Active > Passive

Passive

Causative

Active: A mechanic <u>repairs</u> my car every year.

sujeto presente simple complemento directo

Passive: My car <u>is</u> <u>repaired</u> (by a mechanic) every year.

complemento verbo: to be past participle complemento agente directo (según al (_ed o 3ª columna)

verbo en la frase activa)

Active > Causative

directo)

Active: A mechanic <u>repairs</u> my car. every year

sujeto presente simple complemento directo

Causative: I <u>have</u> my car <u>repaired</u> (by a mechanic) every year.

sujeto nuevo verbo: have complemento directo past participle complemento agente

(según al (según al verbo en la (_ed o 3ª columna) complemento frase activa)

	Active	Passive	Have / Get something done
Present Simple	Juan wash <u>es</u> Carlos' car.	Carlos' car <u>is</u> wash <u>ed</u> (by Juan)	Carlos <u>has</u> his car <u>washed</u> (by Juan).
Present Continuous	Juan <u>is</u> wash <u>ing</u> Carlos' car.	Carlos' car <u>is</u> <u>being</u> wash <u>ed</u> (by Juan)	Carlos <u>is having</u> his car <u>washed</u> (by Juan).
Present Perfect Simple	Juan <u>has</u> wash <u>ed</u> Carlos' car.	Carlos' car <u>has been</u> wash <u>ed</u> (by Juan)	Carlos <u>has</u> had his car <u>washed</u> (by Juan).
Present Perfect Continuous	Juan <u>has</u> <u>been</u> wash <u>ing</u> Carlos' car.	En este caso usa la activa o el causativo.	Carlos <u>has been having</u> his car <u>washed</u> (by J).
Past Simple	Juan wash <u>ed</u> Carlos' car.	Carlos' car <u>was</u> wash <u>ed</u> (by Juan)	Carlos <u>had</u> his car <u>washed</u> (by Juan).
Past Continuous	Juan <u>was</u> wash <u>ing</u> Carlos' car.	Carlos' car <u>was</u> <u>being</u> wash <u>ed</u> (by Juan)	Carlos was having his car washed (by Juan).
Past Perfect Simple	Juan <u>had</u> wash <u>ed</u> Carlos' car.	Carlos' car <u>had</u> <u>been</u> wash <u>ed</u> (by Juan)	Carlos <u>had</u> his car <u>washed</u> (by Juan).
Past Perfect Continuous	Juan <u>had been</u> wash <u>ing</u> Carlos' car.	En este caso "past continuous" suena más natural, o usa la activa o el causativo.	Carlos <u>had</u> <u>been</u> <u>having</u> his car <u>washed</u> (by Juan).
be going to	Juan <u>is going to</u> wash Carlos' car.	Carlos' car <u>is</u> going to <u>be</u> wash <u>ed</u> (by Juan)	Carlos is going to have his car washed (by J).
Future Simple	Juan <u>will</u> wash Carlos' car.	Carlos' car <u>will</u> <u>be</u> wash <u>ed</u> (by Juan)	Carlos <u>will</u> <u>have</u> his car <u>washed</u> (by Juan).
Future Continuous	Juan <u>will</u> <u>be</u> wash <u>ing</u> Carlos' car.	Carlos' car <u>will</u> <u>be</u> <u>being</u> wash <u>ed</u> (by Juan)	Carlos will be having his car washed (by Juan).
Future Perfect Simple	Juan <u>will</u> <u>have</u> wash <u>ed</u> Carlos' car.	Carlos' car will have been washed (by Juan)	Carlos <u>will</u> <u>have</u> <u>had</u> his car <u>washed</u> (by Juan).
Future Perfect Continuous	Juan <u>will</u> <u>have</u> <u>been</u> wash <u>ing</u> Carlos' car.	En este caso "future perfect simple" suena más natural, o usa la activa o el causativo.	Carlos <u>will have been having</u> his car <u>washed</u> (by Juan).
Modal	Juan should wash Carlos' car.	Carlos' car should be wash ed (by Juan)	Carlos should have his car washed (by Juan).
Modal Perfect	Juan should have wash ed Carlos' car.	Carlos' car should have been wash ed (by Juan)	Carlos should have had his car washed (by J).

