

PASSIVE



Passive & Active voice



Passive Voice – Voz Pasiva

Hablaremos en esta ocasión sobre un recurso gramatical de gran importancia en la lengua inglesa: la voz pasiva. Para comenzar estableceremos la diferencia con el lenguaje que utilizamos habitualmente llamado voz activa en el cual la acción del verbo recae sobre el sujeto mientras que en la voz pasiva la acción del verbo recae sobre el objeto. Observa los siguientes ejemplos:

Voz Activa

The lady buys a new hat.

La dama compra un sombrero nuevo.

(El verbo “comprar” recae sobre “la dama” indicando que ella es quien realiza la acción)

Voz Pasiva

A new hat is bought by the lady.

Un nuevo sombrero es comprado por la dama.

(En este caso interesa que “un nuevo sombrero es comprado” sin demasiada importancia de quien realiza la acción)

Para construir la voz pasiva es necesario que la oración en voz activa cuente con objeto directo, es decir que responda a la pregunta “¿qué cosa?”, por ejemplo:

My sister lost the keys.

Mi hermana perdió las llaves.

¿Qué cosa perdió mi hermana?

Las llaves (éste es el objeto directo)

Luego el objeto directo establecido pasará a ocupar el lugar de sujeto, el sujeto de la voz activa pasa a ser complemento agente acompañado de la preposición BY y el verbo principal se coloca en pasado participio acompañado por el verbo TO BE en el tiempo que se encuentra la voz activa. Por ejemplo:

My sister lost the keys.

The keys were lost by my sister.

Observe en la oración pasiva que “the keys” ocupan el lugar de sujeto, “by my sister” es el complemento agente y el verbo principal está ahora en pasado participio acompañado por el verbo to be (were) en pasado simple ya que la oración activa se encontraba en ese tiempo verbal.

Veremos en el siguiente cuadro como se modifican los verbos de Voz Activa a Voz Pasiva:

Tiempo Verbal de la oración en voz activa	VOZ ACTIVA	VOZ PASIVA
Presente Simple	My brother studies the lesson.	The lesson is studied by my brother.
Presente Continuo	My brother is studying the lesson.	The lesson is being studied by my brother.
Pasado Simple	My brother studied the lesson.	The lesson was studied by my brother.
Pasado Continuo	My brother was studying the lesson.	The lesson was being studied by my brother.
Futuro Simple	My brother will study the lesson.	The lesson will be studied by my brother.
Futuro Cercano	My brother is going to study the lesson.	The lesson is going to be studied by my brother.
Presente Perfecto	My brother has studied the lesson.	The lesson has been studied by my brother.
Pasado Perfecto	My brother had studied the lesson.	The lesson had been studied by my brother.

La Pasiva en Inglés

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En la voz pasiva se destaca la acción y no quien la realiza. En la oración pasiva quien realiza la acción carece de importancia o es desconocido.

Tanto en inglés como en español existen 2 voces:

- **La voz activa**
- **La voz pasiva**

Tipos de pasiva

En inglés existen 2 tipos de pasiva:

- [la pasiva de objeto directo](#)
- [la pasiva de objeto indirecto](#)

Pasiva de objeto directo

El objeto directo de la oración activa pasa a ser el sujeto de la oración pasiva:

Voz activa:

Sujeto AGENTE	Verbo VOZ ACTIVA	C. Directo PACIENTE
Luis	buys	a book
Luis	compra	un libro

Voz pasiva:

Sujeto PACIENTE	Verbo VOZ PASIVA	Complemento PACIENTE
A book	is bought	by Luis
Un libro	es comprado	por Luis

Pasiva de objeto indirecto

Este tipo de pasiva no existe en español. Es usada cuando se quiere destacar el complemento indirecto en lugar del complemento directo.

Voz activa:

Sujeto AGENTE	Verbo VOZ ACTIVA	Complemento Directo	C. Indirecto
I	offer	a job	to Tom
Yo	le ofrezco	un trabajo	a Tom

Voz pasiva:

Sujeto PACIENTE	Verbo VOZ PASIVA	Complemento Directo	Complemento PACIENTE
Tom	is offered	a job	(by me)
A Tom	le es ofrecido	un trabajo	(por mi)

Verbos con doble objeto

Los verbos que tienen objeto directo e indirecto construyen la pasiva normalmente con el objeto indirecto.

Los ejemplos típicos de verbos con 2 objetos son:

Verbo	Significado
ask	preguntar
give	dar
offer	ofrecer
order	pedir
pay	pagar
sell	vender
send	enviar
show	mostrar
tell	decir

Formación de la pasiva

En general la pasiva se forma añadiendo el verbo [to be](#) + el participio del verbo, vamos a repasar como se forman cada uno de los [tiempos verbales](#) en inglés:

Presente Simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + [am/are/is](#) + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am beaten	yo soy golpeado
you are beaten	tú eres golpeado
he is beaten	él es golpeado
we are beaten	nosotros somos golpeados
you are beaten	vosotros sois golpeados
they are beaten	ellos son golpeados

Presente Continuo (pasiva)

La forma es:

SUJETO + am/are/is being + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am being beaten	yo estoy siendo golpeado
you are being beaten	tú estás siendo golpeado
he is being beaten	él está siendo golpeado
we are being beaten	nosotros estamos siendo golpeados
you are being beaten	vosotros estáis siendo golpeados
they are being beaten	ellos están siendo golpeados

Presente Perfecto (pasiva)

La construcción es:

SUJETO + **have/has** been + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I have been beaten	yo he sido golpeado
you have been beaten	tú has sido golpeado
he has been beaten	él ha sido golpeado
we have been beaten	nosotros hemos sido golpeados
you have been beaten	vosotros habéis sido golpeados
they have been beaten	ellos han sido golpeados

Futuro Simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + will be + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I will be beaten	yo seré golpeado
you will be beaten	tú serás golpeado
he will be beaten	él será golpeado
we will be beaten	nosotros seremos golpeados
you will be beaten	vosotros seréis golpeados
they will be beaten	ellos serán golpeados

Futuro progresivo (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + **will be being** + **PARTICIPPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I will be being beaten	yo estaré siendo golpeado
you will be being beaten	tú estaré siendo golpeado
he will be being beaten	él estará siendo golpeado
we will be being beaten	nosotros estaremos siendo golpeados
you will be being beaten	vosotros estaréis siendo golpeados
they will be being beaten	ellos estarán siendo golpeados

Futuro going to (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + **am/are/is** going to be + **PARTICIPPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am going to be beaten	yo voy a ser golpeado
you are going to be beaten	tú vas a ser golpeado

he is going to be beaten	él va a ser golpeado
we are going to be beaten	nosotros vamos a ser golpeados
you are going to be beaten	vosotros vais a ser golpeados
they are going to be beaten	ellos van a ser golpeados

El pasado simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + was/were + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I was beaten	yo fui golpeado
you were beaten	tú fuisteis golpeado
he was beaten	él fue golpeado
we were beaten	nosotros fuimos golpeados
you were beaten	vosotros fuisteis golpeados
they were beaten	ellos fueron golpeados

El pasado continuo (pasiva)

La forma es:

SUJETO + were/was being + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I was being beaten	yo estuve siendo golpeado
you were being beaten	tú estuviste siendo golpeado
he was being beaten	él estuvo siendo golpeado
we were being beaten	nosotros estuvimos siendo golpeados
you were being beaten	vosotros estuvisteis siendo golpeados
they were being beaten	ellos estuvieron siendo golpeados

El pluscuamperfecto (pasiva)

La regla es:

SUJETO + had been + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I had been beaten	yo había sido golpeado
you had been beaten	tú habías sido golpeado
he had been beaten	él había sido golpeado
we had been beaten	nosotros habíamos sido golpeados
you had been beaten	vosotros habíais sido golpeados
they had been beaten	ellos habían sido golpeados

El pluscuamperfecto continuo (pasiva)

La forma es:

SUJETO + had been being + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I had been being beaten	yo había estado siendo golpeado
you had been being beaten	tú habías estado siendo golpeado
he had been being beaten	él había estado siendo golpeado
we had been being beaten	nosotros habíamos estado siendo golpeados
you had been being beaten	vosotros habíais estado siendo golpeados
they had been being beaten	ellos habían estado siendo golpeados

La pasiva con los verbos modales

La arquitectura es:

SUJETO + VERBO MODAL + be + PARTICIPIO

can

The file cannot be saved

El fichero no puede ser guardado

You could be eaten by a lion

Tú pudiste ser comido por un león

may

A car may be stolen

Un coche puede ser robado

The accident might be caused by poor visibility

El accidente pudo ser causado por la poca visibilidad

must

Respect must be earned

El respeto debe ser ganado

PASSIVE



Passive & Active voice

PASSIVES

Object + to be + past participle (+ subject)

Sentences can be in active or passive. We use active verb to say what the subject does and a passive to say what happens to the subject.

However, in a passive sentence, the main important component in the sentence is the **object**, that's why the object goes in the first place followed by the verb and sometimes the subject.

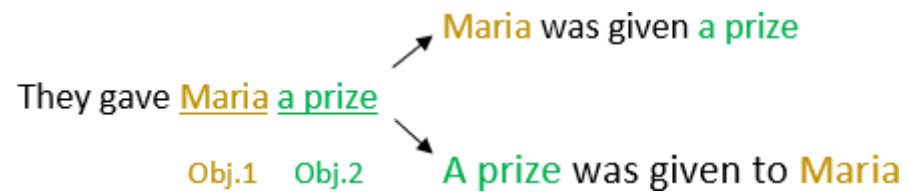
We use passive:

- To focus the attention on the object of an action and establish the topic of a sentence.
- To be impersonal in a scientific or technical process.
- When the agent of the action is not known, generic or obvious for the context, or unimportant, or is intentionally not named.
- To refer back to the previous sentence in a text.

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present simple	I see your friend	Your friend is seen (by me)
Present continuous	I am seeing your friend	Your friend is being seen (by me)
Past simple	I saw your friend	Your friend was seen (by me)
Past continuous	I was seeing your friend	Your friend was being seen (by me)
Present perfect simple	I have seen your friend	Your friend has been seen (by me)
Present perfect continuous	I have been seeing your friend	Your friend has been being seen (by me)
Past perfect simple	I had seen your friend	Your friend had been seen (by me)
Future simple(will)	I will see your friend	Your friend will be seen (by me)
Future perfect simple	I will have been seen your friend	Your friend will have been seen (by me)
Future (going to)	I'm going to see your friend	Your friend is going to be seen (by me)

ATTENTION!!

- **Only transitive verbs (verbs with an object) can be made passive.** Some transitive verbs cannot be made passive: *become, fit, get, have, lack, let, like, resemble, suit*.
- **Verbs with two objects:** There are sentences which contain two objects, in these cases, we can make the passive using both objects, so we are able to make two different passive sentences:



Most common verbs with more than one object:

Ask, bring, give, lend, offer, pass, pay, promise, sell, send, show, teach, tell...

EXERCISE

1-Write the **passive** sentences using the verb tense in brackets.

a) The film / **direct** / Steven Spielberg (present simple).

b) It / **show** / in cinemas next year (future, will).

c) It rained all the time the film / **make** / on location (past continuous).

d) The extras / **send to** / the wrong place (present perfect).

e) Auditions / **hold** / all day (present continuous).

f) The film / **dub** / into other languages (future, going to).

g) The film/ **make** / in France (past simple).

h) It / **base** / on a book (present simple).

ANSWER

Exercise 1

a) is directed

b) will be shown

c) was being made

d) have been sent to

e) are being held

f) is going to be dubbed

g) was made

h) is based

PRESENT

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PRESENTE
- VOZ
PASIVA

**PRESENT
SIMPLE**

State & Action verbs

**PRESENT
CONTINUOUS**

Ejs) He Works (El trabaja) Voz activa
He is beaten (El es golpeado) Voz pasiva

Ejs) He is Working (El está trabajando)
He is being beaten (El está siendo golpeado)

• PRESENT SIMPLE

• PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**PRESENT
PERFECT
SIMPLE**

**PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

Ejs) He has Worked (El ha trabajado)
He has been beaten (El ha sido golpeado)

Ejs) He has been working (El ha estado trabajando)

He has been being seen (El ha estado observando) *by me*

• PRESENT PERFECT - SIMPLE

• PRESENT PERFECT - CONTINUOUS



PASSIVE

Passive & Active voice



PRESENT SIMPLE

State & Action verbs

PRESENT SIMPLE - PASIVE VOICE

Formación de la pasiva

En general la pasiva se forma añadiendo el

verbo to be + el **participio** del verbo,

vamos a repasar como se forman cada uno de los tiempos verbales en inglés:

Presente Simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + am/are/is + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am beaten	yo soy golpeado
you are beaten	tú eres golpeado
he is beaten	él es golpeado
we are beaten	nosotros somos golpeados
you are beaten	vosotros sois golpeados
they are beaten	ellos son golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am beaten	am n't beaten	Am I beaten ?
You	are beaten	are n't beaten	Are You beaten ?
He/She/It	is beaten	is n't beaten	Is He/She/It beaten ?
We	are beaten	are n't beaten	Are We beaten ?
You	are beaten	are n't beaten	Are You beaten ?
They	are beaten	are n't beaten	Are They beaten ?

PASSIVE



Passive & Active voice



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS – Passive Voice

Presente Continuo (pasiva)

La forma es:

SUJETO + am/are/is being + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am being beaten	yo estoy siendo golpeado
you are being beaten	tú estás siendo golpeado
he is being beaten	él está siendo golpeado
we are being beaten	nosotros estamos siendo golpeados
you are being beaten	vosotros estáis siendo golpeados
they are being beaten	ellos están siendo golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am being beaten	amn't being beaten	Am I being beaten ?
You	Are being beaten	aren't being beaten	Are You being beaten ?
He/She/It	Is being beaten	isn't being beaten	Is He/She/It being beaten ?
We	are being beaten	aren't being beaten	Are We being beaten ?
You	are being beaten	aren't being beaten	Are You being beaten ?
They	are being beaten	aren't being beaten	Are They being beaten ?



PASSIVE

Passive & Active voice



P R E S E N T

P E R F E C T

S I M P L E

—

PRESENT PERFECT - Active Voice

Presente Perfecto (pasiva)

La construcción es:

SUJETO + have/has **been** + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I have been beaten	yo he sido golpeado
you have been beaten	tú has sido golpeado
he has been beaten	él ha sido golpeado
we have been beaten	nosotros hemos sido golpeados
you have been beaten	vosotros habéis sido golpeados
they have been beaten	ellos han sido golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	<u>have</u> been beaten	<u>Haven't</u> been beaten	Have I been beaten ?
You	<u>have</u> been beaten	<u>haven't</u> been beaten	Have You been beaten ?
He/She/It	<u>has</u> been beaten	<u>hasn't</u> been beaten	Has He/She/It been beaten ?
We	<u>have</u> been beaten	<u>haven't</u> been beaten	Have We been beaten ?
You	<u>have</u> been beaten	<u>haven't</u> been beaten	Have You been beaten ?
They	<u>have</u> been beaten	<u>haven't</u> been beaten	Have They been beaten ?



PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS
—

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

El presente perfecto continuo en inglés (Present Perfect Continuous)

- [1 Conjugación](#)
 - [2 La negación del presente perfecto continuo](#)
 - [3 Formación de la interrogación en el presente perfecto continuo](#)
 - [4 Uso del presente perfecto continuo](#)
-

Conjugación

La estructura del **present perfect continuous** en inglés es:

[SUJETO] + have/has been + [VERBO EN GERUNDIO (-ing form)]

Conjugación	Significado
I have been singing	yo he estado cantando
you have been singing	tú has estado cantando
he has been singing	él ha estado cantando
we have been singing	nosotros hemos estado cantando
you have been singing	vosotros habéis estado cantando
they have been singing	ellos han estado cantando

La negación del presente perfecto continuo

La **negación** en el **present perfect continuous** es similar al resto de tiempos verbales.

Estructura:

[SUJETO] + have/has not been + [VERBO EN GERUNDIO (-ing form)]

I have not been working much on my project

No he estado trabajando mucho en mi proyecto

Formación de la interrogación en el presente perfecto continuo

Como es habitual se forma la **interrogación** invirtiendo el orden del sujeto y del verbo **to have**:

Have/has + [SUJETO] + been + [VERBO EN GERUNDIO (-ing form)]?

Conjugación	Significado
have I been working?	¿he estado trabajando?
have you been working?	¿has estado trabajando?

has he been working?	¿ha estado trabajando?
have we been working?	¿hemos estado trabajando?
have you been working?	¿habéis estado trabajando?
have they been working?	¿han estado trabajando?

Si la oración tuviera un **pronombre** o un **adverbio** interrogativo la construcción sería:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA] + have/has + [SUJETO] + been + [VERBO EN GERUNDIO (-ing form)]

Where have you been living lately?

¿Dónde has estado viviendo últimamente?

Uso del presente perfecto continuo

Este tiempo verbal se usa cuando una acción que ha tenido una cierta duración acaba de ser terminada.

I have been spending so much lately

He estado gastando demasiado últimamente

She has been going out with Michael for about a year now

Ella ha estado saliendo con Michael desde hace aproximadamente un año

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *have/has been* + verb *-ing*

- Use the present perfect continuous with *for* and *since* with action verbs.
 - Use the present perfect continuous for actions which have been doing on very recently. They have usually just stopped.
-

We use present perfect continuous for:

- Showing that something **started in the past and has continued up until now**. We can use time expressions as “for five minutes”, “since Tuesday”, etc. *They **have been talking** for the last hour.*
- **Showing actions which have just stopped** (though the whole action can be unfinished) and **have a result**, which we can often see, hear, or feel, in the present (focus on action). *I've **been running**, so I'm really hot.*

ATTENTION!

Difference between present perfect and past simple:

- Use the **present perfect simple** when there is a connection between the past and the present.
-
- Use the **past simple** to ask or talk about finished actions in the past, when the time is mentioned or understood. We often use a part time expression (January, last week...).

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have been working	haven't been working	Have I been working...?
You	have been working	haven't been working	Have you been working...?
He/She/It	has been working	hasn't been working	Has he/she/it been working...?
We	have been working	haven't been working	Have we been working...?
You	have been working	haven't been working	Have you been working...?
They	have been working	haven't been working	Have they been working...?

EXERCISE

1- Complete with the correct form of **present perfect continuous**.

- a) Our friends _____ (not exercise) much lately.
- b) She _____ (not study) this last month.
- c) My cut _____ (bleed) on and off all afternoon.
- d) My brother and I have the flu. We _____ (not work) all week.
- e) Since the doctor told me to take lots of fluids, I
_____ (drink) tea every hour.
- f) Sam and James _____ (not watch) TV all day.

PAST

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PASADO



PAST CONTINUOUS

Ejs) He **Worked** (El trabajó) Active Voice
 He **was beaten** (El fue golpeado) Pasive Voice

Ejs) He **was Working** (El estaba trabajando)
 He **was being beaten** (El estuvo golpeandose)

• SIMPLE PAST

• PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Simple

Past Perfect Simple permite en inglés expresar la anterioridad de una acción pasada con respecto a otra también pasada. Conoce los usos y las reglas de conjugación de este tiempo en inglés y practica gratis online con ejercicios interactivos.



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PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- + Sujeto + had been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- Sujeto + hadn't been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- ? Had + sujeto + been + verbo en -ing + complementos?

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Ejs) He **had Worked** (El había trabajado)
 He **had been beaten** (El había sido golpeado)

Ejs) He **had been working** (El estuvo trabajando)
 Ejs) He **was being beaten** (El habia estado golpeandose)

• PAST PERFECT - SIMPLE

• PAST PERFECT - CONTINUOUS



PASSIVE

Passive & Active voice



PAST TIME

& Present Perfect Simple

PAST SIMPLE – Pasive Voice

El pasado simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + was/were + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I was beaten	yo fui golpeado
you were beaten	tú fuisteis golpeado
he was beaten	él fue golpeado
we were beaten	nosotros fuimos golpeados
you were beaten	vosotros fuisteis golpeados
they were beaten	ellos fueron golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was beaten	Wasn't beaten	Was I beaten ?
You	were beaten	weren't beaten	Were You beaten ?
He/She/It	was beaten	wasn't beaten	Was He/She/It beaten ?
We	were beaten	weren't beaten	Were We beaten ?
You	were beaten	weren't beaten	Were You beaten ?
They	were beaten	weren't beaten	Were They beaten ?



PASSIVE

Passive & Active voice



**PAST
CONTINUOUS**

PAST CONTINUOUS – Pasive voice

El pasado continuo (pasiva)

La forma es:

SUJETO + were/was being + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I was being beaten	yo estuve siendo golpeado
you were being beaten	tú estuviste siendo golpeado
he was being beaten	él estuvo siendo golpeado
we were being beaten	nosotros estuvimos siendo golpeados
you were being beaten	vosotros estuvisteis siendo golpeados
they were being beaten	ellos estuvieron siendo golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was being beaten	Wasn't being beaten	Was I being beaten ?
You	were being beaten	weren't being beaten	Were You being beaten ?
He/She/It	was being beaten	wasn't being beaten	Was He/She/It being beaten ?
We	were being beaten	weren't being beaten	Were We being beaten ?
You	were being beaten	weren't being beaten	Were You being beaten ?
They	were being beaten	weren't being beaten	Were They being beaten ?



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**PAST
PERFECT**

PAST PERFECT – Pasive Voice

El pluscuamperfecto (pasiva)

La regla es:

SUJETO + had been + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I had been beaten	yo había sido golpeado
you had been beaten	tú habías sido golpeado
he had been beaten	él había sido golpeado
we had been beaten	nosotros habíamos sido golpeados
you had been beaten	vosotros habíais sido golpeados
they had been beaten	ellos habían sido golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Had been beaten	hadn't been beaten	Had I been beaten ?
You	Had been beaten	hadn't been beaten	Had You been beaten ?
He/She/It	Had been beaten	hadn't been beaten	Had He/She/It been beaten ?
We	Had been beaten	hadn't been beaten	Had We been beaten ?
You	Had been beaten	hadn't been beaten	Had You been beaten ?
They	Had been beaten	hadn't been beaten	Had They been beaten ?



PASSIVE

Passive & Active voice



**PAST
PERFECT**

PAST PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

El pluscuamperfecto continuo (pasiva)

La forma es:

SUJETO + **had been being** + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I had been being beaten	yo había estado siendo golpeado
you had been being beaten	tú habías estado siendo golpeado
he had been being beaten	él había estado siendo golpeado
we had been being beaten	nosotros habíamos estado siendo golpeados
you had been being beaten	vosotros habíais estado siendo golpeados
they had been being beaten	ellos habían estado siendo golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Had been being beaten	hadn't been being beaten	Had I been being beaten ?
You	Had been being beaten	hadn't been being beaten	Had You been being beaten ?
He/She/It	Had been being beaten	hadn't been being beaten	Had He/She/It been being beaten ?
We	Had been being beaten	hadn't been being beaten	Had We been being beaten ?
You	Had been being beaten	hadn't been being beaten	Had You been being beaten ?
They	Had been being beaten	hadn't been being beaten	Had They been being beaten ?

FUTURE

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

FUTURO

Ej) I **will** work (Yo trabajaré) – Active V.
 I **will be** beaten (Yo seré golpeado) – Pasive V.

Ejs) I **will be** work**ing** (Yo estaré trabajando)
 I **will be being** beaten (Yo estaré siendo golpeandome)

Ej) I am **going to** eat (Yo estaré comiendo) – Active V.
 I am **going to be** eaten (Yo estaré siendo golpeado) – Pasive V.

- FUTURE SIMPLE - Will
- FUTURE SIMPLE – Going To

- FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Ej) I **will have worked** in Toledo for 7 months (Yo trabajaré en Toledo por 7 meses)
 He **will have been** seen (by me)

- FUTURE PERFECT - SIMPLE

- FUTURE PERFECT - CONTINUOUS



PASSIVE

Passive & Active voice



FUTURE TIME

Will & Going to

FUTURE SIMPLE: WILL

Futuro Simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + **will be** + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I will be beaten	yo seré golpeado
you will be beaten	tú serás golpeado
he will be beaten	él será golpeado
we will be beaten	nosotros seremos golpeados
you will be beaten	vosotros seréis golpeados
they will be beaten	ellos serán golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will I be beaten ?
You	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will You be beaten ?
He/She/It	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will He/She/It be beaten ?
We	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will We be beaten ?
You	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will You be beaten ?
They	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will They be beaten ?



PASSIVE

Passive & Active voice



FUTURE TIME

Will & Going to

FUTURE SIMPLE: BE GOING TO (**Passive Voice**)

Futuro going to (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + am/are/is going to be + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am going to be beaten	yo voy a ser golpeado
you are going to be beaten	tú vas a ser golpeado
he is going to be beaten	él va a ser golpeado
we are going to be beaten	nosotros vamos a ser golpeados
you are going to be beaten	vosotros vais a ser golpeados
they are going to be beaten	ellos van a ser golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am going to be beaten	amn't going to be beaten	Am I going to be beaten ?
You	are going to be beaten	aren't going to be beaten	Are You going to be beaten ?
He/She/It	is going to be beaten	isn't going to be beaten	Is He/She/It going to be beaten ?
We	are going to be beaten	aren't going to be beaten	Are We going to be beaten ?
You	are going to be beaten	aren't going to be beaten	Are You going to be beaten ?
They	are going to be beaten	aren't going to be beaten	Are They going to be beaten ?



PASSIVE



Passive & Active voice



**FUTURE
CONTINUOUS**

FUTURE CONTINUOUS - Pasive Voice

FUTURE CONTINUOUS- Pasive Voice

Futuro progresivo (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + will be being + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I will be being beaten	yo estaré siendo golpeado
you will be being beaten	tú estaré siendo golpeado
he will be being beaten	él estará siendo golpeado
we will be being beaten	nosotros estaremos siendo golpeados
you will be being beaten	vosotros estaréis siendo golpeados
they will be being beaten	ellos estarán siendo golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will I be being beaten ?
You	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will You be being beaten ?
He/She/It	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will He/She/It be being beaten ?
We	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will We be being beaten ?
You	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will You be being beaten ?
They	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will They be being beaten ?