five years.

'It was raining all day.'

He told me it had been raining all day.

### **Past perfect**

The past perfect doesn't change.

'I'd tried everything without success, but this new medicine is great.'

He said he'd tried everything without success, but the new medicine was great.

### **Pronouns, demonstratives and adverbs of time and place**

Pronouns also usually change in indirect speech.

'I enjoy working in my garden,' said Bob.

Bob said that he enjoyed working in his garden.

'We played tennis for our school,' said Alina.

Alina told me they'd played tennis for their school.

We also change demonstratives and adverbs of time and place if they are no longer accurate.

'This is my house.'

He said this was his house. [You are currently in front of the house.]

He said that was his house. [You are not currently in front of the house.]

'We like it here.'

She told me they like it here. [You are currently in the place they like.]

She told me they like it there. [You are not in the place they like.]

'I'm planning to do it today.'

She told me she's planning to do it today. [It is currently still the same day.]

She told me she was planning to do it that day. [It is not the same day any more.]

In the same way, these changes to those, now changes to then, yesterday changes to the day before, tomorrow changes to the next/following day and ago changes to before.