



THE PASSIVE VOICE IN CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з навчальної дисципліни
«Основна іноземна мова (англійська)»
для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
спеціальності 035 Філологія
спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури
(переклад включно),
перша - англійська

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені І. І. МЕЧНИКОВА

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
КАФЕДРА ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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Методичні вказівки розроблено відповідно до програми обов'язкового курсу «Основна іноземна мова (англійська)» для здобувачів вищої освіти ступеня бакалавра в Одеському національному університеті імені І. І. Мечникова. Методичні вказівки містять граматичну довідку по темі The Passive Voice та вправи за цією темою, де основний фокус – це прислів'я, говірки, цитати відомих персоналій. Надана довідкова інформація буде корисною для здобувачів під час вивчення практичного курсу з навчальної дисципліни «Основна іноземна мова (англійська)».

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки «The Passive Voice in Cultural Expressions» спрямовані на допомогу здобувачам першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю 035 «Філологія», спеціалізація 035.041 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)». Вказівки призначені для тих, хто вивчає першу англійську мову, для формування навичок використання складних мовних явищ англійської мови, таких як the Passive Voice, що можуть бути важкими для сприйняття неносіями англійської мови або викликати труднощі для використання цього граматичного явища. Ця граматична особливість відрізняється від української у певних аспектах за морфологічними та синтаксичними характеристиками.

Зважаючи на те, що метою дисципліни «Основна іноземна мова (англійська)» є оволодіння здобувачами вищої освіти знаннями граматичної системи англійської мови, разом з її синтаксисом та морфологією, та розвитку в них навичок нормативного вживання конкретних граматичних форм та синтаксичних конструкцій, здобувачі вищої освіти мають знати базові поняття граматики англійської мови, основні граматичні конструкції та їх правила вживання в різних контекстах і бути готовими складати міжнародні іспити з англійської. Крім того, важливим є формування академічних навичок, необхідних для використання англійської мови в науковій та професійній діяльності. У зв'язку з цим пропоновані методичні вказівки базуються на автентичних англомовних текстах та фрагментах мовлення, з яких виокремлені морфолого-синтаксичні та контекстуальні патерни вживання цих граматичних явищ з фокусом на пареміях, фразеологізмах, цитатах відомих персоналій та інших явищах англійської культури.

Система вправ підібрана для змістового модуля «Passive Voice Tenses. Types of Passive Constructions.» та орієнтована на опанування особливостей функціонування пасивного стану у письмовому та усному мовленні, а також на формування навичок його вільного

використання. Такий підхід сприяє покращенню лінгвістичної компетенції здобувачів, що є основою для розвитку комунікативної компетенції, необхідної для успішної професійної діяльності майбутніх фахівців з філології. У такий спосіб реалізується один з результатів навчальної дисципліни: вдало обирати відповідну до ситуації комунікації граматичну форму чи конструкцію та коректно вживати її із дотримання всіх необхідних правил.

Методичні вказівки «The Passive Voice in Cultural Expressions» можна використовувати як для аудиторних занять, так і для самостійної роботи.

PASSIVE VOICE TENSES. TYPES OF PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.GRAMMAR REFERENCE

The Voice: Active and Passive

- ✓ We use the terms the Active Voice and Passive Voice to talk about ways of organising the content of a clause:

Cambridge University Press published this book. (active)

This book was published by Cambridge University Press. (passive)

The Active Voice

In active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action of the verb. The structure is straightforward:

Subject + Predicate + Object.

The child solved the puzzle.

The manager gave an excellent presentation.

The Passive Voice

The object of the action becomes the subject of the sentence, and the doer of the action (the agent) can either be mentioned or omitted.

The structure typically comprises:

Subject + Predicate + (by Agent).

The puzzle was solved by the child.

An excellent presentation was given by the manager.

- ✓ In the passive, the person or thing that the action was done to becomes the topic or theme. We can leave out the ‘doer’ or **agent**, or we can place the ‘doer’ in a prepositional phrase (*by* + ‘doer’):

These houses were designed in the 1880s. (passive without agent)

These houses were designed in the 1880s by Edward Barnes. (passive + *by* + agent)

- ✓ We use the passive when we want to
 - change the focus of a clause, or
 - if the doer of the verb is not important or not known
 - if we do not want to say who the doer is.

My bike was stolen. (passive – focus on *my bike*)
Someone stole my bike. (active – focus on *someone*)

Key differences between the Active Voice and the Passive Voice:

<i>The Active Voice</i>	<i>The Passive Voice</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The focus is on the doer of the action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The focus is on the action or object of the action.
<p><i>The chef prepared the meal.</i></p>	<p><i>The meal was prepared by the chef.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It keeps sentences clear, concise, and direct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It makes sentence structure more complex.
<p><i>The students completed their assignments.</i></p>	<p><i>The assignments were completed by the students.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It is used in everyday conversation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It is used in formal documents and scientific communication.
<p><i>They finished the project on time.</i></p>	<p><i>The project was finished on time.</i></p>

Verbs and the Passive Voice

- ✓ We can form passive structures with verbs that are followed by an object (transitive verbs) and some clauses where the verb is followed by a preposition:

My favourite mug was broken. (Someone broke my favourite mug.)

Their car was broken into and the radio was taken. (Someone broke into their car and took their radio.)

The holiday hasn't been paid for yet. (No one has paid for the holiday yet.)

- ✓ We can't make passive forms from verbs which do not have objects (intransitive verbs):

The parcel arrived in the post this morning.

Not: The parcel was arrived ...

- ✓ We don't usually use the passive with some verbs that describe a state or situation (state verbs):

They were having lunch.

Not: Lunch was being had.

- ✓ Some verbs are more common in the passive than the active voice. These include *be born*, *be populated*, *be stranded*, *be taken aback*:

Where were you born?

Thousands of passengers have been stranded at airports all over Europe after heavy snowfalls.

Verbs with Two Objects

- ✓ When verbs have two objects (a direct and indirect object), either object can be the theme or subject of the passive structure, depending on what we want to focus on:

Her mother gave each child a present. (active)

A present was given to each child (by her mother). (passive) (direct object as subject)

Each child was given a present (by her mother). (passive) (indirect object as subject)

A **direct object** is the person or thing that directly receives the action or effect of the verb. It answers the question "what" or "whom." An **indirect object** answers the question "for what," "of what," "to what," "for whom," "of whom," or "to whom" and accompanies a direct object.

Linking verbs

- ✓ We don't form passive structures with verbs like *be*, *become*, *seem*, *get*, *appear* where the complement of the verb refers back to the subject (linking verbs):

After six years of training she has finally become a doctor.

Tenses of the Passive Voice

Tense	Example	Structure
Present simple	<i>Alioli is made from oil, garlic and salt.</i>	<i>is/are + past participle</i>
Present continuous	<i>My house is being kept tidy.</i>	<i>is/are being + past participle</i>
Present perfect	<i>This chicken's really dry. It has been cooked for too long.</i>	<i>has/have been + past participle</i>
Past simple	<i>Penicillin was developed in 1928.</i>	<i>was/were + past participle</i>
Past continuous	<i>The signs were being put up last week.</i>	<i>was/were being + past participle</i>
Past perfect	<i>When he got home, he found that his flat had been burgled.</i>	<i>had been + past participle</i>
Future simple	<i>The work will be finished next week.</i>	<i>will be + past participle</i>

Non-finites of the Passive Voice

Present Infinitive	to be + past participle	<i>She wanted to be chosen.</i>
Perfect Infinitive	to have been + past participle	<i>The documents appeared to have been signed by the manager long ago.</i>
Present Participle & Gerund	being + past participle	<i>Being watched by so many people always made him nervous and insecure.</i>
Perfect Participle	having been + past participle	<i>Having been invited to the party, we knew we had to attend, there was no other choice.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE TENSES. TYPES OF PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.PRACTICE

1. Identify the passive forms. Provide your translation.

1. Treat others as you want to be treated yourself. 2. What is done cannot be undone. 3. One link broken, the whole chain is broken. 4. A man is judged by the company he keeps. 5. The devil is not so black as he is painted. 6. Promises are like piecrust, made to be broken. 7. Rome was not built in a day. 8. What may be done at any time is done at no time. 9. Ask no questions, and you will be told no lies. 10. Marriages are made in heaven. 11. The road to hell is paved with good intentions. 12. All is not lost. 13. For want of a nail, the kingdom was lost. 13. A tree is known by its fruit, a man by his deeds. 14. A fox is not taken twice in the same snare. 15. A liar is not believed when he speaks the truth. 16. A silent fool is counted wise. 17. Never put off till tomorrow what can be done today. 18. What can't be cured must be endured. 19. What is done by night appears by day. 20. What is lost is lost. 21. As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

2. Read a part of a scientific article. Identify the passive forms. Give your reasons why the Passive Voice is used. Provide your translation.

“A Proverb a Day Keeps Boredom Away.” Anti-Proverbs, Twisted Proverbs, Perverbs and Other Animals

**paroemiology,
paremiology**
the study of
proverbs

Paremiology today deals not only with traditional proverbs, but also with their modified versions called *anti-*, *quasi-* and *twisted* proverbs. To the most telling ones belong: *An onion a day keeps everyone away; A penny saved is a penny taxed; If at first you don't succeed, you are average; Without pain you gain*

and the like. Such innovative variations were for the first time called *anti-*, *quasi-*, or *twisted* proverbs in 1982 by Wolfgang Mieder. In Mieder (1993) and Mieder and Litovkina (1999), the authors treat these terms as synonyms and thus use them interchangeably. Later these names were widely accepted by the linguistic community. The range of terms used for the same purpose also includes modified or fractured proverbs and perverbs (cf. Delibegović Džanić 2007). On the one hand, this is hardly surprising, as new proverbs are being coined at an unprecedented rate and terminological innovations necessarily follow. On the other hand, to treat all these terms as synonymous seems to be a mistaken approach; rather, it is advisable to suggest a somewhat more relationship between perverbs, modified proverbs, anti-, quasi-/pseudo- and twisted proverbs.

The hierarchical structure of Figure 1 shows the terms perverbs or modified proverbs as clearly foregrounded. In my opinion, they embrace all the other subcategories (i.e. twisted, anti- and quasi-proverbs) and thus may serve as an umbrella category. Etymologically, the term perverb can be analysed as a result of morphological blending or a portmanteau word creation. In the process, usually the initial morpheme of one word is combined with the final morpheme of the other. According to Online Etymology Dictionary, the word proverb derives from the Latin *proverbium* ‘a common saying, old adage, maxim’, which in turn may be further broken into two separate meaningful units: *pro-* ‘forth’ + *verbum* ‘word’ + the Latin suffix *-ium*. Similarly, the word perverted ‘turned from the right way’ may be divided into the morphemes *per-* ‘away’ + *vertere* ‘to turn’. Then the words *perverted* and *proverb* are blended into *perverb*. The term *modified proverb*, in turn, shares semantically with the verb to pervert the notion of change. Although the former sounds neutral, the latter may bring to mind additional, negative connotations. These differences notwithstanding, both labels, modified proverb and perverb, will be taken here as broad and general enough to cover the entire range of the newly coined sayings, and while they cannot be treated as synonymous, they will be used interchangeably as alternative labels for the phenomenon being discussed.

Mandziuk, J. (2016). “A Proverb a Day Keeps Boredom Away.” *Anti-Proverbs, Twisted Proverbs, Perverbs and Other Animals. New Horizons in English Studies*, 1(1), 21-31.

3. Read the rhyme, give your translation.

The *For Want Of A Nail* song dates back to the 14th Century. The nursery rhyme or proverb has numerous variations over many centuries. It reminds us that insignificant acts or mistakes can have grave and unseen consequences. For example, something so insignificant as a nail could cause big troubles like the loss of a kingdom. The first mention of the proverb was during King Richard III's death during the Battle of Bosworth. The story was illustrated in William Shakespeare's historical play, 'Richard III' in 1591. The proverb has since been used and readapted throughout literature, music and cinema. It is a very popular proverb and preschool nursery rhyme.

For Want of a Nail

Author unknown

*For want of a nail the shoe was lost,
For want of a shoe the horse was lost,
For want of a horse the rider was lost,
For want of a rider the battle was lost,
For want of a battle the kingdom was lost,
And all for the want of a horseshoe nail.*

4. Read the following rhymes and limericks. Identify the passive constructions.

There was an old man of St. Bees,
Who was stung in the arm by a wasp,
When asked, "Does it hurt?"
He replied, "No, it doesn't,
I'm so glad it wasn't a hornet."

An elderly man called Keith,
Mislaid his set of false teeth.
They'd been laid on a chair,
He'd forgot they were there,
Sat down, and was bitten beneath.

There was an odd fellow named Gus,
When traveling he made such a fuss.
He was banned from the train,
Not allowed on a plane,
And now travels only by bus.

A mouse in her room woke Miss Dowd
She was frightened – it must be allowed.
Soon a happy thought hit her –
To scare off the critter,
She sat up in bed and meowed.

Limerick
a kind of humorous verse of
five lines, in which the first,
second, and fifth lines rhyme
with each other, and the third
and fourth lines, which are
shorter, form a rhymed
couplet.

The Limerick is furtive and mean;
you must keep her in close quarantine,
or she sneaks up to the slums
and promptly becomes
disorderly drunk and obscene

What Are Little Boys Made Of?

Robert Southey

What are little boys made of?
What are little boys made of?
Snips, snails
And puppy-dogs' tails
That's what little boys are made of

What are little girls made of?
What are little girls made of?
Sugar and spice
And everything nice [or "all things nice"]
That's what little girls are made of.

Sing a Song of Sixpence

Author unknown

Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye.
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie.

When the pie was opened,
The birds began to sing.
Wasn't that a dainty (or dandy) dish
To set before the king?

Roses Are Red

Author unknown

The rose is red, the violet's blue,
The honey's sweet, and so are you.
Thou are my love and I am thine;
I drew thee to my Valentine:
The lot was cast and then I drew,
And Fortune said it shou'd be you

5. Fill in the blanks of the following proverbs with the verbs in the Passive Voice.

Provide Ukrainian equivalents of the proverbs.

1. The road to hell ___ with good intentions. (pave)
2. Well begun ___ half ____ . (do)
3. A fool's bolt ___ soon ____ . (shoot)
4. Don't cry before you ____ . (hurt)
5. If it ___ not ___, don't fix it. (break)
6. Rome ___ not ___ in a day. (build)
7. Money spent on the brain ___ never ___ in vain. (spend)
8. The damage ____ . (do)
9. The devil is not so black as he ____ . (paint)
10. A fault confessed ___ half ____ . (redress)
11. Eaten bread ___ soon ____ . (forget)
12. All bread ___ not ___ in one oven. (bake)
13. To know on which side one's bread ___ on. (butter)
14. Don't count your chickens before they ____ . (hatch)
15. Many ___ but few ____ . (call, choose)
16. A short horse ___ soon ____ . (curry)
17. Footprints on the sands of time ___ not ___ by sitting down. (make)
18. He ___ not ___ at that laughs at himself first. (laugh)
19. Good horse should ___ seldom ____ . (spur)
20. It is too late to shut the stable door when the horse ____ . (steal)
21. As the twig ___, so shall the tree grow. (bend).
21. Light thing ___ together, heavy thing ___ together. (carry, take)
22. A fool and his money ___ soon. (part)

6. Express the idea of the following by using proverbs and phrases with the passive forms.

See the list of proverbs and phrases below.

1. It is a divine power that ultimately plans or decides who should marry whom, outside of the control of the people in the marriage.
2. To know what to do or who to please in order to stay in a good situation or to avoid a bad one.
3. It is best to avoid asking questions that may lead to uncomfortable or undesirable responses.
4. If you cannot do anything about a problem, you will have to live with it.
5. Young people should be treated with forbearance while given enough freedom to express themselves.
6. It is too late to prevent or undo some harm that has occurred.
7. It is useless to make promises, because people always break their promises.
8. A single failure or mistake can have a domino effect, causing the collapse of an entire system or project.
9. One might just as well be punished for a big misdeed as a small one.
10. Remaining silent, even if others may assume you lack knowledge, is preferable to speaking and confirming that you indeed lack understanding or wisdom.

✓ The damage is done.

✓ What can't be cured must be endured.

✓ (The) youth must be served.

✓ to know which/what side one's bread is buttered

✓ One link broken, the whole chain is broken.

✓ Promises are like piecrust, made to be broken.

✓ Ask no questions, and you will be told no lies.

✓ Marriages are made in heaven.

✓ Better to remain silent and be thought a fool, than to speak and remove all doubt.

✓ As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

7. Supply the missing part of the analytic form of the verb.

1. A tree ___ known by its fruit; a man by his deeds. A good deed ___ never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love. (Saint Basil)
2. Nothing in life is to ___ feared, it is only to ___ understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less. (Marie Curie)
3. Dreams about the future ___ always filled with gadgets. (Neil deGrasse Tyson)
4. Everyone should ___ respected as an individual, but no one idolized. (Albert Einstein)
5. If there's a book that you want to read, but it hasn't ___ written yet, then you must write it. (Toni Morrison)
6. Judge not, that ye ___ not judged (Matthew, vii)
7. You have to write the book that wants ___ written. And if the book will be too difficult for grown-ups, then you write it for children. (Madeleine L'Engle)
8. The most creative people are motivated by the grandest of problems that ___ presented before them. (Neil deGrasse Tyson)
9. Be yourself; everyone else ___ already taken. (Oscar Wilde)
10. I ___ taught that the way of progress was neither swift nor easy. (Marie Curie)
11. The artist's world is limitless. It can ___ found anywhere, far from where he lives or a few feet away. It is always on his doorstep. (Paul Strand)
12. The consciousness of loving and ___ loved brings a warmth and richness to life that nothing else can bring. (Oscar Wilde)
13. The good you do today ___ be forgotten tomorrow. Do good anyway. (Kent M. Keith, *The Silent Revolution: Dynamic Leadership in the Student Council*)
14. Be miserable. Or motivate yourself. Whatever ___ to be done, it's always your choice. (Wayne Dyer)
15. Work like you don't need the money. Love like you ___ never ___ hurt. Dance like nobody is watching. (Mark Twain)
16. A creative man ___ motivated by the desire to achieve, not by the desire to beat others. (Ayn Rand)

17. The biggest men and women with the biggest ideas ___ be shot down by the smallest men and women with the smallest minds. Think big anyway. (Kent M. Keith, *The Silent Revolution: Dynamic Leadership in the Student Council*)

18. Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement. Nothing can ___ done without hope and confidence. (Helen Keller)

8. Fill in the blanks with the idioms from the box.

someone's hands are tied
to have your work cut out for you
to be written in the stars
to get your wires crossed

to do as someone is told
to be done with
to be saved by the bell
days are numbered

1. It _____ that they would meet and fall in love. 2. Believe me, we tried everything to keep that conglomerate from demolishing the old library. Our hands _____ now. 3. The mother _____ looking after her child. 4. Gary Lineker says ' _____ ' for Arsenal to win the Premier League title. 5. I've been working on this essay for hours now, so I'm just going to write the conclusion and _____ it. 6. Somehow we _____ because I'd written the 23rd in my diary and Jen had the 16th. 7. He knew that his _____ as the team's coach _____. 8. I _____ otherwise my father was about to uncover what I had done and there is no way that I could have even explained the situation to him. 9. I'd like to help you, but you missed the deadline. I'm afraid my _____. 10. He decided to do as he was told and not say anything. 11. She'll really _____ to finish all those reports by the end of the week. 12. We _____ for a minute there, I thought you were asking me something else. 13. These people are all under contract and they will _____. 14. He _____, but still dazed and confused. 15. If all goes well, he'll _____ work before his 50th birthday. 16. The latest opinion polls suggest that his _____ as leader _____.

9. Match the following idioms with the definitions.

Give their Ukrainian equivalents.

Use these phrases in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. to be written in the stars | 1. they cannot help in a particular situation because of rules, laws etc. |
| b. one's lips are sealed | 2. to follow an instruction, especially without complaining |
| c. to be written all over someone's face | 3. to be finished with someone or something |
| d. wouldn't be seen/caught dead | 4. is used to say that what happens to a person is controlled by fate |
| e. someone's hands are tied | 5. to no longer have a relationship with someone, often because of hostilities or disagreement. |
| f. to do as someone is told | 6. to have a large and difficult task to do |
| g. to be done with | 7. to dislike something very much |
| h. to be estranged from (someone) | 8. to be clear what they are feeling |
| i. to have your work cut out for you | 9. is said when you are promising to keep a secret |

10. Translate into English.

1. Я почав читати електронний лист і раптом мої найгірші страхи збулися. 2. Ми подумали, що краще зробити, як нам сказали. 3. Ми дуже хотіли б вам допомогти, але, боюся, у нас зв'язані руки. 4. Ця компанія справді негативно вплинула на моє життя, тому я вирішив покінчити з нею. 5. Цей курс надто складний для початківців, але надто простий для учня, який має знання. Він опинився між двома вогнями. 6. Якими б не були протести, схоже, дні лікарні полічені. 7. Я твердо вірю, що мені було написано на роду приїхати в

цю країну і зустрітися з тобою. 8. Перестань сперечатися зі мною, Деріле (Daryl), і роби, що тобі сказано! 9. Ти востаннє завдав мені болю, Брендоне, я покінчив з тобою! 10. Я справді був врятований в останній момент, коли наш вчитель переніс математичний тест на наступний тиждень. 11. Я б не погодилась носити таку сукню навіть за мільйон – це щось таке, що могла б носити моя бабуся! 12. Він знає, що йому залишилось мало часу. 13. Дейв відчужений від своїх дітей відтоді, як розлучився з їхньою матір'ю. 14. Її хвилювання було в неї на обличчі, коли вона почула радісну новину. 15. Оскільки крайній термін наближається, у мене є багато роботи, щоб завершити цей проект вчасно.

11. Make up sentences. Start with the underlined words.

1. Is / The tree / fruit. / by / known / its
2. broken. / made / be / Rules / to / are
3. who / rope / been / Never / in the / mention / house / hanged. / of a man / has
4. eaten / a dish / can / Revenge / that / be / is / cold.
5. made / Marriages / in / are / heaven.
6. bought / too / Gold / be / dear. / may
7. his / A fool / soon / money / and / parted. / are
8. allowed / dog / Every / is / bite. / one
9. so / as / The devil / not / black / is / painted. / is / he
10. must / What / cured / endured. / can't / be / be
11. they / Don't / your / before / are / chickens / hatched. / count
12. not / be / Children / seen / should / and / heard.
13. chips. / by / A carpenter / known / his / is
14. born / be / If / then / you're / to / hanged / be / you'll / drowned. / never
15. sing. / Little / be / birds / sing / that / and / won't / can / must / made / sing / to

12. Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences. Add some context.

Worst Fears Realized In Tampa

Santorini is swamped with thousands of tourists

Coronavirus: Police 'hands tied' over lockdown fines

Sri Lanka's beaches swamped with burning ship debris

SEALED LIPS, FLAWED ATTITUDES WORSEN PLIGHT OF WORKING WOMEN

BP strategy is still caught between two stools

13. Translate the following antiproverbs. Provide the original proverbs.

A fool and his monkey are soon parted

What can't be cured must be insured

Never do today what can be done tomorrow.

If at first you don't succeed – you are fired

A bird in hand is probably contaminated with salmonella

Light thing is carried together, heavy thing take by yourself

The early bird gets caught in the traffic

What's done is done, but it can still be fixed.

If it ain't broken, still try to fix it just to be sure.

Rome was built in a day, then they took a vacation

A penny saved is a penny forgotten.

Treat others as you want to be treated, but it's okay to be a little selfish

Many are called, few are chosen, and even fewer show up.

You can teach an old dog, but only if it's interested.

A Youth must be served, but not on a silver platter.

The damage is done, but at least it's entertaining.

One link is broken, but who needs a chain anyway?

Well begun is not even close to done.

Cry before you're hurt, because why wait?

Marriages are made in heaven, but the paperwork is done on Earth.

What is lost is lost, but it's probably in the last place you look

The devil is blacker than he's painted.

14. Insert the verbs from the box in the text. Provide Ukrainian translation.

to describe

to say

to author

to believe

to experience

to amuse

The statement "We are not AMUSED" to have been made by Queen Victoria, but the only evidence for this comes from a 1900 diary



entry in a 1919 book titled *The Notebooks of a Spinster Lady*, which anonymously This British book – now known to have been written by Caroline Holland (1878-1903) – included the queen's reported response to an inappropriate jest, which ... as "a tale" once told to the author. The comment, "we ... not ... ," had been circulating long before the book's publication, having first appeared in a

magazine article in 1902. The remark quickly became associated with a tone of imperious gravitas. However, biographer Stanley Weintraub could not find any verification that Victoria ever made such a statement and expressed doubt that she did. "In fact," it ... by Weintraub in an interview, "amusement ...often ... by her."

15. Match the Active and Passive sentences.

1. Rome was not built in a day	a. Sharing a trouble halves it.
2. A trouble shared is a trouble halved	b. You know the tree by its fruit.
3. The tree is known by its fruit	c. People did not build Rome in a day.
4. Do not judge, or others will judge you.	d. One might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb
5. Don't count the chickens before they hatch.	e. Gold may be bought too dear
6. People may punish you for a sheep as easily as for a lamb.	f. Judge not, that ye be not judged
7. People can pay too much for gold.	g. What's done cannot be undone
8. You should prioritize the youth.	h. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched
9. You can serve revenge cold.	i. Youth must be served
10. You cannot undo what you have done.	j. Children should be seen and not heard
11. You should see children and not hear them.	k. Revenge is a dish that can be eaten cold

16. Rewrite the following paragraphs in the Passive Voice.

1.

The proverb "Rome was not built in a day" means that important work takes time and effort. It reminds us that great achievements don't happen overnight and that you must be patient to reach a goal. This saying is often used to encourage people to be persistent and not to give up when facing

challenges. It teaches that success requires continuous effort and dedication, no matter how difficult the task may seem.

2.

The proverb "Ask no questions and you will be told no lies" suggests that if you avoid asking questions, you won't hear anything false. It implies that curiosity can lead to uncomfortable truths, and sometimes people see ignorance as a safer option. People often use this saying to remind that not all truths are easy to hear, and asking questions can sometimes bring unnecessary complications. It teaches that sometimes, not knowing is better than knowing too much.

3.

The proverb "The road to hell is paved with good intentions" means that even though people may have good intentions, their actions can still lead to negative outcomes. It suggests that simply intending to do good is not enough, and that one's actions must align with their intentions to achieve positive results. People use this to warn against acting impulsively or without fully considering the consequences. It teaches that well-meaning actions can still cause harm if they are not thought through carefully.

17. Correct mistakes in the text.

There is one mistake in each line



THE ORIGIN OF THE "SAVED BY THE BELL"

The phrase "**saved by the bell**" is originally derives from the sport of boxing. In boxing, a round are typically timed for three minutes, and the bell is rung to signal the end of the round. If a boxer knocked down near the end of the round and the ten-count is started by the referee, the boxer is saved by the bell if it is rung before the count reaches ten. In this

case, the boxer given the opportunity to recover before the next round begins.

However, the expression have evolved to have a broader, metaphorical meaning. Today, it commonly is used to describe a situation where someone is rescuing from a difficult or unpleasant situation at the last possible moment, much like a boxer beind saved by the bell. It implies that the person or thing was almost "finished" or "out of time" but received an unexpected reprieve.

Interestingly, it often believed by some that the expression comes from a practice in the past where a bell were installed in coffins to prevent people from being bury alive. This "safety bell" story is more of a myth and has no real connection to the boxing origin of the phrase, although the phrase's popularity and intrigue has been contributed to by it.

The expression is now widely use to describe situations where a problem or crisis is narrowly avoid, often at the last second.

*18. Put the verbs in brackets into
the coreect passive or active tense.*

The proverb "A trouble shared is a trouble halved" ... often ... (use) to convey the idea that when a burden is shared with others, it ... (become) easier to bear. It is believed that by speaking about one's troubles, the emotional weight ... (reduce), and the burden is lessened. In many cultures, this saying ... (value) as a reminder that support from others can make difficult situations more manageable. When problems are shared, they ... (see) often as being divided, with the weight of the issue being lessened for those involved. It is suggested that, through compassion and empathy, difficulties are handled more effectively when help is received. In this way, the proverb ... (teach) that troubles, when shared, are lightened and can be more easily ... (overcome).

In contemporary society, the proverb ... (invoke) in conversations about emotional well-being and mental health. It ... (suggest) that, by confiding in others, burdens such as stress, anxiety, or personal challenges ... (can/alleviate). With the rise of mental health awareness, many people now understand the importance of sharing their troubles with trusted friends, family, or even professionals. In this context, talking about problems ... (allow) individuals to receive support, validation, and advice, which can significantly reduce feelings of isolation.

The proverb is also relevant in the workplace, where collaboration and teamwork ... (emphasize). When colleagues ... (share) challenges or concerns with one another, problems ... (address) more effectively, and solutions are often found more quickly. By relying on the collective knowledge and support of a team, tasks become more manageable, and workloads more evenly ... (distribute).

Furthermore, in the age of social media, the proverb can be applied in online communities where individuals can express personal struggles, connect with others who ... (experience) similar issues, and receive encouragement. This virtual sharing creates a sense of solidarity, making it easier to cope with difficult situations.

In essence, the proverb (underscore) the value of sharing emotional or practical burdens in order to lighten the load. Whether in personal relationships, the workplace, or online communities, it remains an important reminder that problems ... (not have / face) alone, and support from others can make them easier to navigate.

19. Define the tense form of the verb in the Passive Voice in each of the following quotations. Explain why it is used. Translate the quotations into Ukrainian

1. Even when laws have been written down, they ought not always to remain unaltered. (Aristotle)

2. When peace has been broken anywhere, the peace of all countries everywhere is in danger. (F. D. Roosevelt)
3. Persons attempting to find a motive in this narrative will be prosecuted; persons attempting to find a moral in it will be banished; persons attempting to find a plot in it will be shot. (M. Twain)
4. All truths are easy to understand once they are discovered; the point is to discover them. (Galileo Galilei)
5. The world will not be inherited by the strongest, it will be inherited by those most able to change. (Charles Darwin)
6. This agglomeration which was called and which still calls itself the Holy Roman Empire was neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire. (F. Voltaire)
7. What is done well is done quickly enough. (Augustus)
8. Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. (R. Emerson)
9. More is lost by indecision than wrong decision. Indecision is the thief of opportunity. It will steal you blind. (Marcus Tullius Cicero)
10. Wisdom is not wisdom when it is derived from books alone. (Horace)
11. One of the Seven was wont to say: "That laws were like cobwebs; where the small flies were caught, and the great break through." (F. Bacon)
12. Without Knowledge, Skill cannot be focused. Without Skill, Strength cannot be brought to bear and without Strength, Knowledge may not be applied. (Alexander the Great)
13. Perfection is no small thing, but it is made up of small things. (Michelangelo)
14. A true artist is not one who is inspired, but one who inspires others. (Salvador Dali)
15. Nothing is confused except the mind. (Rene Magritte)

20. Point out the passive constructions in the quotations

given below. Define the object used as the subject of the passive constructions. Point out the retained prepositions in the passive constructions. Translate the quotations into Ukrainian.

1. Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above them. (Washington Irving)
2. One is easily deceived by what one loves (Moliere)
3. Our fatigue is often caused not by work, but by worry, frustration and resentment. (Dale Carnegie)
4. If you want to know who controls you, look at who you are not allowed to criticize. (Voltaire)
5. To whom nothing is given, of him can nothing be required. (Henry Fielding)
6. Many excellent cooks are spoiled by going into the arts. (Paul Gaugin)
7. No nation was ever ruined by trade. (Benjamin Franklin)
8. There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy. (William Shakespeare)'
9. Opinions are made to be changed - or how is truth to be got at? (Lord Byron)
10. The news that reaches your consciousness is incomplete and often not to be relied on.... Turn your eyes inward, look into your own depths, learn first to know yourself! (Sigmund Freud)

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Навчальне видання

THE PASSIVE VOICE IN CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
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