

Study the following active and passive forms:

A

Infinitive

active: (to) do/clean/see etc. Somebody will clean the room later.

passive: (to) be done/cleaned/seen etc. The room will be cleaned later.

- The situation is serious. Something must be done before it's too late.
- A mystery is something that can't be explained.
- The music was very loud and could be heard from a long way away.
- A new supermarket is going to be built next year.
- Please go away. I want to be left alone.

B

Perfect infinitive

active: have done/cleaned/seen etc. Somebody should have cleaned the room.

passive: have been done/cleaned/seen etc. The room should have been cleaned.

- I haven't received the letter yet. It might have been sent to the wrong address.
- If you hadn't left the car unlocked, it wouldn't have been stolen.
- There were some problems at first but they seem to have been solved.

C

Present perfect

active: have/has (done) The room looks nice. Somebody has cleaned it.

passive: have/has been (done) The room looks nice. It has been cleaned.

- Have you heard the news? The President has been shot!
- Have you ever been bitten by a dog?
- 'Are you going to the party?' 'No, I haven't been invited.'

Past perfect

active: had (done) The room looked nice. Somebody had cleaned it.

passive: had been (done) The room looked nice. It had been cleaned.

- The vegetables didn't taste very good. They had been cooked for too long.
- The car was three years old but hadn't been used very much.

D

Present continuous

active: am/is/are (do)ing Somebody is cleaning the room at the moment.

passive: am/is/are being (done) The room is being cleaned at the moment.

- There's somebody walking behind us. I think we are being followed.
- (in a shop) 'Can I help you, madam?' 'No, thank you. I'm being served.'

Past continuous

active: was/were (do)ing Somebody was cleaning the room when I arrived.

passive: was/were being (done) The room was being cleaned when I arrived.

- There was somebody walking behind us. We were being followed.

D

Get

Sometimes you can use **get** instead of **be** in the passive:

- There was a fight at the party but nobody got hurt. (= nobody was hurt)
- I don't often get invited to parties. (= I'm not often invited)
- I'm surprised Ann didn't get offered the job. (...Ann wasn't offered the job)

You can use **get** to say that something happens to somebody or something, especially if this is unplanned or unexpected:

- Our dog got run over by a car.

You can use **get** only when things happen or change. For example, you cannot use **get** in these sentences:

- Jill is liked by everybody. (*not* 'gets liked' – this is not a 'happening')
- He was a mystery man. Nothing was known about him. (*not* 'got known')

We use **get** mainly in informal spoken English. You can use **be** in all situations.

We also use **get** in the following expressions (which are not passive in meaning):

- get married** **get divorced**
get dressed (= put on your clothes) **get changed** (= change your clothes)

42.4 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive. (This exercise also includes the past simple – see Unit 41C.)

- 1 There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) ...I think we're being followed.
- 2 This room looks different. (you / paint?) ...Have you painted it?
- 3 My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It
- 4 My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody
- 5 Tom gets a higher salary now. (he / promote)
- 6 Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate)
- 7 The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again; it / repair)
- 8 The police have found the people they were looking for. (two people / arrest / last night)
- 9 A tree was lying across the road. (it / blow down / in the storm)
- 10 The man next door disappeared six months ago. (nobody / see / since then)
- 11 I was mugged on my way home a few nights ago. (you / ever / mug?)

43.3 Complete the sentences using **being** + one of these verbs:

ask attack give invite ~~keep~~ pay

- 1 Mr Miller doesn't like ...being kept... waiting.
- 2 They went to the party without
- 3 Most people like presents.
- 4 It's a dangerous city. People won't go out after dark because they are afraid of
- 5 I don't like stupid questions.
- 6 Few people are prepared to work without

43.4 Complete the sentences using **get/got** + one of these verbs (in the correct form):

ask break damage ~~hurt~~ pay steal sting stop use

- 1 There was a fight at the party but nobody ...got hurt...
- 2 Ted by a bee while he was sitting in the garden.
- 3 How did that window?
- 4 These tennis courts don't very often. Not many people want to play.
- 5 I used to have a bicycle but it
- 6 Last night I by the police as I was driving home.
- 7 How much did you last month?
- 8 Please pack these things very carefully. I don't want them to
- 9 People often want to know what my job is. I often that question.

It is said that... He is said to... (be) supposed to...

Study this example situation:



Henry is very old. Nobody knows exactly how old he is, but:

It is said that **he** is 108 years old.

or **He** is said to be 108 years old.

Both these sentences mean: 'People say that he is 108 years old.'

You can use these structures with a number of other verbs, especially:

thought believed considered reported known expected alleged understood

Compare the two structures:

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| ● Cathy works very hard.
It is said that she works 16 hours a day. | or | She is said to work 16 hours a day. |
| ● The police are looking for a missing boy.
It is believed that the boy is wearing a white pullover and blue jeans. | or | The boy is believed to be wearing a white pullover and blue jeans. |
| ● The strike started three weeks ago.
It is expected that it will end soon. | or | The strike is expected to end soon. |
| ● A friend of mine has been arrested.
It is alleged that he kicked a policeman. | or | He is alleged to have kicked a policeman. |
| ● Those two houses belong to the same family.
It is said that there is a secret tunnel between them. | or | There is said to be a secret tunnel between them. |

These structures are often used in news reports. For example, in a report about an accident:

- It is reported that two people were injured in the explosion. or Two people are reported to have been injured in the explosion.

(Be) supposed to

Sometimes it is supposed to... = it is said to...:

- Let's go and see that film. It's supposed to be very good. (= it is said to be very good)
- 'Why was he arrested?' 'He's supposed to have kicked a policeman.' (= he is said to have kicked a policeman)

But sometimes supposed to has a different meaning. 'Something is supposed to happen' = it is planned, arranged or expected. Often this is different from what really happens:

- I'd better hurry. It's nearly 8 o'clock and I'm supposed to be meeting Ann at 8.15. (= I have arranged to meet Ann, I said I would meet her)
- The train was supposed to arrive at 11.30 but it was an hour late. (= the train was expected to arrive at 11.30 according to the timetable)
- You were supposed to clean the windows. Why didn't you do it?

'You're not supposed to do something' = it is not allowed or advisable for you to do it:

- You're not supposed to park your car here. It's private parking only.
- Mr Bond is much better after his illness but he's still not supposed to do any heavy work. (= his doctors have advised him not to...)

43.2 Write these sentences in another way, beginning in the way shown.

- 1 They didn't give me the money. I wasn't given the money.
- 2 They asked me some difficult questions at the interview.
I
- 3 Janet's colleagues gave her a present when she retired.
Janet
- 4 Nobody told me that George was ill.
I wasn't
- 5 How much will they pay you?
How much will you
- 6 I think they should have offered Tom the job.
I think Tom
- 7 Has anybody shown you what to do?
Have you

44.1 Write these sentences in another way, beginning as shown. Use the underlined word in your sentence.

- 1 It is expected that the strike will end soon. The strike is expected to end soon.
- 2 It is expected that the weather will be good tomorrow.
The weather is
- 3 It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.
The thieves
- 4 It is reported that many people are homeless after the floods.
Many people
- 5 It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over a wall.
The prisoner
- 6 It is alleged that the man drove through the town at 90 miles an hour.
The man is
- 7 It is reported that the building has been badly damaged by fire.
The building
- 8 a It is said that the company is losing a lot of money.
The company
- b It is believed that the company lost a lot of money last year.
The company
- c It is expected that the company will lose money this year.
The company

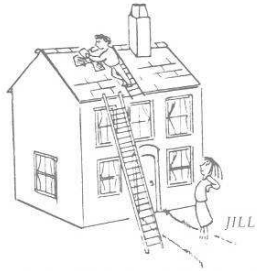
44.3 Now you have to use (be) supposed to with its other meaning. In each example what happens is different from what is supposed to happen. Use (be) supposed to + one of these verbs:

arrive be block come park phone start
Some of the sentences are negative (like the first example).

- 1 You're not supposed to park here. It's private parking only.
- 2 The train was supposed to arrive at 11.30, but it was an hour late.
- 3 What are the children doing at home? They at school at this time.
- 4 We work at 8.15, but we rarely do anything before 8.30.
- 5 This door is a fire exit. You it.
- 6 Oh dear! I Ann but I completely forgot.
- 7 They arrived very early - at 2 o'clock. They until 3.30.

Have something done

Study this example situation:



The roof of Jill's house was damaged in a storm, so she arranged for somebody to repair it. Yesterday a workman came and did the job.

Jill had the roof repaired yesterday.

This means: Jill arranged for somebody else to repair the roof. She didn't repair it herself.

We use **have something done** to say that we arrange for somebody else to do something for us. Compare:

- Jill repaired the roof. (= she repaired it herself)
- Jill had the roof repaired. (= she arranged for somebody else to repair it)

Study these sentences:

- Did Ann make the dress herself or did she have it made?
- 'Are you going to repair the car yourself?' 'No, I'm going to have it repaired.'

Be careful with word order. The *past participle* (repaired/cut etc.) is after the *object* (the roof / your hair etc.):

	have	+	object	+	past participle	
Jill	had		the roof		repaired	yesterday.
Where	did you have		your hair		cut?	
Your hair looks nice.	Have you had		it		cut?	
Julia	has just had		central heating		installed	in her house.
We	are having		the house		painted	at the moment.
How often	do you have		your car		serviced?	
I think you should	have		that coat		cleaned	soon.
I don't like	having		my photograph		taken.	

You can also say 'get something done' instead of 'have something done' (mainly in informal spoken English):

- When are you going to get the roof repaired? (= have the roof repaired)
- I think you should get your hair cut.

Sometimes **have something done** has a different meaning. For example:

- Jill and Eric had all their money stolen while they were on holiday.

Of course this does *not* mean that they *arranged* for somebody to steal their money. 'They had all their money stolen' means only: 'All their money was stolen from them.'

With this meaning, we use **have something done** to say that something happens to somebody or their belongings. Usually what happens is not nice:

- George had his nose broken in a fight.
- Have you ever had your passport stolen?

45.2 Why did you do these things? Answer using 'have something done'. Use one of these verbs:

clean cut repair service

- 1 Why did you take your car to the garage? ... To have it serviced.
- 2 Why did you take your jacket to the cleaner's? To
- 3 Why did you take your watch to the jeweller's?
- 4 Why did you go to the hairdresser?

45.3 Write sentences in the way shown.

- 1 Jill didn't repair the roof herself. She had it repaired.
- 2 I didn't cut my hair myself. I
- 3 They didn't paint the house themselves. They
- 4 Sue didn't make the curtains herself.

45.4 Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the structure 'have something done'.

- 1 We **are having the house painted**. (the house / paint) at the moment.
- 2 I lost my key. I'll have to (another key / make).
- 3 When was the last time you (your hair / cut)?
- 4 You look different. (you / your hair / cut)?
- 5 (you / a newspaper / deliver) to your house or do you go to the shop to buy one?
- 6 A: What are those workmen doing in your garden?
B: Oh, we (a swimming pool / build).
- 7 A: Can I see the photographs you took when you were on holiday?
B: I'm afraid I (not / the film / develop) yet.
- 8 This coat is dirty. I must (it / clean).
- 9 If you want to wear earrings, why don't you (your ears / pierce)?

45.5 Now you have to use 'have something done' with its second meaning (see Section C).

- 1 George's nose was broken in a fight.
What happened to George? **He had his nose broken in a fight.**...
- 2 Sarah's bag was stolen on a train.
What happened to Sarah? She
- 3 Fred's hat was blown off in the wind.
What happened to Fred?
- 4 Diane's passport was taken away from her by the police.
What happened to Diane?