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":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zeittrennform</th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Progressive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>am/are/is</td>
<td>am/are/is + being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>was/were</td>
<td>was/were + being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>will be</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect</td>
<td>have been/has been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past perfect</td>
<td>had been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future perfect</td>
<td>will have been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditional 1</td>
<td>would be</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditional 2</td>
<td>would have been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Tabelle der Zeitformen im Passiv
### 3. Ausführliches Beispiel in allen möglichen Zeitformen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Deutsch</strong></th>
<th><strong>Englisch</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>simple</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>Er sieht die Hunde.</td>
<td>He sees the dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>Er sah die Hunde.</td>
<td>He saw the dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>Er wird die Hunde sehen.</td>
<td>He will see the dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect</td>
<td>Er hat die Hunde gesehen.</td>
<td>He has seen the dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past perfect</td>
<td>Er hatte die Hunde gesehen.</td>
<td>He had seen the dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future perfect</td>
<td>Er wird die Hunde gesehen haben.</td>
<td>He will have seen the dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditional 1</td>
<td>Er würde die Hunde sehen.</td>
<td>He would see the dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditional 2</td>
<td>Er würde die Hunde gesehen haben.</td>
<td>He would have seen the dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>progressive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>He is seeing the dogs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>He was seeing the dogs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alle anderen Zeiten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, was als Subjekt gebraucht werden soll.

The girl gave the boy a ball.

The boy was given a ball by the girl.

A ball was given to the boy by the girl.
c) Das Verb wird in derselben Zeitform gelassen, bloß umgewandelt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjekt</th>
<th>Objekt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The girl</strong></td>
<td><strong>sees</strong> <strong>a cat.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A cat</strong></td>
<td><strong>is seen</strong> <strong>by the girl.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The girl</strong></td>
<td><strong>gave</strong> <strong>me flowers.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td><strong>was given</strong> <strong>flowers by the girl.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flowers</strong></td>
<td><strong>were given</strong> <strong>to me by the girl.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 so gebildet:

I must throw the ball.

Hilfsverb + be + 3. Form

The ball must be thrown by me.

She could have thrown the ball.

Hilfsverb + have been + 3. Form

The ball could have been thrown by her.
113. The men were drinking coffee.
114. The babies would certainly catch my cold.
115. Has mother bought the presents?
116. Were the children carrying the tables?
117. The doctor can ring up the two patients.
118. Will the lady read those books?
119. Gangsters are following John everywhere.
120. I can’t see the clock from here.
121. I have just bought a dress in London.
122. He is teaching me to swim.
123. He will have finished his homework at 9 o’clock.
124. I ate my dinner very quickly.
125. While I was feeding the dog in the kitchen, the cat caught a mouse in the garden.
126. The teacher had corrected the books very carefully.
127. Father took us to the zoo last week.
128. Many people watch television every evening.
129. They will tell us the reason soon.
130. She allowed him three minutes to get ready.
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?