

22 Passive

22.1 Grammatik

1. Das Passiv wird aus einer Form von „to be“ und der **3. Form des Verbes** gebildet.

The ball is thrown.

Das Verb „to be“:

present	am/are/is
past	was/were
future	will be
present perfect	have been/has been
past perfect	had been
future perfect	will have been
conditional 1	would be
conditional 2	would have been

2. Tabelle der Zeitformen im Passiv

simple		
present	am/are/is	+ 3. Form
past	was/were	+ 3. Form
future	will be	+ 3. Form
present perfect	have been/has been	+ 3. Form
past perfect	had been	+ 3. Form
future perfect	will have been	+ 3. Form
conditional 1	would be	+ 3. Form
conditional 2	would have been	+ 3. Form

progressive		
present	am/are/is + being	+ 3. Form
past	was/were + being	+ 3. Form

3. Ausführliches **Beispiel** in allen möglichen **Zeitformen**

Vergleich Active und Passive in verschiedenen Zeitformen

**Active
simple**

present	<i>He sees the dogs.</i> (= Er sieht die Hunde.)
past	<i>He saw the dogs.</i> (= Er sah die Hunde.)
future	<i>He will see the dogs.</i> (= Er wird die Hunde sehen.)
present perfect	<i>He has seen the dogs.</i> (= Er hat die Hunde gesehen.)
past perfect	<i>He had seen the dogs.</i> (= Er hatte die Hunde gesehen.)
future perfect	<i>He will have seen the dogs.</i> (= Er wird die Hunde gesehen haben.)
conditional 1	<i>He would see the dogs.</i> (= Er würde die Hunde sehen.)
conditional 2	<i>He would have seen the dogs.</i> (= Er würde die Hunde gesehen haben.)

**Active
progressive**

present	<i>He is seeing the dogs.</i>
past	<i>He was seeing the dogs.</i>
alle anderen Zeiten	—

Ausführliches Beispiel in allen möglichen Zeitformen: Passive

Passive simple

Vergleich Active und Passive in verschiedenen Zeitformen

present	<i>The dogs are seen by him.</i> (= Die Hunde werden von ihm gesehen.)
past	<i>The dogs were seen by him.</i> (= Die Hunde wurden von ihm gesehen.)
future	<i>The dogs will be seen by him.</i> (= Die Hunde werden von ihm gesehen werden.)
present perfect	<i>The dogs have been seen by him.</i> (= Die Hunde sind von ihm gesehen worden.)
past perfect	<i>The dogs had been seen by him.</i> (= Die Hunde waren von ihm gesehen worden.)
future perfect	<i>The dogs will have been seen by him.</i> (= Die Hunde werden von ihm gesehen worden sein.)
conditional 1	<i>The dogs would be seen by him.</i> (= Die Hunde würden von ihm gesehen werden.)
conditional 2	<i>The dogs would have been seen by him.</i> (= Die Hunde würden von ihm gesehen worden sein.)

Passive progressive

present	<i>The dogs are being seen by him.</i>
past	<i>The dogs were being seen by him.</i>
alle anderen Zeiten	—

4. Die **Bildung des Passivsatzes:**

- a. Das **Subjekt** des **Aktivsatzes** wird zum **Objekt** des **Passivsatzes** hinter einem „by“.

The man sees a table. → *A table is seen by the man.*

Manchmal wird das **Subjekt** des Aktivsatzes im Passivsatz ausgelassen.

They offered a prize. → *A prize was offered.*

- b. Das **Objekt** des **Aktivsatzes** wird zum **Subjekt** des **Passivsatzes**.

The dog bit the cat. → **The cat** was bitten by the dog.

Wenn der **Aktivsatz kein Objekt** hat, kann **kein Passivsatz** gebildet werden.

The man ran around the corner.

Wenn **zwei Objekte** vorhanden sind, kann man **auswählen**, welches **als Subjekt** gebraucht werden soll.

The girl gave the boy a ball.

→ **The boy** was given a ball by the girl. oder:

→ **A ball** was given to the boy by the girl.

- c. Das **Verb** wird in **derselben Zeitform** gelassen, bloß **umgewandelt**

Subjekt		Objekt
The girl	sees	a cat
A cat	is seen	by the girl
The girl	gave	me flowers.
I	was given	flowers by the girl.
Flowers	were given	to me by the girl.

- d. Die „**progressive form**“ kommt nur in „**present**“ und „**past**“ vor. Im Passiv kann die „**progressive form**“ in den anderen Zeiten nicht ausgedrückt werden.

He is reading a book. → *A book is being read by him.*

He will be taking the train. → —

- e. Wenn im **Aktivsatz** ein **Hilfsverb** wie „**should, must, can, could**“ vorhanden ist, wird die Form im **Passiv** durch **Hilfsverb + be/have been + 3. Form** gebildet.

I must throw the ball. → *The ball must be thrown by me.*

She could have thrown the ball. → *The ball could have been thrown by her.*

131. No one has ever taught me how to ride a bicycle.
132. You must pay the money by the end of the month.
133. You should fetch the cakes before the shops close.
134. He must paint the house in the summer.
135. You should have written the letter yesterday.
136. You must take the medicine every three hours.
137. You should buy tickets before you get on the tram.
138. You can no longer buy tickets from the driver.
139. If I had pulled the dog's tail, it would have bitten me.
140. They found a broken walking stick near his body.
141. That man took the policeman to Mr. Brown's house.
142. They had also found some burnt papers there.
143. They couldn't catch the man for a long time.

Wenn zwei Objekte in den folgenden Sätzen vorhanden sind, musst du zwei Sätze bilden.

144. The teacher gives Janet a pen.
145. Aunt Jane offered me a cup of tea.
146. The shops sold thousands of dolls to the visitors.
147. The teacher has just taught them a song.
148. Father told the girls a nice story.
149. The owner showed them the rooms.
150. The English girls wrote many letters to the German girls.
151. Father showed me a nice picture.
152. Mother has just given me a book.
153. He has just given me the book.
154. The little girl will show him pictures.
155. I told the children a nice story.
156. The woman showed me my room.
157. We always give them presents.
158. Linda and I have sold Mary new shoes.
159. Dick and Hank wrote their mothers a letter.
160. Father would bring you the books.
161. John and Tom sang their brothers a song.
162. Tina and I have given father many books.
163. Tom and I have thrown John three balls.
164. Ken and Dave fed their dogs a bone.
165. The boys have thrown Tom a ball.
166. Linda and I always show our mother the books.
167. The boys will have sold their sisters some books.
168. Dick is giving Jane new records.
169. Did the women tell the girls the story?
170. The little boy showed his father many pictures.
171. Tom threw the ball to Mary.
172. Mother was showing the house to the new guest.

173. Sally will give it to you later.
174. They gave her a prize.
175. Did they offer you a job?
176. They have given all the money to the workers.
177. Did they show you all the rooms?
178. They have offered him a cup of tea.
179. They promised John a new car for his birthday.
180. Did they give you enough money?
181. Someone lent me that book for the weekend.

Setze den Satz von Passiv in Aktiv um. Wenn nötig, musst du ein Subjekt erfinden.

182. That book has been read by many people.
183. What will the child be given?
184. The toy was blown up by father and mother.
185. Are the dogs always held by the man?
186. Was the car stolen by thieves?
187. No prizes will be won by bad students.
188. This meat is often eaten by lions.
189. Silly things have often been said by such men.
190. She said that a German song would be sung by a young lady.
191. All the people had been made happy by the good king.
192. Bad mistakes have never been made by those men.
193. The gifts for our friends will be brought by Tom.
194. The missing bag was found by the boys.
195. The meal is being prepared now.
196. The suitcases were being carried by two men.
197. You will be forgiven soon.
198. Such things are no longer sold.
199. We will be given a lesson tomorrow.
200. A prize was given to her.
201. Were you offered a job?
202. All the money was given to the workers.
203. Were you shown all the rooms?
204. Students have never been taught how to do that.
205. The house was sold for six thousand pounds.
206. He'll be arrested soon.
207. Where is the sugar kept?
208. The house was hidden by the trees.
209. Was the toy broken by the child?
210. Are those songs often sung by that class?
211. Where will the bad man be taken?
212. My sister has been sold books by those men.
213. Many songs were laughed at by the silly men.
214. The house was looked after by my father.