



FOAD-SPIRIT



La voix passive

Grâce au passif vous pourrez parler d'une action qui s'exerce sur le sujet de la phrase.

A la voix passive, le sujet subit l'action :

- . This car was bought by my father in 2007 => Cette voiture a été achetée par mon père en 2007.

Comment formule-t-on le passif ?

1. Pour former le passif, on utilise l'auxiliaire BE (conjugué au temps de la phrase de départ) suivi du participe passé.

- . Si la phrase de départ est au **présent**, au passif on utilisera le présent de BE (is ou are) suivi du participé passé.
 - . (présent simple) My sister plays Concerto => (présent simple de BE + participe passé de play) Concerto **is** played by my sister.
- . Si la phrase de départ est au **futur**, au passif on utilisera le futur de BE (WILL) suivi du participe passé.
 - . (futur) My mother will sell this house next year => (futur de BE (WILL) + BE + participe passé de sell) This house **will be** sold by my mother next year.
- . Si la phrase de départ est au **prétérit**, au passif on utilisera le prétérit de BE (was ou were) suivi du participe passé.
 - . (prétérit) My father bought this car in 2007 => (prétérit de BE+ participe passé de buy) This car **was** bought by my father in 2007

2. Le passif des verbes à double complément

Deux constructions du passif sont alors possibles :

- . He lent me his car. => 1. I was lent his car. (Le sujet est ici la personne : complément "me")
 1 2 => 2. His car was lent to me. (le sujet est ici sa voiture : complément "his car")
- . She told you a secret. => 1. You were told a secret. (Le sujet est ici la personne : complément "you")
 1 2 => 2. A secret was told to me. (Le sujet est ici un secret : complément "a secret")

un objet direct et un objet indirect.



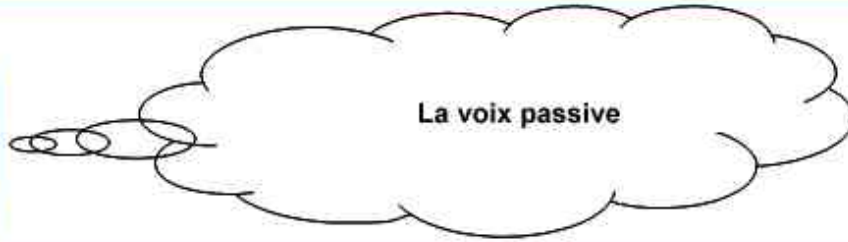
Pour le double complément, il s'agit le plus souvent des verbes : lend, give, tell, teach, ask, tell, show, send.

Autres exemples :

- . (présent en BE + -ING) My sister is listening the radio => (présent de BE (is ou are) + BEING + participe passé de learn) The radio **is being** listened by my sister.
- . (conditionnel) My aunt would use this washing machine => (conditionnel de BE + participe passé de use) This washing machine **would be** used by my aunt.
- . (present perfect) Peter and John have lent the clothes => (present perfect de BE + participe passé de lend) The clothes **have been** lent by Lilou and Salomé.
- . (past perfect) My family had eaten the vegetables => (past perfect de BE + participe passé de eat) The vegetable **had been** eaten by my family.
- . (futur et double complément) He will give Lilou a new computer => Lilou **will be** given a new computer.
- . (prétérit) They killed him => prétérit de be + participe passé de kill => He was killed (by them). Ici "by them" est sous-entendu et il peut être supprimé.



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EXERCICES

La voix passive

1 Complète la transformation à la voix passive

- . The Eiffel Tower built between 1821 and 1835. => The Eiffel tower between 1821 and 1835.
- . They killed him => He (by them).
- . They sent him to Paris => He to Paris (by them).

2 Transforme à la voix passive

- . The waiter brings the tea. =>
- . He bought me a book. =>
- . Did they treat her property? =>?

3 Complète les phrases à la voix passive avec le bon temps

- . My father buys a car => A car by my father.
- . My father is buying a car => A car by my father.
- . My father will buy a car => A car by my father.
- . My father bought a car => A car by my father.
- . My father was buying a car => A car by my father.
- . My father has bought a car => A car by my father.
- . My father had bought a car => A car by my father.

4 Traduis

- . Il a été nommé pour de nombreux Oscars durant sa carrière.
.....
- . Elle a été tué par son frère.
.....
- . Ses chaussures sont fabriqués en France.
.....



Le saviez-vous ?

- . Nominé=nominate
- . Carrière=career
- . fabriquer=make



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CORRIGES

La voix passive

1 Complète la transformation à la voix passive

- . The Eiffel Tower built between 1821 and 1835. => The Eiffel tower **was built** between 1821 and 1835.
- . They killed him => He **was killed** (by them).
- . They sent him to Paris => He **was sent** to Paris (by them).

2 Transforme à la voix passive

- . The waiter brings the tea. => **The tea is brought** by the waiter.
- . He bought me a book. => **I was bought** a book. (ou bien : A book was bought to me.)
- . Did they treat her property? => **Was she treated** property?

3 Complète les phrases à la voix passive avec le bon temps

- . My father buys a car => A car **is bought** by my father. (PRESENT SIMPLE)
- . My father is buying a car => A car **is being bought** by my father. (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)
- . My father will buy a car => A car **will be bought** by my father. (FUTURE SIMPLE)
- . My father bought a car => A car **was bought** by my father. (PRETERIT)
- . My father was buying a car => A car **was being bought** by my father. (PRETERIT CONTINUOUS)
- . My father has bought a car => A car **has been bought** by my father. (PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE)
- . My father had bought a car => A car **had been bought** by my father. (PAST PERFECT)

4 Traduis

- . Il a été nommé pour de nombreux Oscars durant sa carrière.
- . He **was nominated** for many Oscars during his career
- . Elle a été tué par son frère.
- . She **was killed** by her brother.
- . Ses chaussures sont fabriqués en France.
- . His shoes **are made** in France.



Le saviez-vous ?

- . Nominé=nominate
- . Carrière=career
- . fabriquer=make