

The Passive: Objects & Common OET Ergative Exceptions

The verb is essential - understand what it means and how it works with objects

What do you think about these sentences?

- 1. The instructions were informed to Mr Smith.
- 2. Mr Johnson has been explained the procedure.
- 3. Mrs Edwards was given 10 minutes to recover from giving blood.
- 4. The results were notified to Mrs Johnson.
- 5. The family **was discussed** the decision about John's care.
- 6. Brian was diagnosed with psoriasis.

If you're thinking No 3 and No 6 are ok but the others are bad - well done! The hard bit is trying to understand why! Let's look at it below.

There are two different types of objects:

- **direct object** the noun which receives the action
- **indirect object** the noun which benefits from the action

Some verbs have different relationships with objects.

Here are two examples of this, using the passive:

give is very flexible:

- 1. Mrs Edwards was given 10 minutes to recover from giving blood.
- 2. 10 minutes were given to Mr Edwards to recover from giving blood.

Do you see how we can say give with Mr Edwards and with 10 minutes?

This is because *give* can be used with <u>direct</u> and <u>indirect objects</u>.

But look at explain:

- 1. The procedure has been explained to Mr Edwards.
- 2. Mr Edwards has been explained the procedure.

It is not possible to use *explain* with the indirect object. It is not flexible.



Unfortunately, this grammar changes for different verbs. Let's have a look at some examples:

Verb	Object	Active	Passive
give	direct object	The nurse gave the instructions to Mr Smith	The instructions were given to Mr Smith.
	indirect object	The nurse gave Mr Smith the instructions.	Mr Smith was given the instructions.
explain	direct object	The nurse <u>explained</u> the instructions to Mr Smith.	The instructions were explained to Mr Smith.
	indirect object	The nurse explained Mr Smith the instructions.	Mr Smith was explained the instructions.
	direct object	The doctor <u>prescribed</u> antibiotics to Mr Smith.	Antibiotics were prescribed to Mr Smith.
prescribe	indirect object	The doctor <u>prescribed</u> Mr Smith with <mark>antibiotics.</mark>	Mr Smith was prescribed with antibiotics.
discuss	direct object	The doctor <u>discussed</u> the procedure with Mr Smith.	The procedure was discussed with Mr Smith.
	indirect object	The doctor <u>discussed</u> Mr Smith with the procedure	Mr Smith was discussed the procedure.
insert	direct object	The surgeon <u>inserted</u> a stent into Mr Smith's arm.	A stent was inserted into Mr Smith's arm.
	indirect object	The surgeon inserted Mr Smith's arm into a stent.	Mr Smith's arm was inserted
inject	direct object	The nurse <u>injected</u> insulin into Mr Smith's arm.	Insulin was injected into Mr Smith's arm.
	indirect object	The nurse <u>injected</u> Mr Smith's arm with insulin.	Mr Smith's arm was injected with insulin.
diagnose	direct object	The doctor diagnosed pneumonia.	Pneumonia was diagnosed.
	direct object	The doctor diagnosed Mr Smith with pneumonia.	Mr Smith was diagnosed with pneumonia.
provide	direct object	The nurse provided care for/to the patient	Care was provided for/to the patient.
	indirect object - preferable in terms of style	The nurse provided the patient with care.	The patient was provided with care.



prepare	direct object	The nurse prepared the medication for Mr Smith.	The medication was prepared for Mr Smith.
		The nurse prepared Mr Smith for the operation.	Mr Smith was prepared for the operation.
	indirect object	The nurse prepared Mr Smith the medication The nurse prepared the operation for Mr Smith	Mr Smith was prepared the medication The operation was prepared for Mr Smith.
notify	direct object	The nurse notified social services about the outbreak.	Social services were notified about the outbreak.
	indirect object	The nurse notified the outbreak	The outbreak was notified to social services

Ergative Passive - Common OET Exceptions

What is the ergative passive?

Some transitive verbs can be used to show passive or active, in strange ways.

Sometimes a noun which is often thought of as passive/object is used as a subject in a sentence :

Blood Pressure: 120/80 - 175/95

It's common to think of blood pressure this way:

Paul's blood pressure was affected by his recent illness.

Paul's recent illness affected his blood pressure.

And there is nothing wrong with it!

However, the most common way we use blood pressure is to say that it is a subject (does something), instead of an object:

Paul's blood pressure was increased overnight.



And we do this with lots of other nouns too!

Exercise

Write a sentence for each of the nouns below:

- temperature (drop)
- class (start)
- ice (crack)
- building (shake)
- infection (worse)
- fever (break)
- cholesterol (decrease)

Answers

• temperature (drop)

Feel Mr Johnson's forehead. I think his temperature has dropped.

• class (start)

time? What time did the class start?

The class started at 09:00.

• ice (crack)

I stepped onto the ice and it cracked.

• building (shake)

There was an earthquake and the buildings were shaking / shook.

- infection (worse)
- His chest infection has worsened.
- His infection has worsened.
- His infection is getting worse.
- His infection was worsening during last night
- The infection has worsened, resulting in him having a high temperature
- fever (break)



collocation - two words typically go together

- His fever broke at 12h.
- His fever has broken.
- Having used antibiotics for 3 days, we managed to reduce her temperature.
- At 12 am his fever broke.
- During his 12.00 check-up review his fever broke.
- His fever broke before midnight.
- cholesterol (decrease)
- Despite his current medication, his level of cholesterol <u>has not decreased</u>.
- His cholesterol has been decreasing over the last 2 months.
- Mr Smith was commenced on regular medication, and as a result his cholesterol decreased.
- His cholesterol increased after being non-compliant with his medication
- Her cholesterol decreased from 350 to 320 after she had started medication.