	<b>INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA VILLA FLORA</b>	<b>CÓDIGO:</b> ED-F-30	<b>VERSIÓN</b> 2
	<b>Taller</b>	<b>FECHA:</b> 23-02-2019	

Tipo de taller: Complementario \_\_\_\_\_ Permiso \_\_\_\_\_ Desescolarización X Otro \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asignatura: Idioma Extranjero inglés Grado: 11° Fecha: Semanas 1 y 2 segundo período

Docente: Natalia Andrea Caro Sánchez

Nombre y Apellidos de estudiante: \_\_\_\_\_

**Propósito (indicador de desempeño):**

**SABER SER (ACTITUDINAL):** Es consciente de su nivel de inglés y asume con responsabilidad los aspectos a mejorar.

**SABER HACER (PROCEDIMENTAL):** Utiliza conectores para darle coherencia y cohesión a los textos y emplea los verbos compuestos en su discurso.

**SABER CONOCER (CONCEPTUAL):** Reconoce el uso de linking words, la voz pasiva y los sufijos con ful y les en diversos contextos.

**Pautas para la realización del taller:** escriba las explicaciones de los temas en su cuaderno de inglés, realice el taller en el medio que se le facilite, puede ser en word, en el cuaderno o en hojas de block luego suba la evidencia a la plataforma Edmodo de acuerdo al código de la asignatura. Finalmente presente el quiz que se encuentra al final del taller.

**Ítems de evaluación del taller:** Este taller tendrá 3 notas, una para cada indicador de desempeño que se presenta. La nota del quiz será asignada al indicador conceptual.

**ACTIVIDADES:**

**Exploración:** La explicación y los enlaces le ayudarán a desarrollar el taller y a alcanzar las competencias, luego de consultar y de comprender el tema, podrá realizar las actividades.

**The Passive Voice**

An **active** sentence like **I drank two cups of coffee** has the subject first (the person or thing that does the verb), followed by the verb, and finally the object (the person or thing that the action happens to).

So, in this example, the subject is 'I', the verb is 'drank' and the object is 'two cups of coffee'.

But, we don't always need to make sentences this way. We might want to put the object first, or perhaps we don't want to say who did something. This can happen for lots of reasons (see the explanation further down the page). In this case, we can use a passive, which puts the object first:

- Two cups of coffee were drunk (we can add 'by me' if we want, but it isn't necessary).

**How to make the Passive in English**

We make the passive by putting the verb 'to be' into whatever tense we need and then adding the **past participle**. For regular verbs, we make the past participle by adding 'ed' to the infinitive.

So **play** becomes **played**.

Tense	Active	Passive
<u>present simple</u>	I <b>make</b> a cake.	A cake <b>is made</b> (by me).
<u>present continuous</u>	I <b>am making</b> a cake.	A cake <b>is being made</b> (by me).
<u>past simple</u>	I <b>made</b> a cake.	A cake <b>was made</b> (by me).

<a href="#"><u>past continuous</u></a>	I <b>was making</b> a cake.	A cake <b>was being made</b> (by me).
<a href="#"><u>present perfect</u></a>	I <b>have made</b> a cake.	A cake <b>has been made</b> (by me).
<a href="#"><u>pres. perf. continuous</u></a>	I <b>have been making</b> a cake.	A cake <b>has been being made</b> (by me).
<a href="#"><u>past perfect</u></a>	I <b>had made</b> a cake.	A cake <b>had been made</b> (by me).
<a href="#"><u>future simple</u></a>	I <b>will make</b> a cake.	A cake <b>will be made</b> (by me).
<a href="#"><u>future perfect</u></a>	I <b>will have made</b> a cake.	A cake <b>will have been made</b> (by me).

### Verbs with two objects

Some verbs that have two objects can make two different active sentences, and so two different passive sentences too:

#### Give

- Active: He gave me the book / He gave the book to me.

You can choose either of the two objects to be the subject of the passive sentence.

- Passive: I was given the book (by him)/ The book was given to me (by him).

Other verbs like this are: ask, offer, teach, tell, lend, promise, sell, throw.

### The passive in subordinate clauses

You can make the passive in a subordinate clause that has a subject and a normal conjugated verb. This is really the same as a normal passive.

- Active: I thought that Mary had kissed John.
- Passive: I thought that John had been kissed by Mary.
- Active: He knew that people had built the church in 1915.
- Passive: He knew that the church had been built in 1915.

You can also make the passive using a passive gerund or a passive infinitive in the same place as a normal gerund or infinitive.

- The child loves being cuddled.
- She would like to be promoted.

### When should we use the Passive?

1. **When we want to change the focus of the sentence:**
  - The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci. (We are more interested in the painting than the artist in this sentence)
2. **When who or what causes the action is unknown or unimportant or obvious or 'people in general':**
  - He was arrested (obvious agent, the police).
  - My bike has been stolen (unknown agent).
  - The road is being repaired (unimportant agent).
  - The form can be obtained from the post office (people in general).
3. **In factual or scientific writing:**
  - The chemical is placed in a test tube and the data entered into the computer.
4. **In formal writing instead of using someone/ people/ they (these can be used in speaking or informal writing):**
  - The brochure will be finished next month.
5. **In order to put the new information at the end of the sentence to improve style:**
  - Three books are used regularly in the class. The books were written by Dr. Bell. ('Dr. Bell wrote the books' sound clumsy)
6. **When the subject is very long:**
  - I was surprised by how well the students did in the test. (More natural than: 'how well the students did in the test surprised me')

Tomado de: <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/passive.html>

Passive voice: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/active-and-passive-voice>

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nRGLDD0BBdc&t=93s>

Passive voice explanation in Spanish: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rBtFCPwDkk8>

**Estructuración:** teniendo en cuenta las explicaciones realiza los siguientes ejercicios para aplicar lo aprendido. (Las siguientes actividades pueden ser encontradas en <http://www.colombiaprende.edu.co/colombiabilingue/> English please track 10° Student's Book, MODULE 2, LESSON 6)

1. These colourful bags are made by the native people of La Guajira. They are made of cotton and produced in approximately 20 days.
2. This is a typical Colombian hat. It is a symbol of Colombia. This hat is made in Córdoba and Sucre. The Zenú people created the design of the hat. It is made from a tree called *Caña Flecha*.
3. These bags are a popular Colombian handicraft. They are made of wool and cotton. The bags are manufactured in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in La Guajira by the Arhuacos people. Indigenous drawings, representations of animals and other objects from their cultures are depicted on them.
4. These clay pots are made in La Chamba in Tolima. Each one takes more than one month to make.
5. Baskets, dishes and shoes are traditional handicrafts made of straw and *fique* - a natural product from the fique plant - by artisans from Boyacá. These days, Colombians and foreign tourists buy them.
6. In San Jacinto, Bolívar, we can find these colourful hammocks, which are made by hand, and take 2 to 3 weeks to create.
7. These bowls and vases are produced by the Waunana people in Chocó. They are made from Werregue palm fibres. Nowadays, they are mostly sold in markets.
8. These blouses, called 'molos', are part of the traditional clothes of the Kuna Indians who live in Antioquia. They are decorated with designs of shapes and figures.

1. Read the descriptions of the products. Which products are they? Write the name of each product in the order that you read them.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

2. Where on the map is each product made?



3. Write passive sentences using the words below. When you finish check on the text and correct if it is necessary.

Example: The cotton is grown in fields

- a. cotton / grow / warm countries
- b. cotton / pick / from the fields
- c. cotton / process / to make thread
- d. tread / colour / blue
- e. denim / cut / pieces
- f. pieces / sew / together / machines
- g. jeans / organise / different styles, colours, sizes
- h. they / often / sell / high prices

## The life story of jeans

A pair of jeans passes through a long process before it arrives at a clothes store. Let's have a look.

- 1 Jeans are made of denim, which starts life as cotton. Cotton is mostly grown in warm countries. The cotton plant takes approximately 2 to 6 weeks to produce cotton fibre. When it is ready, the cotton is picked from the fields.
- 2 The cotton is processed to make thread. First, this thread is coloured blue (or sometimes black, white or other colours) using dye. It is then inserted into a machine and turned into denim.
- 3 After that, the denim is cut into pieces using patterns in order to create the shape of jeans. These pieces are sewn together on machines to get a perfect pair of jeans. Next, the extra sections are added: buttons, pockets, zips and labels are sewn on, and the jeans are finished!
- 4 Finally, the jeans are organised into different styles, colours and sizes, and are sent to the stores in trucks. They are often sold at high prices, because they are the world's most popular trousers.

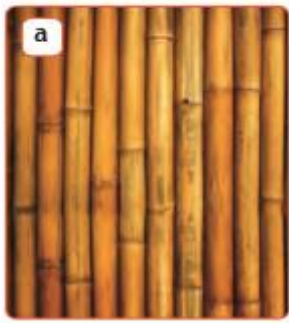
### Glossary

- fibre: *fibra*
- thread: *hilo*
- dye: *tintura*
- pattern: *estampado*
- label: *etiqueta*

4. Read these sentences. Answer the questions

1. This hat is produced in Córdoba and Sucre.
  2. The bowls are sold in markets.
  3. The bags are manufactured in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta by the Arhuacos people.
- a. Are these sentences in the present, past or future?
  - b. In sentences 1 and 2, do we know who does the action? It is necessary to know?
  - c. In sentence 3, what preposition do we use to say who does the action?
  - d. When do we use is + past participle, and when do we use are + past participle?

5. Unscramble the sentences about making and selling baskets.



bamboo / into / thin /  
is / picked / and /  
pieces / cut



baskets / the /  
artisans / pieces /  
made / into / by / are



sold / baskets / shops /  
are / in / the



the / are / by /  
baskets / used /  
customers

### Transferencia:

Imagine that you have just bought a shoe manufacturing company, and you are learning about how things are done. Put the words in order to make present simple passive sentences, writing the verb in bold in the correct passive form.

Example: Friday / **pay** / every / employees / other: Employees **are paid** every other Friday.

- Italy / in / shoes / **design**
- make** / athletic / China / in / shoes
- produce / a lot of / **need** / shoes / machinery / to
- leather / for / carefully / **select** / shoes

Quiz : choose the correct option to answer

Choose correct or incorrect taking into account the rules to form the passive voice

- Factory workers **were given** a pay rise of two percent.  
Correct - Incorrect
- Western boots is not produced in Indonesia  
Correct - Incorrect
- The shoe designer's office in Italy will be expanded  
Correct - Incorrect
- The first shoes was designed in 1550 BC  
Correct - Incorrect
- Syntetic materials are sometimes used instead of leather.  
Correct - Incorrect