Phrasal Verbs
Passive Voice

ADS - Inglês Instrumental

Introduction

- A phrasal verb = a verb + a particle

  For example: put off

  Put = verb off = particle

  I **put off** my trip. = I **postponed** my trip.

- The verb and the particle have a special meaning.

When you use the same verb with a different particle, the meaning changes.

put + **off** = to postpone

put + **on** = to cover your body with clothes

put + **back** = to return something to its original place

put + **away** = to put something in its original place

Some phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.

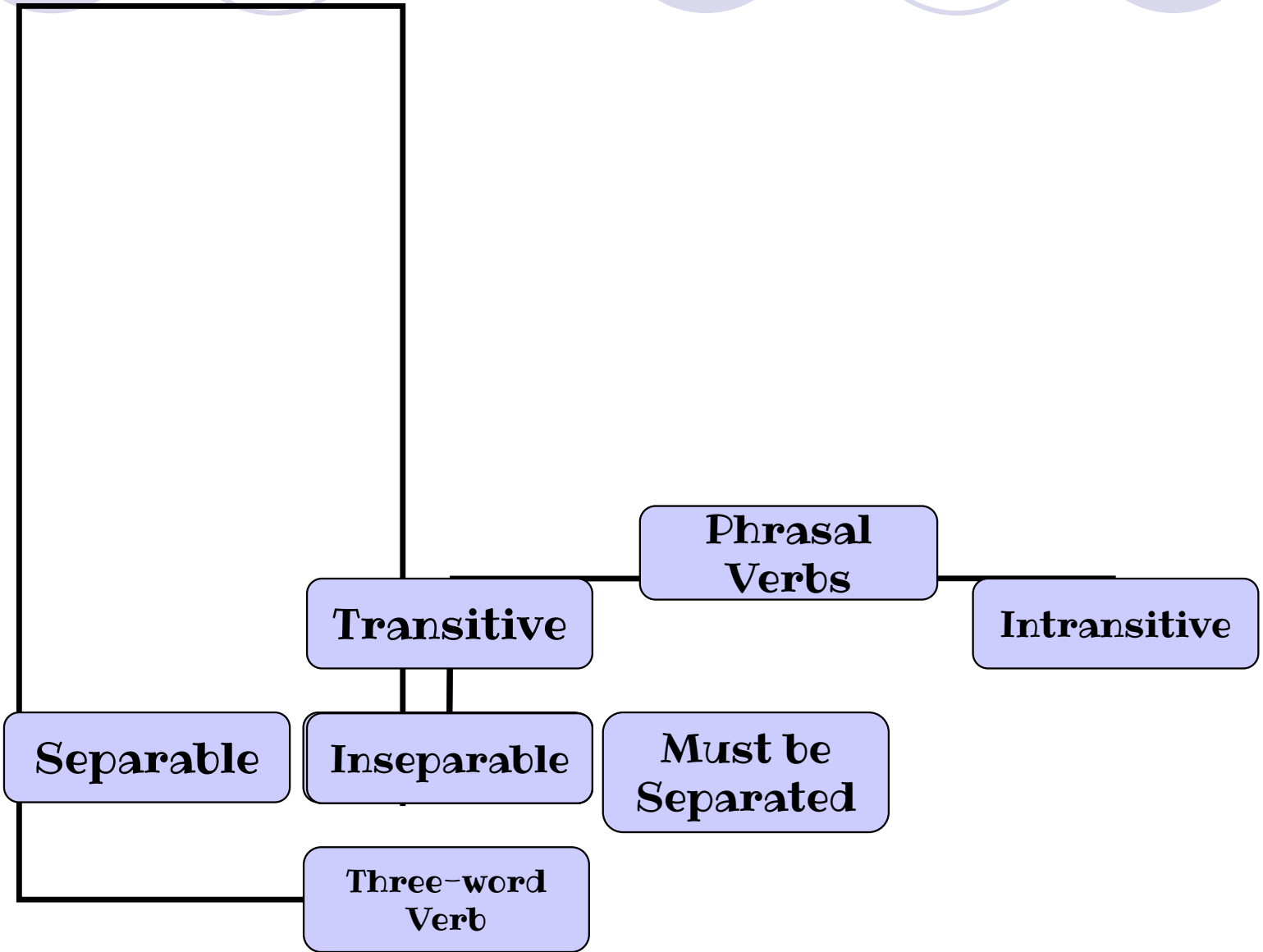
keep on = to continue

keep on = not to remove something

take off = remove

take off = leave

Kinds of Phrasal Verbs



Transitive Phrasal Verbs

These verbs have objects.

Are you **writing down** **these notes**?

I **haven't called** **Mr. Wilson** **back**.

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

These verbs do not have objects.

Tony's car **broke down**.

Jane **grew up** in a small town.

Separable Phrasal Verbs

- Most phrasal verbs are separable.
- The verb and the particle can be separated.
- When the object is a noun, you can:

Put the noun after the particle.

Jimmy **put on** **his coat.**

or

Put the noun between the verb and the particle.

Jimmy **put** **his coat** **on.**

- When the object is a pronoun, you must put it between the verb and the particle.

Jimmy **put** **it** **on**

Jimmy **put on** **it.** (incorrect)

When to separate phrasal verbs

- You can separate the verb and the particle when the object consists of just a few words.

  Mr. Wilson **called** his appointment **off**.

When not to separate phrasal verbs

- You cannot separate the verb and the particle when the object is longer than four words.

  Mr. Wilson **call off** his 3:30 appointment with Dr. Smith.

  Mr. Wilson **call** his 3:30 appointment with Dr. Smith **off**. (incorrect)

Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

- The verb and the particle can't be separated.
- With these verbs, you cannot put the object between the verb and the particle, even when the object is a pronoun.

  Yesterday, I ran into Alan.

  Yesterday, I ran into him

  Yesterday, I ran Alan into. (incorrect)

  Yesterday, I ran him into. (incorrect)

Phrasal verbs that **must be separated**

- There is a small number of these verbs.
- With these verbs, you must put the object between the verb and the particle.

  Tina **kept** **her jacket** **on**.

  Tina **kept on** **her jacket**. (incorrect)

Three-word Phrasal Verbs

- These verbs are usually inseparable.
- Phrasal verb + a preposition

Tina dropped out of school.

Joe went back to his country.

Kahoot!

PASSIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

The teacher questioned the student. (ACTIVE)

The student was questioned by the teacher. (PASSIVE)

Julia drives that car every day. (ACTIVE)

That car is driven by Julia everyday. (PASSIVE)

People speak English all over the world. (ACTIVE)

English is spoken all over the world. (PASSIVE)

When do we use the passive voice?

We use the active voice to focus on who or what performed the action;

When we use the passive, who or what performs the action is often not know or not important:

➔ ***The programmer wrote the code.***

If we want to say who or what performs the action, we use BY:

➔ ***The code was written by the programmer.***

We use this structure when the object of an active sentence is more important than the subject.

Verbal Tense	Active	Passive
Simple present (+)	The system saves the data.	The data is saved by the system.
Simple present (–)	The system doesn’t save the data.	The data isn’t saved by the system.
Present progressive	The developer is writing the code.	The code is being written by the developer.
Present perfect	The team has fixed the bug.	The bug has been fixed by the team.
Simple past	The programmer updated the software.	The software was updated by the programmer.
Past progressive	Hackers were attacking the server.	The server was being attacked by hackers.
Simple future	The company will launch the app.	The app will be launched by the company.
Be going to	The admin is going to reset the password.	The password is going to be reset by the admin.

Muitos verbos, como **give, send,tell, show** e **lend** podem ter dois objetos: um direto e um indireto. Esses verbos geralmente se referem a uma pessoa (objeto indireto) e a uma coisa (objeto direto). Sendo assim, duas estruturas são possíveis na voz passiva.

The teacher showed the students the code example.

O.D. **O.I.**

Tanto the students quando the code example podem ser sujeito da voz passiva.

Iniciar com objeto indireto:

The students were shown the code example.

Iniciar com objeto indireto:

The code example was shown to the students.