

Министерство образования и науки Мурманской области

Государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Мурманской области
«Мурманский педагогический колледж»
(ГАПОУ МО «МПК»)

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические указания
по организации внеаудиторной самостоятельной
работы студентов

Специальность: 44.02.04 Специальное дошкольное образование

Тема: Passive Voice (2 часа)

План работы

1. Цель и задачи самостоятельной работы по теме.
2. Общие компетенции, оцениваемые в ходе выполнения внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов над темой.
3. Методические рекомендации по самостоятельному изучению грамматической темы.
4. Выполнение грамматического задания по теме.
5. Критерии оценки грамматического задания.

1. Цель и задачи самостоятельной работы по теме

Закрепление, углубление, расширение и систематизация знаний, полученных во время занятий.

Самостоятельность овладения новым учебным материалом.

Формирование умений и навыков самостоятельного умственного труда.

Овладение различными формами взаимоконтроля и самоконтроля.

Развитие самостоятельности мышления.

Формирование общетрудовых и профессиональных умений.

Формирование убежденности, волевых качеств, способности к самоорганизации, творчеству.

При определении содержания заданий учитываются такие дидактические принципы, как последовательность; постепенность.

2. Общие компетенции, оцениваемые в ходе выполнения внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно - коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчинённых), результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

3. Методические рекомендации по самостоятельному изучению грамматической темы

1. Внимательно изучите грамматическое правило, рассмотрите примеры.
2. Выполните рекомендуемые упражнения.
3. Выпишите из упражнения все предложения, содержащие новую грамматическую структуру.
4. Внимательно изучите способ трансформации утвердительного предложения в вопросительное и отрицательное.
5. Проконтролируйте с помощью словаря правильность произношения данной структуры.
6. Придумайте несколько предложений, содержащих новую грамматическую структуру.

4. Выполнение грамматического задания по теме

Passive voice.

Passive voice is a voice that indicates that the **subject** is the **patient** or recipient of the action denoted by the **verb**.

The passive and the active voice:

Study this example:



This house was built in 1961.

Was built is *passive*.

Compare active and passive:

Somebody built this house in 1961. (*active*)
subject *object*

This house was built in 1961. (*passive*)
subject

When we use an active verb, we say *what the subject does*:

- My grandfather was a builder. **He built** this house in 1961.
- It's a big company. **It employs** two hundred people.

When we use a passive verb, we say *what happens to the subject*:

- 'How old is this house?' 'It **was built** in 1961.'
- Two hundred people are employed** by the company.

Use of the passive voice:

1. Passive voice is used when the **focus is on the action**. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.

Example: "A letter was written."

The focus, here, is on the fact that a letter was written. We don't know, however, who wrote it.

2. Sometimes a statement in passive is more **polite** than active voice, as the following example shows:

Example: A vase was broken.

Focus, here, is on the fact that a vase was broken, but we don't blame anyone.

Compare this to: "You broke the vase."

Form of the passive voice:

Subject + the appropriate form of *to be* + Past Participle

NOTE: The appropriate form of *to be* = To be is put in the the tense of the active voice main verb.

When rewriting active sentences in passive voice, note the following:

- The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- The form of the verb is the appropriate form of to be (the tense of the active voice main verb) + the past participle.
- The subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped.)

Example:

Active	Nancy	makes	tea
	subject	verb	object
Passive	Tea	is made	(by Nancy)
	object becoming subject	verb	subject becoming object or is dropped

Examples of the passive voice:

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple Present	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	makes	tea.
	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	is made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	is making	tea.

Present Progressive	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	is being made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	made	tea.
Simple Past	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	was made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	was making	tea.
Past Progressive	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	was being made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	was making	tea.
Present Perfect	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	has been made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	has made	Tea.
Past Perfect	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	had been made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	had made	tea.
Future simple	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	will be made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	will make	tea.
Future perfect	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	will have been made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	will have made	tea.
Conditional	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	would be made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	would make	tea.
Modals	<i>Passive:</i>	Tea	can be made	by Nancy.
	<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	can make	tea.

Passive voice sentences with two Objects:

Rewriting an active sentence with two objects in passive voice means that one of the two objects becomes the subject, the other one remains an object. Which object to transform into a subject depends on what you want to put the focus on.

Active/Passive	Subject	Verb	Object 1	Object 2
<i>Active:</i>	Nancy	offered	a flower	to me.
<i>Passive:</i>	A flower	was offered	to me	by Nancy.
<i>Passive:</i>	I	was offered	a flower	by Nancy.

Impersonal Passive:

Study these examples:

- They say that the planet is in danger.
- It is said that the planet is in danger.

This type of passive is called impersonal because we use the impersonal form "it is..." This is only possible with verbs of perception (e. g. say, think, know ...)

Examples: It is said that...It is thought that...It is believed that...It is known that...

It is also common that we start the passive form of these sentences with the subject of the *that-clause*:

Examples:

- They say that the planet is in danger.= The planet is said to be in danger.
- They think that women live longer than men. = Women are thought to live longer.

Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences in Passive.

Passive Voice – Present Simple

1. He opens the door.
2. We set the table.
3. She pays a lot of money.
4. I draw a picture.
5. They wear blue shoes.
6. They don't help you.
7. He doesn't open the book.
8. You don't write the letter.
9. Does your mum pick you up?
10. Does the police officer catch the thief?

Passive Voice – Past Simple

1. She sang a song.
2. Somebody hit me.
3. We stopped the bus.
4. A thief stole my car.
5. They didn't let him go.
6. She didn't win the prize.
7. They didn't make their beds.
8. I didn't tell them.
9. Did you tell them?
10. Did he send the letter?

Passive Voice – Future Simple

1. Jane will buy a new computer.
2. Her boyfriend will install it.
3. Millions of people will visit the museum.
4. Our boss will sign the contract.

5. You will not do it.
6. They will not show the new film.
7. He won't see Sue.
8. They will not ask him.
9. Will the company employ a new worker?
10. Will the plumber repair the shower?

Passive Voice – Present Perfect

1. Kerrie has paid the bill.
2. I have eaten a hamburger.
3. We have cycled five miles.
4. I have opened the present.
5. They have not read the book.
6. You have not sent the parcel.
7. We have not agreed to this issue.
8. They have not caught the thieves.
9. Has she phoned him?
10. Have they noticed us?

Mixed on Passive Voice

1. John collects money.
2. Anna opened the window.
3. We have done our homework.
4. I will ask a question.
5. He can cut out the picture.
6. The sheep ate a lot.
7. We don't clean our rooms.
8. William won't repair the car.
9. Did Sue draw this circle?
10. Could you feed the dog?

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice).

Use Present Simple

1. He (sell) _____ car.
2. The blue car (sell) _____ .
3. In summer, more ice-cream (eat) _____ than in winter.

4. She (call) _____ her grandparents every Friday.
5. The letter (type) _____ .
6. He (take) _____ his medicine every day.
7. Jane (take/ not) _____ to school by her father.
8. We (go) _____ to school by bus.
9. She (work/ not) _____ for a bank.
10. Milk (keep) _____ in the refrigerator.

Use Past Simple

1. They (visit) _____ their granny.
2. We (visit) _____ by our teacher.
3. My friend Paul (bear) _____ in Dallas.
4. She (go) _____ to school in Boston.
5. Antony (grow up) _____ in the country.
6. The new shopping center (build) _____ last year.
7. The film (produce/ not) _____ in Hollywood.
8. Barbara (know) _____ games very well.
9. The jewels (hide/ not) _____ in the cellar.
10. We (spend/ not) _____ all day the beach.

Use Present Perfect Simple

1. The car (steal) _____ .
2. I (bake) _____ a cake.
3. My friends (buy) _____ a house.
4. The cup (put) _____ on the table.
5. Trees (plant) _____ in the street.
6. The boy (fall/ not) _____ off his bike.
7. I (bite/ not) _____ by a snake.
8. He (step) _____ on my toe.
9. We (walk) _____ all the way home.
10. She (pick up/ not) _____ by a friend.

Use Future Simple

1. The house (build) _____ here.
2. You (send) _____ home.
3. I (eat) _____ an ice-cream.

4. We (go) _____ home now.
5. I (help) _____ you.
6. The match (win/ not) _____ by our team.
7. The weather (improve/ not) _____ tomorrow.
8. The trees (cut) _____ down.
9. The meeting (cancel/ not) _____.
10. They (do/ not) _____ that again.

Exercise 3. Use the correct form of the verb in the passive voice.

1. The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa. – Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
3. The Pyramids (built) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
5. The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем году.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
8. The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть из далека.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon. – Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

Exercise 4. Change proposals along the lines:

Н-р: Shakespeare **wrote** "Romeo and Juliet". (Шекспир написал «Ромео и Джульетта».) – Romeo and Juliet **was written** by Shakespeare. («Ромео и Джульетта» была написана Шекспиром.)

1. Popov invented radio in Russia (Попов изобрел радио в России).
2. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA (Каждые четыре года народ выбирает нового президента в США).
3. The police caught a bank robber last night (Полиция поймала грабителя банка прошлой ночью).
4. Sorry, we don't allow dogs in our safari park (Извините, но мы не допускаем собак в наш сафари парк).
5. The postman will leave my letter by the door (Почтальон оставит мое письмо у двери).

6. My mum has made a delicious cherry pie for dinner (Мама приготовила вкусный вишневый пирог на ужин).
7. George didn't repair my clock (Джордж не отремонтировал мои часы).
8. Wait a little, my neighbor is telling an interesting story (Подожди немного, мой сосед рассказывает интересную историю).
9. My son can write some more articles about football (Мой сын может написать еще немного статей о футболе).
10. You must clean your bedroom tonight (Ты должен убраться в своей спальне сегодня вечером).

Exercise 5. Turn suggestions negative and translate.

1. Ann was bitten by a homeless dog.
2. The zoo is being reconstructed at the moment.
3. The luggage must be checked at the customs.
4. Souvenirs are sold everywhere.
5. The job will be finished at 3 o'clock.

Exercise 7. Give complete answers to the following questions.

1. Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years? (Олимпийские игры проводятся каждые 10 лет?)
2. Is bread made from flour or potatoes? (Хлеб готовят из муки или картофеля?)
3. Was the Eifel Tower built in Moscow? (Эйфелева башня была построена в Москве?)
4. Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter? (Выпускные экзамены будут сдаваться летом или зимой?)
5. When is Christmas celebrated in Europe? (Когда празднуется Рождество в Европе?)

Exercise 8. Rewrite the proposal from the active voice to the passive.

1. Nobody has used this room for ages.
2. We will give you the keys tomorrow.
3. Someone is interviewing Dr Johnson at the moment.
4. By the time I arrived, someone had already opened all your letters.
5. We usually talk briefly about the problems of the family at dinner time.

5. Критерии оценки грамматического задания

- уровень освоения учебного материала;
- умение использовать теоретические знания при выполнении практических задач;
- сформированность общеучебных умений;
- обоснованность и четкость изложения ответа;
- оформление материала в соответствии с требованиями.

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