

Активный и пассивный  
залог в английском языке:  
значение и способы  
образования

**Залог** выражает отношение к действию, то есть он показывает: человек/предмет сам совершает действие (я принес письмо) человек/предмет испытывает действие кого-то на себе (письмо принесли) Соответственно в английском языке выделяют два вида залога: 1. **Активный залог (Active voice)** – действующее лицо само совершает действия. Например: Клиенты подписали договор (клиенты – действующее лицо, и они совершили определенное действие).

2. **Пассивный залог (Passive voice)** – действующее лицо испытывает на себе действие другого лица. Например: Договор подписан (договор подписал не сам себя, действие было совершено над ним).

Образование времен Пассивного Залога В пассивном залоге тоже действует система времен. Но в отличие от активного залога, в нем существуют только 8 временных форм. Все времена группы Perfect Continuous, а также время Future Continuous в Passive Voice не употребляются. Для образования времен пассивного залога, нам понадобится вспомогательный глагол to be, который должен иметь соответствующую форму активного залога, и причастие прошедшего времени (Past Participle) смыслового глагола. Вы уже знаете, что причастие прошедшего времени образуется при помощи окончания –ed для правильных глаголов, или используется III форма неправильных глаголов из таблицы, которую необходимо знать наизусть.

	<b>Active</b>	<b>Present Simple Passive</b>
Present Simple	I print cards.	Cards are printed.
Present Continuous	I am printing cards.	Cards are being printed.
Present Perfect	I have printed cards.	Cards have been printed.
Past Simple	I printed cards.	Cards were printed.
Past Continuous	I was printing cards.	Cards were being printed.
Past Perfect	I had printed cards.	Cards had been printed.
Future Simple	I will print cards.	Cards will be printed.
Future Continuous	I will be printing cards.	-
Future Perfect	I will have printed cards.	Cards will have been printed.

### Active - действительный залог

	INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>V, Vs</b>	<b>am is + <u>Ving</u> are</b>	<b>have + <u>Ved, V3</u> has</b>	<b>have + been + <u>Ving</u> has</b>
	I write.	I am writing.	I have written.	I have been writing.
	<i>Я пишу (часто).</i>	<i>Я пишу (сейчас).</i>	<i>Я написал (уже, только что)</i>	<i>Я пишу (уже час, с двух часов)</i>
<b>PAST</b>	<b><u>Ved, V2</u></b>	<b>was + <u>Ving</u> were</b>	<b>had + <u>Ved, V3</u></b>	<b>had + been + <u>Ving</u></b>
	I wrote.	I was writing.	I had written.	I had been writing.
	<i>Я написал (вчера).</i>	<i>Я писал (вчера, в 3 часа, когда он вошел)</i>	<i>Я написал (вчера, к 3 часам, до того как...)</i>	<i>Я писал (уже 2 часа, когда он пришел).</i>
<b>FUTURE</b>	<b>will + V</b>	<b>will + be + <u>Ving</u></b>	<b>will + have + <u>Ved, V3</u></b>	<b>will + have + been + <u>Ving</u></b>
	I'll write.	I'll be writing.	I'll have written.	I'll have been writing.
	<i>Я напишу (завтра).</i>	<i>Я буду писать (завтра, в 3 часа)</i>	<i>Я напишу (завтра, к 3 часам, до того как он придет)</i>	<i>Я буду писать (завтра, к тому времени, когда он придет)</i>

# 'Passive Voice'

	<b>Simple</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>Present</b>	am/is/are + V3(ed)	am/is/are + beingV3(ed)	have/has + beenV3(ed)
<b>Past</b>	was/were + V3(ed)	was/were + beingV3(ed)	had + beenV3(ed)
<b>Future</b>	will be + V3(ed)	-	-

1. The building \_\_\_\_\_ two years ago.  
destroyed                      was destroyed

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ by the news he had told me the day before.  
am surprising    surprised    was surprised    am surprised

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport tomorrow?  
Is ... being met      Will ... be meet

1. Better results \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
will be expected    will expect....    are expected

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ into buying a motorbike by Martha.  
was talked    talk    have been talked

1. Yesterday the whole programme \_\_\_\_\_ over to a report from Bosnia.  
has been given      was given      gave      gives

1. A number of priceless works of art \_\_\_\_\_ in the earthquake.  
have been destroyed    was destroyed    has been destroyed

1. Because my visa had expired I \_\_\_\_\_ from re-entering the country.  
prevented    am prevent    prevent    was prevented

1. It's generally agreed that new industries \_\_\_\_\_ for the southern part of the country.  
are need    are needed    need

1. It's incredible to think that these clothes \_\_\_\_\_ by Queen Victoria.  
wear    are being worn    were worn

1. A new drug \_\_\_\_\_ to combat asthma in small children.  
is developing    has been developed    developes

1. A number of political prisoners \_\_\_\_\_ within the next week.  
will be released    release    were released

1. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
was saying    was mentioned    was being mentioning

1. The game \_\_\_\_\_ to the children.  
demonstrates    was demonstrate    is demonstrating    will be demonstrated



**Exercise 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Passive.  
(USUALLY)**

1. The postbox **(to empty)** every day.
2. The stamps **(to postmark)** at the post office.
3. The letters **(to sort)** into the different towns.
4. The mail **(to load)** into the train.
5. The mailbags **(to unload)** after their journey.
6. The bags **(to take)** to the post office.
7. The letters **(to sort)** into the different streets.
8. The letters **(to deliver)**.

**Exercise 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Passive. (YESTERDAY)**

1. The postbox **(to empty)** yesterday.
2. The stamps **(to postmark)** at the post office.
3. The letters **(to sort)** into the different towns.
4. The mail **(to load)** into the train.
5. The mailbags **(to unload)** after their journey.
6. The bags **(to take)** to the post office.
7. The letters **(to sort)** into the different streets.
8. The letters **(to deliver)**.