

## THE PASSIVE MODE

FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THESE VERBS

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*examined    caused    brought    found    used    considered*  
*committed*

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This is Inspector Abberline's report to his superiors:

The victim, a 42-year-old woman named Mary Ann N. was murdered in Whitechapel on August 31, as she was going back home.

The dead woman was .....**found**..... at half past twelve by two men who were on their way to work. They immediately called for the police. The body was first ....**examined**..... by Police Constable John Neil who immediately saw that there was nothing he could do to save her. So the corpse was ...**brought**..... to the morgue.

After forensic examination, it appears that the multiple injuries have been ...**caused**.... by an extremely sharp knife, similar to the ones ...**used**.. by butchers or surgeons. According to the doctor who examined the body, the murderer is left-handed.

The policemen were not given any clues or details by the people who live in the street where the murder was .....**committed**..... As usual, we have few\* witnesses. Probably because of the fog, or maybe because the local population is too scared to testify.

Mary Ann N. was .....**considered**..... a particularly nice person, who did not have any enemies.

\* Rappel : few = not many (→ *peu de*)

**Compare ces deux phrases :**

- 1. The dead woman was found at half past twelve.
- 2. Jack the ripper disappeared into the fog.

Souligne le sujet dans chaque phrase.

Dans quel cas le sujet est-il capable d'agir ? .....→ la phrase 2.....

Dans quel cas n'a-t-il aucun pouvoir sur la situation ?→ la phrase 1

Quelle phrase est à la voix active ? .....→ la phrase 2.....

Quelle phrase est à la voix passive ? ... .....→ la phrase 1.....

 La voix ...**passive**..... permet de mettre en avant un sujet qui n'a pas d'autonomie, qui subit l'action.

Maintenant, repère le groupe verbal dans ces phrases et surligne-le ou encadre-le.

A la voix passive, le groupe verbal est constitué de **BE conjugué** + le **participe passé du verbe** (ex : **was found, is considered, ...**).

On peut utiliser la voix passive à tous les temps :

Temps	Exemples de phrases passives
Présent simple	Inspector Aberline's remarks <b>are taken</b> very seriously
Preterit	All the victims <b>were killed</b> at night
Present perfect	Another body <b>has been discovered</b> !
Futur	The investigation <b>will be assigned</b> to Scotland Yard.

LESSON : Voix active / voix passive

<i>The police</i> <u>arrested</u> a suspect yesterday.	Voix active : le sujet (the police) fait l'action.
A suspect <u>was arrested</u> by the police yesterday.	Voix passive : le sujet (a suspect) ne fait pas l'action, il la subit.

Rappel : Pour passer de la voix active à la voix passive, il faut :

- changer le sujet (dans la phrase ci-dessus, on choisit de mettre l'accent sur le suspect, c'est lui qui devient sujet)
- changer la forme verbale : BE conjugué + participe passé du verbe (V + terminaison ED ou forme irrégulière)  
Ex: *In June, many parties* are organized.
- à la voix passive, celui qui fait l'action est introduit par BY (=par) : the suspect was arrested by the police

Now, let's practice!

*Complète les phrases suivantes en te servant du tableau de la page précédente.*

'Where is the body?' 'I think it **has been** transferred to the morgue.'

*C'est un constat au présent de quelque chose qui s'est passé avant. Le present perfect est donc un bon choix ici.*

The doctor says this woman **was** killed 5 or 6 hours ago.

*6 hours ago (il y a 6 heures) → passé, donc preterit.*

Today, the streets of the East End **are** considered a very dangerous place.

*Today = aujourd'hui, donc present. The streets est un pluriel donc ARE.*

Tomorrow, a press conference **will be** organised.

*Tomorrow (demain) indique qu'on est au futur. Rappel : le futur se construit avec WILL + base verbale → WILL BE*



**LISTEN AND UNDERSTAND : pour ceux qui ont la possibilité d'écouter un fichier audio !**

Listen to Inspector Catherine Willows' report, consisting of 4 memos, and fill in the table: what did she find ? Ecoute le document et remplis le tableau avec les indices trouvés et leur interprétation.

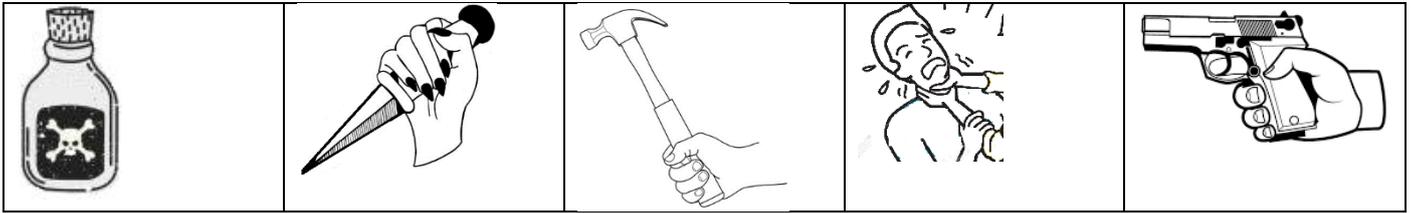
 ?	Interpretation
1. There was lipstick ..... .....	..... .....
2. .... .....	..... .....
3. .... .....	..... .....
4. .... .....	..... .....



Vocabulary : lipstick

VOCABULARY – Match the pictures and the verbs – Relie les illustrations aux verbes (employés ici au participe passé)

Was the victim...



stabbed ?	poisoned ?	strangled ?	shot ?	hit ?
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Can the Inspector find evidence ? (evidence=*des preuves*)  
(attention, en anglais evidence reste au singulier !)

Relie les illustrations aux noms :



fingerprints	footprints/shoeprints	DNA samples	blood
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