

3.1 The passive voice. Setze ins Passiv:

- SPEAK - English *...is spoken...* in all the countries of the Commonwealth.
- PULL DOWN, BUILD – Some years ago the old cinema
and a supermarketinstead.
- TURN ON - When I came home I saw that the TV
- NOT CLEAN - This car looks as if it for years.
- SHOULD WASH - This shirt in warm water.
- SELL – Stamps in post offices.
- ARREST – The robber last night.
- WRITE – Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe.
- NAME – Their son Ywan.
- PAINT – The front door mint green.
- ASK – Everyone to be on time.

Bildung des Passivs
Das Passiv wird gebildet durch BE+PARTIZIP PERFEKT (+by+Objekt)
The northern part of the country was attacked by strong enemy forces.
(Der nördliche Teil des Landes wurde durch starke feindliche Kräfte angegriffen.)

BE entspricht dem deutschen „werden“ in Passivkonstruktionen.



3.2 The past perfect. Verbinde die folgenden Sätze mit "because". Verwende im Satzteil, der mit "because" eingeleitet ist, das Plusquamperfekt statt des Pasts.

John booked a flight to Spain. His doctor advised him to take a holiday.
John booked a flight to Spain because his doctor had advised him to take a holiday.
Ann was worried. Her friend sent no emails.

.....
Britney tried to ring up Chris. There was an important message for him.

.....
Sarah flew back home. She decided to end her holiday.

.....
Laura and Tom were very amused. The film was funny.

.....
She kissed his cheek. He helped her with her homework.

.....
He had to return home. Thieves stole all his money.

.....
I was very tired. I was working from morning till late at night.

.....
They stopped their work. They saw the ice cream man.

