

## Free English Grammar \* Gramática Inglesa Gratis

## 1. Passive Form = forma pasiva

Cuando la oración es **activa**, el sujeto **cumple** la acción.  
Cuando la oración es **pasiva**, el sujeto **recibe** la acción del verbo.

## frase activa

- > The lifeguard **saved** the drowning boy.  
(El salvavidas **salvó** el muchacho que se estaba ahogando.)

## frase pasiva

- > The drowning boy **was saved** by the lifeguard.  
(El muchacho que se estaba ahogando **fue salvado** por el salvavidas.)

## present simple

- active form** Masons **build** houses.  
**passive form** Houses **are built** by masons.

## present continuous

- active form** The masons **are building** a new house.  
**passive form** A new house **is being built** by the masons.

## past simple

- active form** My mother **baked** a delicious apple pie.  
**passive form** A delicious apple pie **was baked** by my mother.

(*continúa*)

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## past continuous

**active form** The painter **was drawing** a beautiful sunset.

**passive form** A beautiful sunset **was being drawn** by the painter.

## present perfect

**active form** The mechanic **has fixed** my broken car.

**passive form** The broken car **has been fixed** by the mechanic.

## past perfect

**active form** My gardener **had mowed** the lawn.

**passive form** The lawn **had been mowed** by the gardener.

## future

**active form** The gardener **will water** the flowers.

**passive form** The flowers **will be watered** by the gardener.

## present conditional

**active form** My girlfriend **would cook** a delicious dinner.

**passive form** A delicious dinner **would be cooked** by my girlfriend.

## past conditional

**active form** My girlfriend **would have cooked** a delicious dinner.

**passive form** A delicious dinner **would have been cooked** by my girlfriend.

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Transitive and Intransitive Verbs *verbos transitivos e intransitivos*

1. Un verbo es **transitivo** cuando puede llevar un complemento directo.

Jane washes the dishes.

Jane sujeto

dishes complemento objeto

2. Un verbo es **intransitivo** cuando **no lleva** un complemento directo.

Jane goes to school by bus.

Solamente los verbos **transitivos** pueden tener la **forma pasiva**.

Jane **washes** the dishes. / The dishes **are washed** by Jane.

## Nota

La forma pasiva se usa mucho en los documentos oficiales y en el lenguaje científico.

1. La **forma pasiva** se usa con *prohibiciones, disposiciones e instrucciones*.

- > Dogs **are not allowed** in the hospital.
- > Cameras **are not allowed** in courtrooms.

2. Cuando se quiere poner en evidencia **un hecho** más que al autor.

- > The Eiffel Tower **was built** for the World Exhibition in 1889.

3. Cuando **no se conoce** el autor de un hecho.

- > The car **was stolen** during the night. (*No se sabe quién ha sido*).