

PASSIVE VOICE

TO BE

SIMPLE PRESENT	am, is, are
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	am being, is being, are being
SIMPLE PAST	was, were
PAST CONTINUOUS	was being, were being
PRESENT PERFECT	have been, has been
PAST PERFECT	had been
FUTURE PERFECT	will have been
SIMPLE FUTURE	will be
MODALS	Modal + be Can be, must be, may be, ought to be
INFINITIVE	to be
GERUND	being
am/is/are going to	am/is/are going to be

ΠΩΣ ΜΕΤΑΤΡΕΠΩ ΣΕ ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΦΩΝΗ

1. Το αντικείμενο της ενεργητικής πρότασης το κάνω **υποκείμενο**.

eg Tom writes books. => **Books**(1)
 Y P A

2. Βάζω το ρήμα **to be** στο χρόνο που είναι το ρήμα της ενεργητικής πρότασης

=> Books **are** (2)

3. Βάζω το ρήμα της ενεργητικής πρότασης **στη παθητική μετοχή**

(-ed ή 3η στήλη αν είναι ανώμαλο)

=> Books are **written** (3)

4. Βάζω **by**+το υποκείμενο που έχω στην ενεργητική πρόταση

=> Books are written **by Tom**. (4)

Note Παραλείπω το βήμα (4) αν το υποκείμενο που έχω στην ενεργητική πρόταση είναι somebody, someone, people, one ή αντωνυμία (I, you,...etc)

NOTES

1. Made => **be made to**
eg He made me feel at home => I was **made to** feel at home.
2. Let => **be allowed/permitted to**
eg He let me go => I **was allowed/permitted to** go
3. Who.....? => Who by?
eg Who broke the vase? =>
Who was the vase broken by?
4. Nobody, Noone => not
eg Nobody has sent the letter =>
The letter has not been sent.
5. He looked after the children =>
The children were looked after. Η πρόθεση ακολουθεί το ρήμα.
6. Ρήματα με 2 αντικείμενα
eg Someone offered her a rose =>
a. She was offered a rose.
b. A rose was offered **to** her.
7. You should have sent it =>
It **should have been** sent.

INFINITIVE GERUND

- They saw her take a taxi. => **She was seen to take** a taxi.
- Τα ρήματα see., hear, make, help ακολουθούνται από **to + infinitive στη παθητική φωνή**
eg They heard her sing in the bathroom. =>
She was heard **to sing** in the bathroom.
He helped me solve the problem =>
I was **helped to solve** the problem.
I remember my mother taking me to the circus =>
I remember **being taken** to the circus by my mother.
I don't like people looking at me. =>
I don't like **being looked at**.
- I would rather somebody had warned me. =>
I would rather **have been warned**.
- I heard the doorbell ringing. =>
I heard the doorbell **being rung**.
- She wants people to admire her. =>
She wants **to be admired**.

PERSONAL OR IMPERSONAL CONSTRUCTIONS

Ας δούμε πως σχηματίζεται το απαρέμφατο (the infinitive) :

SIMPLE PRESENT : work, works	to work
PRESENT CONTINUOUS: am/is/are working	to be working
SIMPLE PAST: worked	to have worked
PAST CONTINUOUS : was/were working	to have been working
PRESENT PERFECT: has/have worked	to have worked
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS : has/have been working	to have been working
PAST PERFECT : had worked	to have worked
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS : had been working	to have been working
SIMPLE FUTURE: will work	to work
FUTURE CONTINUOUS : will be working	to be working
MODALS	Modal + be Can be, must be ,may be, ought to be, should be

ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗ Ή ΑΠΡΟΣΩΠΗ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΗ

Προσωπική και απρόσωπη σύνταξη μπορούμε να έχουμε με ρήματα όπως say, believe, report, consider, expect, think, suppose, know, find, feel, understand

eg People say that Sally makes a film every year.

- **It is said that** Sally makes a film every year. (απρόσωπη σύνταξη)
Στην απρόσωπη σύνταξη ξεκινάμε με
a. It is /was/has been
b. said/believed/reported/considered/expected/thought/supposed
/known/found/felt/understood
c. **that** και στη συνέχεια βάζουμε την πρόταση όπως είναι.
- **Sally is said to** make a film every year. (προσωπική σύνταξη)

Στην προσωπική σύνταξη ξεκινάμε με **το υποκείμενο** που έχουμε στην πρόταση που μας δίνεται, μετά βάζουμε **is ή are/was/has been said/believed etc +to**.

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ: They say..... => It is said that
They think=> It is thought that
They know= It is known that

Προσέχουμε δηλαδή ποιο ρήμα μας δίνεται κάθε φορά.

EXAMPLES

People believe that he **is staying** with some friends. =>
It is believed that he is staying with some friends.
He is believed to **be staying** with some friends.

They say that he **worked** hard. =>
It is said that he worked hard.
He is said to **have worked** hard.

People think that they **have lost** their fortune. =>
It is thought that they have lost their fortune.
They are thought to **have lost** their fortune.

They report that he **had been drinking** a lot. =>
It is reported that he had been drinking a lot.
He is reported to **have been drinking** a lot.

They think that she **was playing** cards. =>
It is thought that she was playing cards.
She is thought to **have been playing** cards.

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ: Αν η πρόταση έχει **said/thought/believed/.....** τότε λέμε **was/were said / thought/believed/.....**

EXAMPLE

People **said** that he **was** rich. =>
It **was said** that he was rich.
He **was said** to **have been** rich.

Αν η πρόταση έχει **have said/have thought/have believed/.....** τότε λέμε **have ή has been said / have ή has been thought/ have ή has been believed/.....**

They **have said** that she works abroad. =>
It **has been** said that she works abroad.
She **has been said** to work abroad