

VOZ ACTIVA Y VOZ PASIVA¹

Oraciones ejemplo

For our research studies *we normally produce* a preliminary analysis. *We then publish* the findings and *circulate* them to various experts. This is exactly what *we did* when *we applied* for the current patent. We are therefore very surprised that *you have contacted us* in this matter. *We can assure you that we completed* all the relevant documentation. In the meantime *we will investigate* your claims further.

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Forma

Las oraciones en voz activa generalmente consisten de dos partes:

Sujeto [1] + verbo en voz activa [2]
We normally produce a preliminary analysis.

[1] ————— [2]

Las oraciones en voz pasiva consisten de tres partes:

Sujeto [1] + verbo TO BE (ser) conjugado según tiempo verbal [2] + verbo principal en PARTICIPIO [3]

A preliminary analysis is normally produced.

[1] [2] [3]

Usos

La **voz activa** se utiliza en discurso oral y escrito para describir acciones y eventos. Por ejemplo:

Paper still plays a vital role in our lives - newspapers tell us the events of the day, and books entertain and educate us.

La **voz pasiva** se utiliza en las siguientes situaciones:

1 Cuando no nos interesa quién realizó la acción.

Modern paper is made from wood pulp -a faster and cheaper alternative.

2 En descripciones de procesos.

First the logs are stripped of bark, cut into smaller sections, and made into chips. The chips are put into a large tank called a digester and allowed to stew in a chemical mix under pressure.

Las oraciones en voz *activa*, tendrían la siguiente forma:

First we strip the logs of bark, then we cut them in to smaller sections, and make them into chips. We then put the chips into a large tank called a digester and allow them to stew in a chemical mix under pressure.

3 En lenguaje impersonal.

¹ Pohl, A. y Brieger, N. (2007). *Technical English. Vocabulary and Grammar*. Oxford: Cengage Learning, Inc.

The chemicals in this process are toxic: safety clothing must be worn.

Este caso es típico de órdenes o instrucciones. La oración equivalente en voz activa es:
The chemicals are toxic: wear safety clothing.

*Si se considera importante mencionar quién o qué realizó la acción, se expresa precedido por 'by'. En estos casos la traducción es literal.

Ejemplos:

*Messages **are sent** from one radio station to another **by** the officers at the control tower.*

*Cuando la voz pasiva en inglés no lleva el complemento agente (by...) se traduce al castellano por una oración pasiva con 'se' y el verbo en voz activa.

Ejemplos:

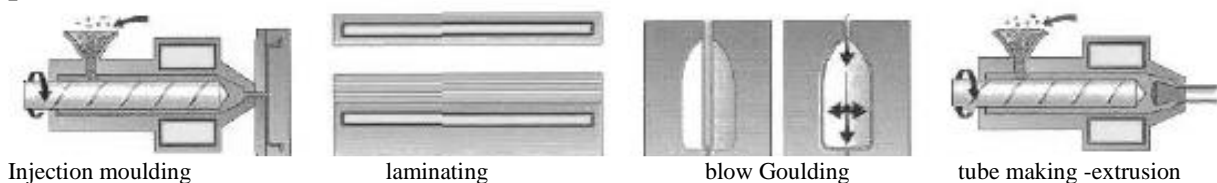
In fig. 79 two diodes **are used** in the circuit.

Ejercitación

1) Subrayar los verbos de las siguientes oraciones y decidir si están en voz pasiva o activa.

- A repeater boosts the electrical signal so that longer cables can be used.
- Men's ties are usually made of silk or polyester.
- Nearly all paper is recycled if it is sorted and contaminants are removed.
- Geothermal energy is produced below the earth's surface.
- The main sources of greenhouse gas emissions include fossil fuel generating plants and transportation vehicles.
- Manufacturers choose plastic containers for many different reasons.

2) Observar el gráfico que muestra cómo se da forma al plástico y escribir los verbos entre paréntesis en la forma correcta.



There are many ways of shaping plastics. The most common way is by moulding. Blowmoulding (a) _____ (use) to make bottles. In this process, air (b) _____ (blow) into a blob of molten plastic inside a hollow mould and the plastic (c) _____ (force) against the sides of the mould.

Toys and bowls (d) _____ (make) by injection moulding. Thermoplastic chips (e) _____ first _____ (heat) until they melt and then forced into a water-cooled mould under pressure. This method (f) _____ (suit) to mass production.

Laminating (g) _____ (produce) the heat-proof laminate which (h) _____ (use), for example, for work surfaces in kitchens. In this process, a kind of sandwich (i) _____ (make) of layers of paper or cloth which (j) _____ (soak) in resin solution. They (k) _____ then (squeeze) together in a heated press.



Turno Noche.
Prof. Julieta Lorenzetti

Thermoplastics can (I) _____ (shape) by extrusion. Molten plastic (m)
_____ (force) through a shaped hole or die. Fibres for textiles and sheet plastic may (n)
_____ (make) by extrusion.