

GERMAN

Course Supplement

Basic Structures

Module 27

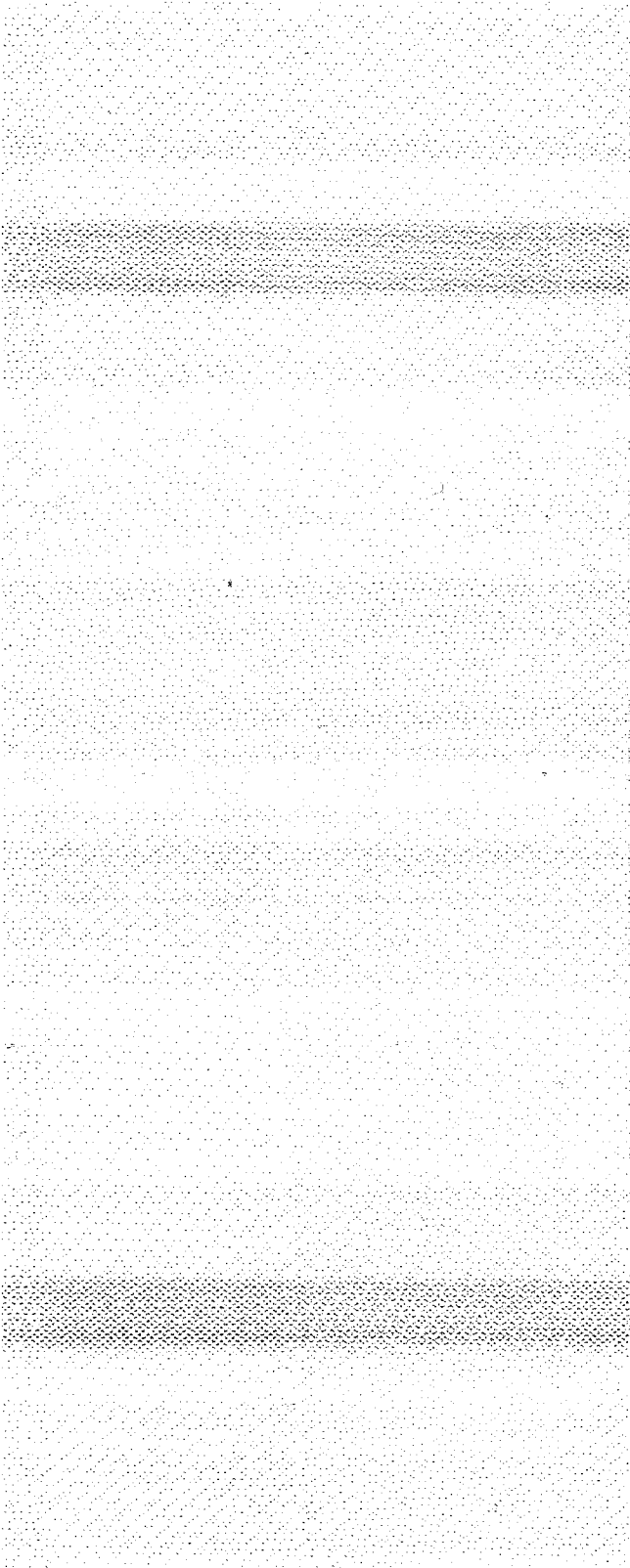
Passive Voice (Present Tense)

Prerequisite Modules:

Modules 20, 21

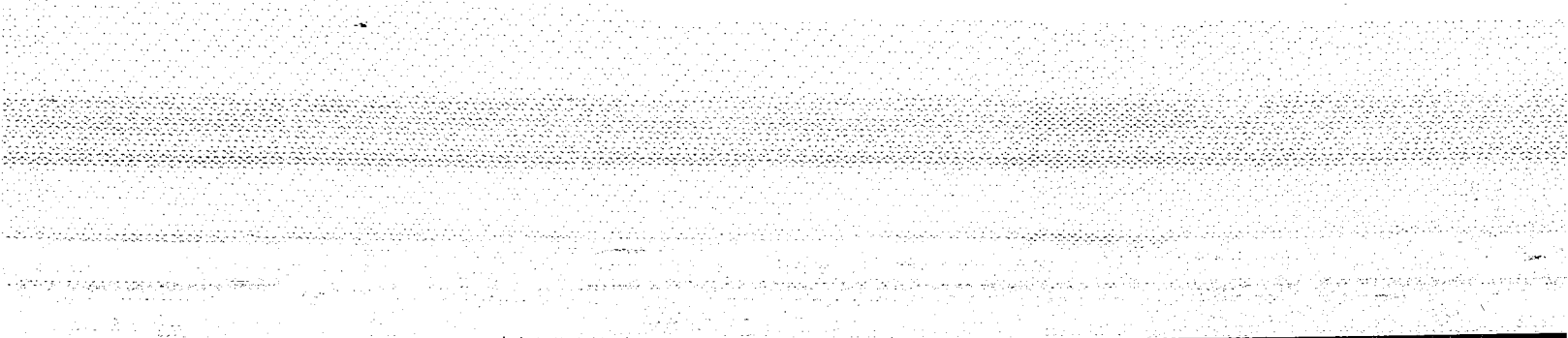
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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



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Passive



Passive Voice (Present Tense)

In the preceding modules, all the sentences you have worked with have been in the active voice. In this module, you will learn the formation and use of the passive voice in the present tense. The following areas will be covered:

1. Formation of Present Tense Passive Sentences
2. Passive Sentences Containing Modal Auxiliaries
3. The Passive with Dative Objects;
Passive Equivalents of Active Sentences with
"Man"

Section 1

Formation of Present Tense Passive Sentences

1. Formation of Present Tense Passive Sentences

Consider the following English sentence:

The officer is driving to the restaurant.

In this example, the subject of the sentence ("the officer"), is carrying out an action ("driving"). Sentences in which the grammatical subject is performing or carrying out some activity are said to be in the active voice.

Now look at the following sentence:

The officer is being driven to the restaurant.

In this example, is the grammatical subject carrying out some activity?

No, the grammatical subject ("the officer") is not itself active, but is instead being acted upon ("being driven") by some other agent. In other words, the subject is the passive recipient of the action of the sentence. Sentences of this type are said to be in the passive voice.

For each of the sentences below, write "active" if the sentence is in the active voice and "passive" if it is in the passive voice.

1. The mechanic is repairing the car. _____

2. The president is elected every four years. _____

3. Funds are being sought for the new project. _____

4. The student is buying a paper at the newsstand. _____

5. The men are seen from the hill. _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

The correct answers are:

1. active

2. passive

3. passive

4. active

5. passive

START THE TAPE.

By now you should have some feeling for active and passive constructions in English, and you should be able to analyze these constructions more closely. The three passive voice sentences in the preceding exercise were:

2. The president is elected every four years.
3. Funds are being sought for the new project.
5. The men are seen from the hill.

As you can see from the above, the present tense passive voice in English is formed by using the appropriate present tense form of the auxiliary verb "to be," together with the past participle of the main verb. In some cases, as in sentence 2, English uses the present progressive form of "to be" ("is being") rather than the simple present ("is").

In German passive constructions, essentially the same system applies, but the auxiliary verb used is a form of werden (rather than sein).

Study the following sentences:

1. Der Offizier fährt zum Restaurant. (active)
(The officer is driving to the restaurant.)
2. Der Offizier wird zum Restaurant gefahren.
(passive)
(The officer is being driven to the restaurant.)

The proper present tense form of werden: wird is used above, together with the past participle of the main verb fahren: gefahren.

In sentence 2, where is the past participle located?

The past participle is at the end of the sentence.

Note also that the single German passive construction may cover both the English simple passive ("is driven") and the progressive passive ("is being driven").

One final word on werden which is being introduced in this module as a third auxiliary verb next to haben and sein. You are already familiar with the form of werden as a verb of becoming in sentences such as:

Das Wetter wird schön.

(The weather is getting nice.)

Any temptation to use sein in place of werden in a passive voice construction might be dispelled if considering the following:

The door is closed. Die Tür ist geschlossen.
(Condition)

The door is being Die Tür wird geschlossen.
closed.
(by someone - Process)

Now let us turn the page and first review a list of past participle forms.

The past participles of a number of German verbs were discussed and practiced in Modules 20 and 21. The following verbs will be used in this module. Listen to and repeat both the infinitive and past participle forms:

<u>Infinitive</u>		<u>Past Participle</u>
abholen	(pick up)	abgeholt
antworten	(reply, answer)	geantwortet
anziehen	(dress)	angezogen
aufmachen	(open)	aufgemacht
baden	(bathe)	gebadet
benutzen	(use)	benutzt ¹
besuchen	(visit)	besucht ¹
brauchen	(need)	gebraucht
bringen	(bring, take)	gebracht
danken	(thank)	gedankt
essen	(eat)	gegessen
glauben	(believe)	geglaubt
grüssen	(greet)	gegrüsst
helfen	(help)	geholfen
kaufen	(buy)	gekauft

¹(note omission of ge-prefix)

<u>Infinitive</u>		<u>Past Participle</u>
legen	(put, place, lay)	gelegt
lernen	(learn)	gelernt
lesen	(read)	gelesen
machen	(make)	gemacht
mitnehmen	(take along)	mitgenommen
parken	(park)	geparkt
rasieren	(shave)	rasiert ¹
rauchen	(smoke)	geraucht
reparieren	(repair, fix)	repariert ¹
rufen	(call)	gerufen
sagen	(say, tell)	gesagt
schreiben	(write)	geschrieben
stellen	(put, lay)	gestellt
suchen	(look for)	gesucht
trinken	(drink)	getrunken
verkaufen	(sell)	verkauft ¹
waschen	(wash)	gewaschen
zeigen	(show)	gezeigt

Study the above list until you are confident of the infinitive, past participle, and English meaning of each verb.

START THE TAPE.

(¹note omission of ge-prefix)

For each of the verbs below, write the past participle on the line provided.

1. rauchen _____
2. danken _____
3. aufmachen _____
4. rasieren _____
5. schreiben _____
6. zeigen _____
7. machen _____
8. essen _____
9. parken _____
10. reparieren _____
11. abholen _____
12. suchen _____
13. brauchen _____
14. lernen _____
15. waschen _____
16. trinken _____
17. mitnehmen _____
18. anziehen _____
19. stellen _____
20. sagen _____
21. baden _____
22. legen _____
23. besuchen _____
24. bringen _____
25. kaufen _____
26. rufen _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.
27-11

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. geraucht
- _____ 2. gedankt
- _____ 3. aufgemacht
- _____ 4. rasiert
- _____ 5. geschrieben
- _____ 6. gezeigt
- _____ 7. gemacht
- _____ 8. gegessen
- _____ 9. geparkt
- _____ 10. repariert
- _____ 11. abgeholt
- _____ 12. gesucht
- _____ 13. gebraucht
- _____ 14. gelernt
- _____ 15. gewaschen
- _____ 16. getrunken
- _____ 17. mitgenommen
- _____ 18. angezogen
- _____ 19. gestellt
- _____ 20. gesagt
- _____ 21. gebadet
- _____ 22. gelegt
- _____ 23. besucht
- _____ 24. gebracht
- _____ 25. gekauft
- _____ 26. gerufen

START THE TAPE.

- 27. lesen
- 28. grüssen
- 29. helfen
- 30. benutzen
- 31. verkaufen

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

- _____ 27. gelesen
- _____ 28. gegrüsst
- _____ 29. geholfen
- _____ 30. benutzt
- _____ 31. verkauft
- _____ START THE TAPE.

The present tense forms of werden are shown below in a typical passive context. Listen to and repeat the German, noticing the English translation.

Singular

Ich werde gefahren.	I am being driven.
Du wirst gefahren.	You [fam.] are being driven.
Sie werden gefahren.	You [formal] are being driven.
Er (sie, es) wird gefahren	He (she, it) is being driven.

Plural

Wir werden gefahren.	We are being driven.
Ihr werdet gefahren.	You [fam.] are being driven.
Sie werden gefahren.	You [formal] are being driven.
Sie werden gefahren.	They are being driven.

In the next exercise, you will be asked to reproduce the German forms from memory. Stop the tape if you wish to study this page further.



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of werden.

1. Das Buch _____ gelesen.
2. Die Autos _____ repariert.
3. Der Brief _____ geschrieben.
4. Wir _____ gesucht.
5. Die Dame _____ gegrüsst.
6. Hans und Inge, ihr _____ abgeholt.
7. Sie [formal] _____ rasiert.
8. Der Sportwagen _____ geparkt.
9. Das Kind _____ angezogen.
10. Du _____ besucht.
11. Der Wein _____ getrunken.
12. Die langen Sätze _____ gelernt.
13. Ich _____ gerufen.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. wird
- _____ 2. werden
- _____ 3. wird
- _____ 4. werden
- _____ 5. wird
- _____ 6. werdet
- _____ 7. werden
- _____ 8. wird
- _____ 9. wird
- _____ 10. wirst
- _____ 11. wird
- _____ 12. werden
- _____ 13. werde

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of werden.

1. Die Bücher gebracht.
2. Du rasiert.
3. Das Auto in die Garage gefahren.
4. Die Kinder ins Bett gelegt.
5. Ich gegrüsst.
6. Der Film heute abend gezeigt.
7. Sie [formal] rasiert.
8. Inge von der Bahn abgeholt.
9. Die Fenster gewaschen.
10. Ihr ans Telefon gerufen.
11. Der Kaffee getrunken.
12. Wir gesucht.

Say the English equivalents of each of the following German sentences:

1. Das Haus wird repariert.
2. Die Briefe werden geschrieben.
3. Der Schüler wird von der Schule abgeholt.
4. Wird der Film heute gezeigt?

As you have probably noticed, word order in present tense passive sentences is similar to the perfect tense word order you learned in Modules 20 and 21. Specifically, the past participle of the main verb is placed at the end of the clause, and the proper conjugated form of werden is placed in a position corresponding to that of the auxiliaries haben or sein in present perfect sentences. Note, however, that even though a past participle is used in these passive sentences, no "past time" meaning is involved.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of werden and the past participle on the basis of the given English.

1. We are being taken to the train. (bringen)

Wir _____ zum Zug _____.

2. A lot of beer is drunk in this tavern. (trinken)

In dieser Wirtschaft _____ viel Bier
_____.

3. Are the children being washed every night? (waschen)

_____ die Kinder jeden Abend _____?

4. The old lady is being visited every day.
(besuchen)

Die alte Dame _____ jeden Tag _____.

5. Is the child being dressed now? (anziehen)

_____ das Kind jetzt _____?

6. Why isn't the food being put on the table?
(stellen)

Warum _____ das Essen nicht auf den Tisch
_____?

7. Much is being learned in this German class.
(lernen)

In dieser Deutschklasse _____ viel _____.

8. Our roof is being repaired today. (reparieren)

Heute _____ unser Dach _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. werden gebracht

_____ 2. wird getrunken

_____ 3. Werden gewaschen

_____ 4. wird besucht

_____ 5. wird angezogen

_____ 6. wird gestellt

_____ 7. wird gelernt

_____ 8. wird repariert

START THE TAPE.

27-21

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of werden and the past participle on the basis of the given English.

1. Our house is being sold tomorrow. (verkaufen)
Unser Haus morgen
2. Is your bicycle being repaired? (reparieren)
.... dein Fahrrad?
3. The new film is being shown next week. (zeigen)
Der neue Film nächste Woche
4. Is Mr. Müller still being shaved every morning?
(rasieren)
.... Herr Müller immer noch jeden Morgen?
5. The child is being put to bed. (legen)
Das Kind ins Bett
6. Why are the cars being parked behind the church?
(parken)
Warum die Autos hinter der Kirche?
7. Their car is being washed every weekend.
(waschen)
Ihr Auto jedes Wochenende
8. Are you being picked up this afternoon? (abholen)
.... du heute nachmittag?

In the preceding exercises, you practiced passive constructions in which the action but not the agent of the action is expressed in the sentence. For example, in the sentence:

Der Offizier wird zum Bahnhof gefahren.

(The officer is being driven to the train station.)

the action of "being driven" is expressed, but the agent (i.e., the person who is doing the driving) is not stated in the sentence.

When the agent is stated in the sentence, it is usually introduced by a prepositional phrase beginning with von.

Der Offizier wird von dem Soldaten zum Bahnhof gefahren.

(The officer is being driven to the train station by the soldier.)

Except for precedence of time expressions, the "von + agent" phrase is usually placed immediately after the inflected verb. Note also that since von is a preposition which requires the dative, any necessary dative case endings must be added:

Die Eltern werden von ihren Kindern besucht.

(The parents are being visited by their children.)

Das Kind wird jeden Abend von seiner Mutter gewaschen.

(The child is being washed by his mother every night.)

Heidi wird oft von ihrem Grossvater ins Kino mitgenommen.

(Heidi is often being taken to the movies by her grandfather.)

Write German sentences in the passive voice on the basis of the active voice sentences shown. Remember that the direct object (accusative) of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence, and that the agent is shown in a prepositional phrase using von.

1. Die Kinder essen den Kuchen.

2. Der Kellner bringt das Essen.

3. Hans bringt den Grossvater zum Bahnhof.

4. Peter parkt das Auto hinter dem Haus.

5. Frau Meyer kauft den teuren Mantel.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Der Kuchen wird von den Kindern gegessen.

2. Das Essen wird von dem Kellner gebracht.

3. Der Grossvater wird von Hans zum Bahnhof gebracht.

4. Das Auto wird von Peter hinter dem Haus geparkt.

5. Der teure Mantel wird von Frau Meyer gekauft.

TURN THE PAGE.

6. Die Soldaten grüssen die Offiziere.

7. Franz und Inge lesen die neuen Zeitschriften.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

6. Die Offiziere werden von den Soldaten gegrüsst.

7. Die neuen Zeitschriften werden von Franz und Inge
gelesen.

START THE TAPE.

Section 2

Passive Sentences Containing Modal Auxiliaries

2. Passive Sentences Containing Modal Auxiliaries

In Module 8, you learned the use of modal auxiliary verbs in present tense sentences using the active voice. Consider the following two sentences:

Simple Construction:

Inge geht heute abend ins Kino.

(Inge is going to the movies tonight.)

Modal Auxiliary Construction:

Inge will heute abend ins Kino gehen.

(Inge wants to go to the movies tonight.)

As you learned in Module 8, the inflected auxiliary verb takes the position normally taken by the main verb, and the main verb is placed at the end of the sentence, in its infinitive form.

Now consider the two passive voice sentences below:

Simple Construction:

Der Arzt wird sofort gerufen.

(The doctor is being called right away.)

Modal Auxiliary Construction:

Der Arzt muss sofort gerufen werden.

(The doctor must be called right away.)

As you can see, the modal auxiliary verb in a passive voice sentence takes the place of the inflected form of werden, and the infinitive form, werden, is placed at the end of the sentence, immediately after the past participle.

On this basis, add the modal auxiliary wollen to the passive sentence below:

Herr Müller wird vom Bahnhof abgeholt.

(Mr. Müller is being picked up from the train station.)

The correct answer is:

Herr Müller will vom Bahnhof abgeholt werden.

How would you translate this sentence into English?

Listen to and repeat the following German sentences, paying special attention to word order and the English translations.

1. Der Offizier will von dem Soldaten zum Bahnhof gefahren werden.

(The officer wants to be driven to the train station by the soldier.)

2. Kleine Kinder dürfen nicht in kaltem Wasser gebadet werden.

(Small children may not be bathed in cold water.)

3. Dieser alte Sportwagen kann nicht mehr repariert werden.

(This old sports car cannot be repaired any more.)

4. Die kranken Soldaten müssen zum Arzt gebracht werden.

(The sick soldiers have to be taken to the doctor.)

5. Diese Sätze sollen bis morgen gelernt werden.

(These sentences are supposed to be learned by tomorrow.)

Rewrite the following passive sentences so as to incorporate the appropriate form of the modal auxiliary verb in parentheses. For example:

You see: Das Auto wird repariert. (müssen)
(The car is being repaired.)

You write: Das Auto muss repariert werden.
(The car must be repaired.)

1. Die Gläser werden gewaschen. (sollen)
(The glasses are being washed.)

(The glasses are supposed to be washed.)

2. Wirst du vom Bahnhof abgeholt? (wollen)
(Are you being picked up from the train station?)

(Do you want to be picked up from the train station?)

3. Er wird ans Telefon gerufen. (müssen)
(He is being called to the telephone.)

(He must be called to the telephone.)

4. Diese alten Bücher werden nicht mehr verkauft.
(können)
(These old books are no longer being sold.)

(These old books can no longer be sold.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Die Gläser sollen gewaschen werden.

_____?

2. Willst du vom Bahnhof abgeholt werden?

_____?

3. Er muss ans Telefon gerufen werden.

_____.

4. Diese alten Bücher können nicht mehr verkauft werden.

_____.

5. Die Schüler werden ins Museum mitgenommen.
(wollen)

(The students are being taken along to the museum.)

(The students want to be taken along to the museum.)

6. Herr Meyer wird vom Hotel abgeholt. (müssen)
(Mr. Meyer is being picked up at the hotel.)

(Mr. Meyer must be picked up at the hotel.)

7. Der Kuchen wird jetzt gegessen. (können)
(The cake is now being eaten.)

(The cake can now be eaten.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

5. Die Schüler wollen ins Museum mitgenommen werden.

6. Herr Meyer muss vom Hotel abgeholt werden.

7. Der Kuchen kann jetzt gegessen werden.

START THE TAPE.

Restate orally the following passive sentences so as to incorporate the appropriate form of the modal auxiliary verb in parentheses.

1. Der Lehrer wird nicht aus der Klasse geholt.
(dürfen)
2. Warum wird euer Auto nicht repariert? (können)
3. Der Wein wird geholt. (müssen)
4. Das Kind wird von der Mutter angezogen. (sollen)
5. Warum wird das Fenster nicht aufgemacht? (dürfen)
6. Die Schüler werden morgens immer gerufen.
(wollen)
7. Unser Freund wird von uns zur Stadt gebracht.
(müssen)

Say the English for each of the sentences below.

1. Karl will von Hans abgeholt werden.
2. Dieser Brief muss sofort gelesen werden.
3. Dieser alte Tisch kann nicht repariert werden.
4. Das Essen soll aufs Zimmer gebracht werden.

Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, using the modal auxiliary verb and the main verb shown in parentheses.

1. The car cannot be parked behind the church.
(können - parken)

2. The officers must be greeted by the soldiers.
(müssen - grüssen)

3. Do you [fam., sing.] want to be picked up tomorrow morning? (wollen - abholen)

4. The sick child does not want to be taken to the doctor. (wollen - bringen)

5. These letters are supposed to be written today.
(sollen - schreiben)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Das Auto kann nicht hinter der Kirche geparkt werden.

2. Die Offiziere müssen von den Soldaten begrüßt werden.

3. Willst du morgen früh abgeholt werden?

4. Das kranke Kind will nicht zum Arzt gebracht werden.

5. Diese Briefe sollen heute geschrieben werden.

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, using the modal auxiliary verb and the main verb shown in parentheses.

1. These old chairs cannot be repaired any more.
(können - reparieren)
2. This book is supposed to be picked up by a student.
(sollen - abholen)
3. The cars must be parked in the garage.
(müssen - parken)
4. This magazine may not be read by children.
(dürfen - lesen)
5. Mr. Müller doesn't want to be shaved.
(wollen - rasieren)

Section 3

The Passive with Dative Objects;
Passive Equivalents of Active Sentences with "Man"

3. The Passive with Dative Objects;
Passive Equivalents of Active Sentences with "Man"

Consider the following two sentences in the active and passive voice respectively:

Der Soldat wäscht den Sportwagen.

(The soldier is washing the sports car.)

Der Sportwagen wird von dem Soldaten gewaschen.

(The sports car is being washed by the soldier.)

You will note that the direct object of the active sentence has become the subject of the corresponding passive sentence. Indeed, in all of the passive sentences you have encountered so far, the subject of the passive sentence could be restated as the direct object of an active sentence. For example:

Passive Sentence:

Der Arzt wird von Herrn Meyer gerufen.

(The doctor is being called by Mr. Meyer.)

Active Sentence:

Herr Meyer ruft den Arzt.

Passive Sentence:

Der Wein muss heute von Hans geholt werden.

(The wine has to be picked up today by Hans.)

Active Sentence:

Hans muss heute den Wein holen.

Now consider the following active sentence:

Der Lehrer hilft dem Schüler.

(The teacher helps the student.)

In what case is the noun phrase dem Schüler in the above sentence?

It is the in the dative case, since it is the object of the verb helfen, one of those verbs which are said to "require the dative."

Now suppose that the speaker wished to convey the same information using a passive sentence, that is, to use the German equivalent of:

The student is being helped by the teacher.

Note carefully the case of the underlined words in the corresponding German sentence:

Dem Schüler wird vom Lehrer geholfen.

As you can see, the dative case continues to be used in the passive sentence. The words Dem Schüler are NOT the subject of the passive sentence, but serve as the dative object by virtue of the fact that the verb helfen demands the dative case. For this reason, there is no grammatical subject at all in the German sentence, even though the English sentence "The student is being helped" might lead you to think so.

With present tense sentences using a dative object, the only possible form of werden is the third person singular ("er, sie, es") form, wird. The verb wird should be thought of as agreeing with an indefinite (and unchanging) subject which is not stated in the sentence, and NOT with the dative object. Thus, the two sentences:

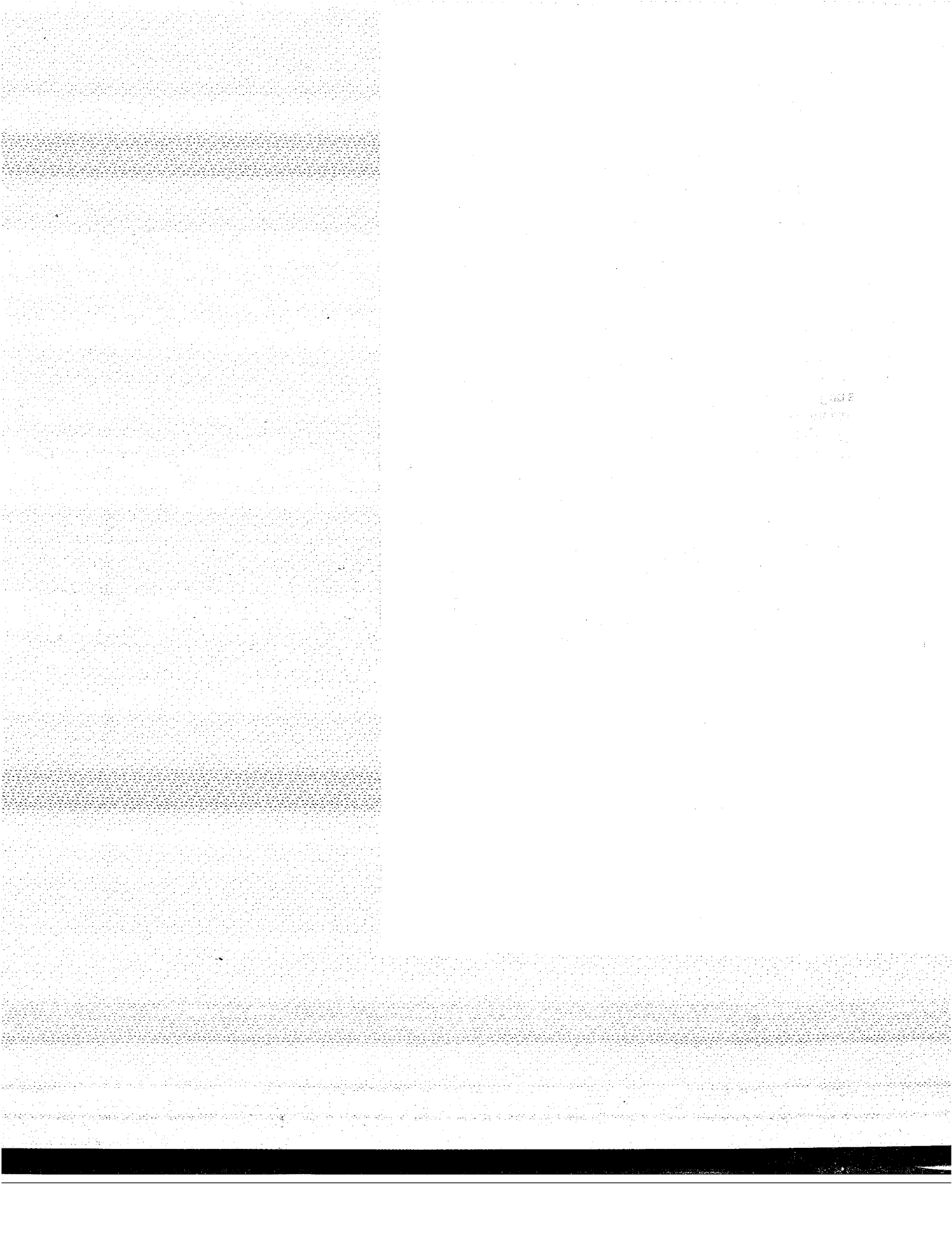
The man is being helped.

The men are being helped.

would be translated:

Dem Mann wird geholfen.

Den Männern wird geholfen.



Rewrite in the passive voice each of the following active voice sentences, being careful to note that a dative object is involved in each instance.

1. Der Offizier dankt dem Soldaten.

2. Der Junge antwortet der Mutter.

3. Der Arzt hilft uns sofort.

4. Die Schüler schreiben dem Lehrer.

5. Das Kind glaubt den Eltern.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Dem Soldaten wird von dem Offizier gedankt.

2. Der Mutter wird von dem Jungen geantwortet.

3. Uns wird sofort von dem Arzt geholfen.

4. Dem Lehrer wird von den Schülern geschrieben.

5. Den Eltern wird von dem Kind geglaubt.

START THE TAPE.

You may already have encountered the German indefinite pronoun man in sentences such as:

Man trinkt viel Bier in München.

There is no word-for-word English equivalent for man. For example, the sentence above might be translated:

One drinks a lot of beer in Munich.

They drink a lot of beer in Munich.

People drink a lot of beer in Munich., and so forth;

or, the English may switch from an active voice (as in the sentences above) to a passive voice, omitting the idea of man altogether:

A lot of beer is drunk in Munich.

In German, it is possible either to use an active sentence with man or to transform the sentence into the passive voice, in which case man is omitted. Listen to and repeat the following German sentence pairs, noticing the change from active to passive voice. A typical English translation is given, covering both the active voice man sentence and the transformed passive voice sentence, but you should remember, as was pointed out before, that several English alternatives are possible.

1. Man schreibt die Briefe.

Die Briefe werden geschrieben.

(The letters are being written.)

2. Einem hübschen Mädchen hilft man immer.

Einem hübschen Mädchen wird immer geholfen.

(People always help a pretty girl.)

3. Man ruft sofort den Arzt.

Der Arzt wird sofort gerufen.

(They are calling the doctor at once.)

4. Man antwortet ihm nicht.

Ihm wird nicht geantwortet.

(He is not being answered.)

5. Man dankt ihnen für das Geschenk.

Ihnen wird für das Geschenk gedankt.

(They are being thanked for the present.)

Rewrite so as to produce passive voice sentences on the basis of the active sentences using man. Note that both accusative objects (which become the grammatical subject of the passive sentence) and dative objects (which continue to be dative objects) are used. Remember also that the only possible form of werden with dative objects is wird.

1. Man ruft die Kinder.

(The children are being called.)

2. Man hilft den armen Frauen nicht.

(The poor women are not being helped.)

3. Man parkt die Autos.

(The cars are being parked.)

4. Man glaubt den Schülern.

(The students are believed.)

5. Man liest die alten Bücher nicht mehr.

(The old books are not being read any more.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Die Kinder werden gerufen.

2. Den armen Frauen wird nicht geholfen.

3. Die Autos werden geparkt.

4. Den Schülern wird geglaubt.

5. Die alten Bücher werden nicht mehr gelesen.

TURN THE PAGE.

6. Man dankt ihnen.

(They are being thanked.)

7. Nach dem Essen raucht man eine Zigarre.

(After dinner one smokes a cigar.)

8. Man sucht die Kinder.

(The children are being looked for.)

9. Man bringt ihnen das Essen.

(They are being brought the meal.)

10. Man ruft ihn ans Telefon.

(He is being called to the phone.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

6. Ihnen wird gedankt.

7. Eine Zigarre wird nach dem Essen geraucht.

8. Die Kinder werden gesucht.

9. Ihnen wird das Essen gebracht.

10. Er wird ans Telefon gerufen.

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, changing the active sentences with man into passive sentences.

1. Man hilft der Dame.
(The lady is being helped.)
2. Man bringt den alten Mann nach Hause.
(The old man is being taken home.)
3. Man raucht die teuren Zigarren.
(The expensive cigars are being smoked.)
4. Man grüsst die Offiziere.
(The officers are being saluted.)
5. Man antwortet ihnen nicht.
(They are not being answered.)
6. Man trinkt das kalte Bier.
(The cold beer is being drunk.)
7. Man besucht das Museum täglich.
(The museum is being visited daily.)

8. Man liebt die Mädchen.

(The girls are being loved.)

9. Man legt die Kinder ins Bett.

(The children are being put to bed.)

10. Man braucht diese Zeitung nicht mehr.

(This newspaper is not needed anymore.)

Module 27

Test

27-54

Test

Say complete German sentences in the passive voice, based on the English sentence and the partial German sentence shown in each case.

1. The people are being driven to the hotel.
(fahren)
Die Leute zum Hotel
2. This good wine is drunk a lot. (trinken)
Dieser gute Wein viel
3. Mr. Müller is always picked up from the train station. (abholen)
Herr Müller immer vom Bahnhof
4. The children are being washed every night.
(waschen)
Die Kinder jeden Abend
5. The car is being repaired today. (reparieren)
Das Auto heute
6. A new movie is being shown tonight. (zeigen)
Heute abend ein neuer Film
7. The children are being called by the mother.
(rufen)
Die Kinder von der Mutter
8. These old shoes are not needed any more.
(brauchen)
Diese alten Schuhe nicht mehr

Restate orally the passive sentences below so as to incorporate the appropriate form of the modal auxiliary verb in parentheses.

1. Die Autos werden jedes Wochenende gewaschen.
(müssen)
(The cars are washed every weekend.)
(The cars must be washed every weekend.)
2. Die Offiziere werden immer begrüßt. (sollen)
(The officers are always saluted.)
(The officers are always supposed to be saluted.)
3. Meine Uhr wird nicht repariert. (können)
(My watch is not being repaired.)
(My watch cannot be repaired.)
4. Der kranke Schüler wird von seinen Freunden besucht. (dürfen)
(The sick student is being visited by his friends.)
(The sick student may be visited by his friends.)
5. Herr Meyer wird sofort gerufen. (wollen)
(Mr. Meyer is being called at once.)
(Mr. Meyer wants to be called at once.)

Say complete sentences in the passive voice on the basis of the active voice sentences shown. Make any necessary changes in word order and verb forms.

1. Man legt die Zeitung auf den Tisch.
2. Man glaubt den Schülern nicht.
3. Man liest diese dicken Bücher nicht gern.
4. Man hilft den armen Leuten.
5. Man bringt die Blumen ins Haus.
6. Man macht solche langen Reisen nicht oft.

Fill in the blanks to produce a complete German sentence in the passive voice on the basis of the given English.

1. Hans is being visited by his friend. (besuchen)

Hans _____ von seinem Freund _____.

2. The letter is being written today. (schreiben)

Der Brief _____ heute _____.

3. Dinner is now being made. (machen)

Das Essen _____ jetzt _____.

4. Is the new movie being shown tonight? (zeigen)

_____ heute abend der neue Film _____?

5. The car is being driven into the garage. (fahren)

Das Auto _____ in die Garage _____.

6. Mrs. Müller is being visited by her daughter. (besuchen)

Frau Müller _____ von ihrer Tochter _____.

7. Professor Schulz is being taken home by his friend. (bringen)

Professor Schulz _____ von seinem Freund
nach Hause _____.

8. Are the children being bathed now? (baden)

_____ die Kinder jetzt _____?

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks to produce a complete German sentence in the passive voice on the basis of the given English.

1. Hans is being visited by his friend. (besuchen)

Hans wird von seinem Freund besucht.

2. The letter is being written today. (schreiben)

Der Brief wird heute geschrieben.

3. Dinner is now being made. (machen)

Das Essen wird jetzt gemacht.

4. Is the new movie being shown tonight? (zeigen)

Wird heute abend der neue Film gezeigt ?

5. The car is being driven into the garage. (fahren)

Das Auto wird in die Garage gefahren.

6. Mrs. Müller is being visited by her daughter.
(besuchen)

Frau Müller wird von ihrer Tochter besucht.

7. Professor Schulz is being taken home by his friend.
(bringen)

Professor Schulz wird von seinem Freund
nach Hause gebracht.

8. Are the children being bathed now? (baden)

Werden die Kinder jetzt gebadet ?

TURN THE PAGE.

Rewrite the passive sentences below so as to incorporate the appropriate form of the modal auxiliary verb in parentheses.

1. Der neue Film wird heute abend gezeigt. (sollen)
(The new movie is being shown tonight.)
-

(The new movie is supposed to be shown tonight.)

2. Hans wird vom Büro abgeholt. (wollen)
(Hans is being picked up at the office.)
-

(Hans wants to be picked up at the office.)

3. Das Geld wird sofort auf die Bank gebracht.
(müssen)

(The money is taken to the bank at once.)

(The money must be taken to the bank at once.)

4. Die Tür wird aufgemacht. (sollen)
(The door is being opened.)
-

(The door is supposed to be opened.)

TURN THE PAGE.

Rewrite the passive sentences below so as to incorporate the appropriate form of the modal auxiliary verb in parentheses.

1. Der neue Film wird heute abend gezeigt. (sollen)
(The new movie is being shown tonight.)

Der neue Film soll heute abend gezeigt werden.

(The new movie is supposed to be shown tonight.)

2. Hans wird vom Büro abgeholt. (wollen)
(Hans is being picked up at the office.)

Hans will vom Büro abgeholt werden.

(Hans wants to be picked up at the office.)

3. Das Geld wird sofort auf die Bank gebracht.
(müssen)

(The money is taken to the bank at once.)

Das Geld muss sofort auf die Bank gebracht werden.

(The money must be taken to the bank at once.)

4. Die Tür wird aufgemacht. (sollen)
(The door is being opened.)

Die Tür soll aufgemacht werden.

(The door is supposed to be opened.)

TURN THE PAGE.

5. Das Auto wird vor dem Restaurant geparkt. (dürfen)
(The car is being parked in front of the
restaurant.)
-
-

(The car may be parked in front of the restaurant.)

6. Diese Karte wird nicht mehr benutzt. (können)
(This ticket is not being used anymore.)
-
-

(This ticket cannot be used any more.)

TURN THE PAGE.

5. Das Auto wird vor dem Restaurant geparkt. (dürfen)
(The car is being parked in front of the restaurant.)

Das Auto darf vor dem Restaurant geparkt werden .
(The car may be parked in front of the restaurant.)

6. Diese Karte wird nicht mehr benutzt. (können)
(This ticket is not being used anymore.)

Diese Karte kann nicht mehr benutzt werden .
(This ticket cannot be used any more.)

TURN THE PAGE.

Rewrite in the passive voice each of the active voice sentences shown. Use a prepositional phrase with von in each sentence, and make any necessary changes in word order, case endings, or verb forms.

1. Peter ruft den Kellner.

2. Die Mutter legt die Kinder ins Bett.

3. Professor Schulz schreibt den Brief.

4. Der Soldat holt den Offizier jeden Morgen ab.

5. Die Kinder besuchen oft die Eltern.

6. Die Soldaten waschen die Uniformen.

TURN THE PAGE.

Rewrite in the passive voice each of the active voice sentences shown. Use a prepositional phrase with von in each sentence, and make any necessary changes in word order, case endings, or verb forms.

1. Peter ruft den Kellner.

Der Kellner wird von Peter gerufen .

2. Die Mutter legt die Kinder ins Bett.

Die Kinder werden von der Mutter ins Bett gelegt .

3. Professor Schulz schreibt den Brief.

Der Brief wird von Professor Schulz geschrieben .

4. Der Soldat holt den Offizier jeden Morgen ab.

Der Offizier wird jeden Morgen von dem Soldaten
abgeholt .

5. Die Kinder besuchen oft die Eltern.

Die Eltern werden oft von den Kindern besucht .

6. Die Soldaten waschen die Uniformen.

Die Uniformen werden von den Soldaten gewaschen .

TURN THE PAGE.

Rewrite in the passive voice each of the active voice sentences shown. Make any necessary changes in word order, case endings, and verb forms.

1. Man hilft der Dame.

2. Man besucht viele Städte.

3. Man dankt uns für das gute Essen.

4. Man repariert das Dach.

5. Man ruft den Hund.

6. Man antwortet dem Herrn nicht.

END OF TEST.

Rewrite in the passive voice each of the active voice sentences shown. Make any necessary changes in word order, case endings, and verb forms.

1. Man hilft der Dame.

Der Dame wird geholfen.

2. Man besucht viele Städte.

Viele Städte werden besucht.

3. Man dankt uns für das gute Essen.

Uns wird für das gute Essen gedankt.

4. Man repariert das Dach.

Das Dach wird repariert.

5. Man ruft den Hund.

Der Hund wird gerufen.

6. Man antwortet dem Herrn nicht.

Dem Herrn wird nicht geantwortet.

END OF TEST.



