

Impersonal Passive

La forma pasiva también se puede utilizar en estilo indirecto para expresar sentimientos y convicciones y así se llama **Impersonal Passive** (*La Voz Pasiva Impersonal*). Se caracteriza por utilizar verbos de pensamiento u opinión como, por ejemplo: say (decir), think (pensar), suppose (suponer), know (saber/conocer), expect (esperar), consider (considerar), entre otros.

Para formar este tipo de oraciones, nos encontramos con dos formas de hacerlo.

1. Empezamos con **"It"** + **"be"** (en el mismo tiempo que el verbo activo) + **el participio** del verbo principal + **(that)** + **oración**.

Ejemplo: People say (that) Alberto works hard.
It is said (that) Alberto works hard.
Se dice / Dicen que Alberto trabaja duro.

Verbos:

agree*, allege, announce, assume, believe, calculate, claim, consider, decide*, demonstrate, discover, establish, estimate, expect, feel, find, hope*, intend*, know, mention, plan*, propose*, recommend, report, reveal, say, show, suggest, suppose, think, understand

Con algunos (*) de dichos verbos se puede utilizar la estructura **"It"** + **"be"** (en el mismo tiempo que el verbo activo) + **el participio** del verbo principal + el segundo verbo en **infinitivo con to**.

Ejemplo: Alberto has decided to cancel the meeting.
It has been decided to cancel the meeting.
Han decidido cancelar la reunión.

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2. Empezamos con **el sujeto del segundo verbo** como sujeto de la oración pasiva + "**be**" (en el mismo tiempo que el verbo activo) + **el participio** del verbo principal + el segundo verbo en **infinitivo con to** (si el verbo de la oración activa hace referencia al presente o al futuro) + el complemento de la oración principal.

Ejemplo: People say (that) Alberto works hard.
Alberto is said to work hard.
Se dice que Alberto trabaja duro.

Si el verbo de la oración activa hace referencia al presente en forma continua o al futuro en forma continua se utiliza el infinitivo continuo.

Ejemplo: People say (that) Alberto is working hard.
Alberto is said to be working hard.
Se dice que Alberto está trabajando duro.

Si el verbo de la oración activa hace referencia al pasado, independientemente de que el tiempo verbal sea "past simple" o "present/past perfect" se utiliza el infinitivo perfecto.

Ejemplo: People say (that) Alberto has worked hard.
Alberto is said to have worked hard.
Se dice que Alberto ha trabajado duro.

People said (that) Alberto worked hard.
Alberto was said to work hard.
Se dijo que Alberto trabajaba duro.

Si el verbo de la oración activa hace referencia al pasado en forma continua se utiliza el infinitivo perfecto continuo.

Ejemplo: People say (that) Alberto was working hard.
Alberto is said to have been working hard.
Se dice que Alberto había estado trabajando duro.

Verbos:

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Present / Future (simple)	Active:	People	think presente simple	(that)	Alberto	eats	a lot.
	Passive: 1	It	is to be (presente)	thought participio	(that)	Alberto	eats a lot.
	Active:	People	think present simple	(that)	Alberto	eats	a lot.
	Passive: 2	Alberto	is to be (presente)	thought participio	to to	eat infinitivo	a lot.

Past (simple)	Active:	People	thought pasado simple	(that)	Alberto	ate / had eaten	a lot.
	Passive: 1	It	was to be (pasado)	thought participio	(that)	Alberto	ate / had eaten a lot.
	Active:	People	thought pasado simple	(that)	Alberto	ate / had eaten	a lot.
	Passive: 2	Alberto	was to be (pasado)	thought participio	to have eaten to have + participio	a lot.	

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En las oraciones pasivas impersonales formadas con el verbo **expect**, el verbo de la subordinada suele ir en futuro/condicional en la primera forma.

Present / Future	Active:	People	expect		Alberto	to eat	a lot.
			presente simple				
	Passive: 1	It	is	expected	(that)	Alberto	<u>will</u> eat a lot.
			to be + (presente)	participio			
	Active:	People	expect		Alberto	to eat	a lot.
			present simple				
	Passive: 2	Alberto	is	expected	to	eat	a lot.
			to be + (presente)	participio	to	infinitive	

Past	Active:	People	expected		Alberto	to eat	a lot.
			pasado simple				
	Passive: 1	It	was	expected	(that)	Alberto	<u>would</u> eat a lot.
			to be + (pasado)	participio			
	Active:	People	expected		Alberto	to eat	a lot.
			pasado simple				
	Passive: 2	Alberto	was	expected	to have eaten		a lot.
			to be + (pasado)	participio	to have + participio		