

VI.A.7

Self-learning material

Practising the passive voice – Grammatiktraining kompakt

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Das Passiv wird im Englischen wie im Deutschen vornehmlich in der Schriftsprache verwendet. Doch auch mündlich kann sein Einsatz hilfreich sein, wenn man zum Beispiel die Perspektive im Satz wechseln möchte. In liegt bei Sätzen im Passiv die Betonung stets auf dem, was passiert, während die Person, die die Handlung ausführt, in den Hintergrund rückt. Wie genau Sätze im Passiv und die darin vorhandenen Teile gebildet werden, wird in dieser Unterrichtseinheit Schritt für Schritt gelehrt. Die Übungen sind in das Thema „Cybercrime“ eingebettet.

KOMPETENZPROFIL

Klassenstufe/Lernjahr: 6/7, Lernjahr 2/3

Umfang: 4 Übungsmaterialien, Test

Kompetenzen: 1. Grammatik: Passivformen in der Gegenwart, Vergangenheit und Zukunft verwenden; 2. Sprechen: Ein Gespräch über Internetkriminalität führen

Thematische Bereiche: *grammar, passive voice, cybercrime*



Auf einen Blick



Alle Aufgaben liegen zusätzlich auch digital in *LearningApps* vor.

Checkliste und Regelblatt

Checklist	Where am I and how was it? Checkliste für die Lernenden zum Abhaken und Evaluieren der Aufgaben
Rule sheet	The passive voice in English – The rules Regelblatt mit einer Übersicht über alle relevanten Regeln zum Thema „passive voice“

Übungsmaterial 1



Exercise 1 **Basic: Cybercrime is committed by hackers – The passive voice in the simple present**
<https://learningapps.org/display?v=pa2mc24>



Exercise 1 **Intermediate: Cybercrime is committed by hackers – The passive voice in the simple present**
<https://learningapps.org/display?v=po2qtqb7n24>

Übungsmaterial 2



Exercise 2 **Basic: My Internet account was hacked! – Past tenses in the passive voice**
<https://learningapps.org/display?v=p2td3fo6j24>



Exercise 2 **Intermediate: My Internet account was hacked! – Past tenses in the passive voice**
<https://learningapps.org/display?v=pxi8j1ksa24>

Übungsmaterial 3



Exercise 3 **Basic: What will be done against cybercrime? – Future tenses in the passive voice**
<https://learningapps.org/display?v=prmz93hw324>



Exercise 3 **Intermediate: What will be done against cybercrime? – Future tenses in the passive voice**
<https://learningapps.org/display?v=pkmniwcbj24>

Übungsmaterial 4

Exercise 4 Basic: What can be done against cybercrime? – The passive voice with modal verbs

<https://learningapps.org/display?v=pz6gs4hht24>



Exercise 4 Intermediate: What can be done against cybercrime? – The passive voice with modal verbs

<https://learningapps.org/display?v=pbtp2ncav24>



Test

Test What do you remember?

<https://learningapps.org/display?v=p2n9zofrt24>



Zusätzlich im Online-Archiv bzw. in der ZIP-Datei

ZM 1 Introduction to cybercrime – Describing and analysing a cartoon
Material zu einem Cartoon zum Einstieg in das Thema „Cybercrime“

ZM 2 A crime has been committed – A role play
Material für ein Rollenspiel zum Abschluss der Übungreihe



Checklist



Where am I and how was it?

Task

Tick off the exercises completed. Decide how you coped with the exercises and draw a smiley.

	Done? ✓	For me task 😊 😐 😞
Exercise 1: Basic: Cybercrime is committed by hackers – The passive voice in the simple present https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p83gwa2mc24		
Exercise 1: Intermediate: Cybercrime is committed by hackers – The passive voice in the simple present https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p02qtqb7n24		
Exercise 2: Basic: My Internet account was hacked! – Past tenses in the passive voice https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p2td3fo6j24		
Exercise 2: Intermediate: My Internet account was hacked! – Past tenses in the passive voice https://learningapps.org/watch?v=nxi8j1ksa24		
Exercise 3: Basic: What will be done against cybercrime? – Future tenses in the passive voice https://learningapps.org/watch?v=prmz93h24		
Exercise 3: Intermediate: What will be done against cybercrime? – Future tenses in the passive voice https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pkmniwcbj24		
Exercise 4: Basic: What can be done against cybercrime? – The passive voice with modal verbs https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pz6gs4hht24		
Exercise 4: Intermediate: What can be done against cybercrime? – The passive voice with modal verbs https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pbtp2ncav24		
Test: What do you remember? https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p2n9zofrt24		

Exercise 1



Basic: Cybercrime is committed by hackers – The passive voice in the simple present

You can also do the tasks in *LearningApps*: <https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p83g0a2mc24>

Task 1

Fill in the correct form of the passive voice in the simple present. The verb is already given.

1. Computers are attacked (to attack) by bad people.
2. Important details _____ (to take) by thieves online.
3. Websites _____ (to break into) by hackers.
4. E-mails _____ (to send) to trick people.
5. Often, passwords _____ (to guess) by criminals.
6. Security measures _____ (to update) constantly to protect against cyberattacks.
7. Frequently, personal information _____ (to steal) through online scams.

Task 2

Fill in the correct form of the passive voice in the present progressive. The main verb has already been written down in the correct form.

1. Computers are being attacked by criminals right now.
2. At the moment, money _____ stolen through fake websites.
3. Personal photos _____ taken without permission right now.
4. Have you heard that viruses _____ put into computers to cause network problems?
5. Currently, sensitive information _____ stolen by strangers.
6. Have you heard? Scary messages _____ sent to scare people. My friend Indma got one, too.

TIP: Remember: You use the *simple present* for things that happens regularly, frequently, often, seldom or never. The *present progressive* describes actions that are taking place at the moment of speaking or at present and have not yet been completed.

Exercise 4



Basic: What can be done against cybercrime – The passive voice with modal verbs

You can also do the tasks in *LearningApps*: <https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pz6gshht24>

Task 1

What can, must or shall be done to fight against cybercrime? Fill in the forms.

1. Strong passwords can be created to protect accounts. (can; to create)
2. Children _____ about online safety at school. (must; to teach)
3. Regular software updates _____ to prevent hacking. (shall; to update)
4. Personal information _____ private to avoid identity theft. (must; to keep)
5. Cybersecurity training _____ for employees of companies. (must; to provide)
6. Suspicious emails _____ to stop scams. (can; to report)
7. Firewalls and antivirus software _____ on all computers. (shall; to install)
8. Awareness campaigns about cyber threats _____ regularly. (can; to publish)

Task 2

What if? What could have been done? Fill in the correct forms. Here the future perfect is formed with modal verbs. Modal verb and auxiliary verb have already been given.

1. Strong passwords could have been created by many users to enhance security if they had been educated about the importance of password strength. (could; to create)
2. Children _____ about online safety by schools if the curriculum had included comprehensive digital literacy programmes. (could; to educate)
3. Regular software _____ to protect against cyber threats if users had understood the risks of outdated software. (should; to complete)
4. Personal information _____ more effectively to prevent identity theft if people had been made aware of how to protect their data. (could; to secure)



TIP: You can also form the passive voice with modal verbs. In this case the passive voice is formed with **modal verb + be + past participle**.

Example: An account can be recovered if you have enough data left to prove that you own it.

If you want to use a modal verb to form the future perfect in the passive voice, it works like this:
modal verb in the past + have been + past participle.

Example: The account could have been recovered if she had remembered the password of her second account.

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