

KUMPULAN MATERI ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE  
ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
LEARNING MATERIALS

IN COMPILATION

BAGIAN MATERI DARI MODUL AJAR

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## Contoh Kalimat Aktif dan Pasif Beserta Penerapannya



English C

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kampoengir



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# GRAMMAR AND MECHANICS

## Active and Passive Voice

Voice refers to the form of a verb that indicates when a grammatical subject performs the action or is the receiver of the action. When a sentence is written in the active voice, the subject performs the action; in the passive voice, the subject receives the action. In academic writing, it is generally preferred to choose an active verb and pair it with a subject that names the person or thing doing or performing the action. Active verbs are stronger and usually more emphatic than forms of the verb “be” or verbs in the passive voice.

Active:      The award-winning chef prepares each meal with loving care.

Passive:      Each meal is prepared with loving care by the award-winning chef.

In the above example of an active sentence, the simple subject is “chef” and “prepares” is the verb: the chef prepares “each meal with loving care.” In the passive sentence, “meal” is the simple subject and “is prepared” is the verb: each meal is prepared “by the award-winning chef.” In effect, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive sentence. Although both sentences have the same basic components, their structure makes them different from each other. Active sentences are about what people (or things) do, while passive sentences are about what happens to people (or things).

### USING THE AUXILIARY VERB “BE”

The passive voice is formed by using a form of the auxiliary verb “be” (be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been) followed by the past participle of the main verb.

#### Active

He **loves** me.  
We **took** our children to the circus.  
A thief **stole** my money.

#### Passive

I **am loved**.  
The children **were taken** to the circus.  
My money **was stolen**.

Notice how the “be” auxiliaries change the meaning of the verbs from action to condition or from “doing” to “being.”

He **remembers** his grandmother. (“he” is doing an action: remembering)

His grandmother **is remembered**. (“she” is in a condition: being remembered)

In this way, the past participle functions very much like an adjective; it describes the subject.

The woman is pretty.  
The woman is married.

She is a pretty woman  
She is a married woman.

## VERB TENSES USED IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

The following is a summary of active and passive forms of all verb tenses. Remember that in active forms the subject of the sentence is the person or thing that does the action. In passive constructions, the verb is performed by someone or something other than the subject; often, the action is done to the subject by someone else.

### Present Time

- **Simple Present**

Use the simple present tense to make a generalization, to present a state of being, or to indicate a habitual or repeated action.

**Active**  
**base form or “-s/-es” form**

Professor Brown **teaches** at Hunter.

All humans **are** equal.

Maria **eats** in the cafeteria.

**Passive**  
**am/is/are + past participle**

Sonia **is taught** by Professor Brown.

All humans **are created** equal.

The cafeteria **is cleaned**

- **Present Progressive**

Use the present progressive to describe an ongoing activity or a temporary action.

**Active**  
**am/is/are + -ing**

The students **are learning** Spanish.

I **am working** at McDonald's until I finish school.

**Passive**  
**am/is/are + being + -ed/-en**

Classes **are being conducted** in Spanish.

He **is being hired** to work at McDonald's.

- **Present Perfect**

Use the present perfect to describe an action occurring in the past but relevant to the present, or extending to the present.

**Active**  
**has/have + -ed/-en**

Hunter **has opened** a language institute in East Harlem.

**Passive**  
**has/have + been + -ed/-en**

The language institute **has been opened** to relocate students off the main campus.

Hunter **has offered** E.S.L courses for twenty years.

E.S.L. courses **have been offered** since the beginning of Open Admissions

- **Present Perfect Progressive**

Use the present perfect progressive to describe an ongoing action beginning before now and is still relevant to the present.

**Active**

**has/have + been + -ing**

Hunter **has been awarding** BA and MA diplomas for over one hundred years.

**Passive**

**has/have + been + being + -ed/-en**

Note: Because of awkward construction, the perfect progressive form is not used in the passive voice. Instead, an adverb may be used to show continuing action: “We have been **repeatedly** scolded for being late.”

## Past Time

- **Simple Past**

Use the simple past to indicate a general or habitual action occurring in the past or at a specific time in the past.

**Active**

**base + -ed or irregular form**

Our family **bought** all our clothes at Sears when I was young.

On my fifteenth birthday, my uncle **gave** me one hundred dollars

When I was in high school, my friends and I **drove** to the mall on weekends.

**Passive**

**was/were + -ed/-en**

The clothes **were bought** by my mother

The money **was given** to me to buy new clothes.

We **were always driven** to the mall by my friend's older brother.

In informal conversation, speakers of English often express habitual behavior in the past using the modal **“would.”**

**Active**

**would + base**

We **would** usually **eat** burgers in the food court.

**Passive**

**would + be + -ed/-en**

Most of the french fries **would be eaten** before we got to the table.

- **Past Progressive**

Use the past progressive to indicate an ongoing action in the past or an action continuing through a specific past time.

**Active**

**was/were + -ing**

Mary and Paul **were dating** in those days.

**Passive**

**was/were + being + -ed/-en**

One afternoon, Mary **was being kissed** by Paul when her mother passed by.

- **Past Perfect**

Use the past perfect to indicate an action completed prior to a particular time or before another action in the past.

**Active**

**had + -ed/-en**

**Completed:**

Mary's mother was shocked because she **had forbidden** her daughter to date.

**Passive**

**had + been + -ed/-en**

Mary **had been kissed** many times before that day.

- **Past Perfect Progressive**

Use the past perfect progressive to indicate a continuing action that began before a past action or time.

**Active**

**had + been + -ing**

Mary **had been trying** to tell her mother about Paul for a long time.

**Passive**

**had + been + being + -ed/-en**

## Future Time

- **Simple Future**

Use the future to indicate an action that is expected to take place at a future time.

**Active**

**will + base**

Paul and Mary **will marry** in June.

**or**

**am/is/are going to + base**

Mary **is going to wear** her grandmother's gown.

**Passive**

**will + be + -ed/-en**

They **will be married** by a priest and a rabbi.

**or**

**am/is/are + going to be + -ed/-en**

The gown **is going to be adjusted** to fit Mary.

- **Future Progressive**

Use the future progressive to indicate an action in future with emphasis on continuing action.

**Active**

**will + base + -ing**

Mary and Paul **will be spending** lots of time on the beach.

**Passive**

**will + be + being + -ed/en**

**Note: Not used in the passive voice.**

- **Future Perfect**

Use the future perfect to indicate a future action expected to be completed before another future action or time.

**Active**

**will + have + -ed/-en**

By their wedding date, they **will have saved** enough money to buy a house.

**Passive**

**will + have + been + -ed/en**

**Note: Not used in the passive voice.**

- **Future Perfect Progressive**

Use the future perfect progressive to indicate an action projected to have been going on for a while before a time in the future.

**Active**

**will + have + been + -ing**

When they celebrate their first anniversary, they **will have been living** together for a full year.

**Passive**

**will + have + been + being + -ed/-en**

**Note: Not used in the passive voice.**

## WHEN TO USE PASSIVE VOICE

Although active voice is generally preferred in academic writing, passive voice is acceptable under certain conditions.

### Use passive voice

- **to emphasize the receiver of the action instead of the doer**

Quizzes are given regularly.

Grades for all students are averaged.

Questions are encouraged.

- **to keep the focus on the same subject through several sentences or paragraphs**

My sister and I grew up and went to school in Jamaica. We were educated according to the British system. In 1997 we were given the opportunity to come to the United States. We decided to finish high school before leaving our own country. We were concerned that the education in this country might not be as good as the one we had there, and we wanted to improve our English too.

- **when we do not know who performed the action:**

Ray's calculator was made in Germany.

The answers have been filled in.

- **when we do not wish to mention the doer of the action:**

Many problems have been ignored for too long.

I was given some bad advice.

Note: This use often reveals an unwillingness to take responsibility (or place it on someone else).

Substitute:

“A mistake was made.”  
“Not enough has been done to end homelessness.”  
“You have been misinformed.”

For:

“I made a mistake.”  
“We have not done enough to end homelessness.”  
“You are wrong.”

- **when we want to sound objective or avoid using the subject “I”**

Studies have shown . . .

It is well-known . . .

*Hamlet* is considered . . .

It can be assumed . . .

It has been established . . .



## ACTIVE AND PASSIVE TENSES CHART

### SIMPLE PRESENT and SIMPLE PAST

The active object becomes the passive subject.

am/is/are + past participle

was/were + past participle

#### Active: Simple Present

The movie fascinates me.  
The movie bores Jack.  
The movie surprises them.

#### Passive: Simple Present

I am fascinated by the movie.  
Jack is bored by the movie.  
They are surprised by the movie.

#### Active: Simple Past

The movie bored me.  
The movie fascinated Jack.  
The movie surprised them.

#### Passive: Simple Past

I was bored by the movie.  
Jack was fascinated by the movie.  
They were surprised by the movie.

### PRESENT and PAST CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

Passive form:

am/is/are + being + past participle

was/were + being + past participle

#### Active: Present Continuous

I am helping Shannon.  
June is helping Su and Ling.

#### Passive: Present Continuous

Shannon is being helped by me.  
Su and Ling are being helped by June.

#### Active: Past Continuous

I was cleaning the bathroom.  
They were cleaning the bedroom.  
Susan was cleaning the kitchen and patio.

#### Passive: Past Continuous

The bathroom was being cleaned by me.  
The bedroom was being cleaned by them.  
The kitchen and patio were being cleaned by Susan.

### PRESENT PERFECT, PAST PERFECT and FUTURE PERFECT

Passive form:

have/has been + past participle

had been + past participle

#### Active: Present Perfect

I have mailed the gift.  
Jack has mailed the gifts.

#### Passive: Present Perfect

The gift has been mailed by me.  
The gifts have been mailed by Jack.

**Active: Past Perfect**

Steven Spielberg had directed the movie.  
Penny Marshall had directed those movies.

**Passive: Past Perfect**

The movie had been directed by Steven Spielberg.  
The movies had been directed by Penny Marshall.

**Active: Future Perfect**

John will have finished the project next month.  
They will have finished the projects before then.

**Passive: Future Perfect**

The project will have been finished by next month.  
The projects will have been finished before then.

**FUTURE TENSES**

Passive forms: will + be + past participle  
is/are going to be + past participle

**Active: Future with WILL**

I will mail the gift.  
Jack will mail the gifts.

**Passive: Future with WILL**

The gift will be mailed by me.  
The gifts will be mailed by Jack.

**Active: Future with GOING TO**

I am going to make the cake.  
Sue is going to make two cakes.

**Passive: Future with GOING TO**

The cake is going to be made by me.  
Two cakes are going to be made by Sue.

**PRESENT / FUTURE MODALS**

The passive form follows this pattern:  
modal + be + past participle

**Active: WILL / WON'T (WILL NOT)**

Sharon will invite Tom to the party.  
Sharon won't invite Jeff to the party.  
(Sharon will not invite Jeff to the party.)

**Passive: WILL / WON'T (WILL NOT)**

Tom will be invited to the party by Sharon.  
Jeff won't be invited to the party by Sharon.  
(Jeff will not be invited to the party by Sharon.)

**Active: CAN / CAN'T (CAN NOT)**

Mai can foretell the future.  
Terry can't foretell the future.  
(Terry can not foretell the future.)

**Passive: CAN / CAN'T (CAN NOT)**

The future can be foretold by Mai.  
The future can't be foretold by Terry.  
(The future can not be foretold by

	Terry.)
<p><b>Active: MAY / MAY NOT</b>            Her company <u>may give</u> Katya a new office.            The lazy students <u>may not do</u> the homework.</p> <p><b>MIGHT / MIGHT NOT</b>            Her company <u>might give</u> Katya a new office.            The lazy students <u>might not do</u> the homework.</p>	<p><b>Passive: MAY / MAY NOT</b>            Katya <u>may be given</u> a new office by her company.            The homework <u>may not be done</u> by the lazy students.</p> <p><b>MIGHT / MIGHT NOT</b>            Katya <u>might be given</u> a new office by her company.            The homework <u>might not be done</u> by the lazy students.</p>
<p><b>Active: SHOULD / SHOULDN'T</b>            Students <u>should memorize</u> English verbs.            Children <u>shouldn't smoke</u> cigarettes.</p>	<p><b>Passive: SHOULD / SHOULDN'T</b>            English verbs <u>should be memorized</u> by students.            Cigarettes <u>shouldn't be smoked</u> by children.</p>
<p><b>Active: OUGHT TO</b>            Students <u>ought to learn</u> English verbs.            (negative <i>ought to</i> is rarely used)</p>	<p><b>Passive: OUGHT TO</b>            English verbs <u>ought to be memorized</u> by students.</p>
<p><b>Active: HAD BETTER / HAD BETTER NOT</b>            Students <u>had better practice</u> English every day.            Children <u>had better not drink</u> whiskey.</p>	<p><b>Passive: HAD BETTER / HAD BETTER NOT</b>            English <u>had better be practiced</u> every day by students.            Whiskey <u>had better not be drunk</u> by children.</p>
<p><b>Active: MUST / MUST NOT</b>            Tourists <u>must apply</u> for a passport to travel abroad.            Customers <u>must not use</u> that door.</p>	<p><b>Passive: MUST / MUST NOT</b>            A passport to travel abroad <u>must be applied</u> for.            That door <u>must not be used</u> by customers.</p>
<p><b>Active: HAS TO / HAVE TO</b>            She <u>has to practice</u> English every day.            Sara and Miho <u>have to wash</u> the dishes every day.</p> <p><b>DOESN'T HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TO</b>            Maria <u>doesn't have to clean</u> her bedroom every day.</p>	<p><b>Passive: HAS TO / HAVE TO</b>            English <u>has to be practiced</u> every day.            The dishes <u>have to be washed</u> by them every day.</p> <p><b>DOESN'T HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TO</b>            Her bedroom <u>doesn't have to be cleaned</u> every day.</p>

The children don't have to clean their bedrooms every day.

#### Active: BE SUPPOSED TO

I am supposed to type the composition.  
I am not supposed to copy the stories in the book.  
Janet is supposed to clean the living room.  
She isn't supposed to eat candy and gum.  
They are supposed to make dinner for the family.  
They aren't supposed to make dessert.

Their bedrooms don't have to be cleaned every day.

#### Passive: BE SUPPOSED TO

The composition is supposed to be typed by me.  
The stories in the book are not supposed to be copied.  
The living room is supposed to be cleaned by Janet.  
Candy and gum aren't supposed to be eaten by her.  
Dinner for the family is supposed to be made by them.  
Dessert isn't supposed to be made by them.

## PAST MODALS

The past passive form follows this pattern:  
modal + have been + past participle

#### Active: SHOULD HAVE / SHOULDN'T HAVE

The students should have learned the verbs.  
The children shouldn't have broken the window.

#### Passive: SHOULD HAVE / SHOULDN'T HAVE

The verbs should have been learned by the students.  
The window shouldn't have been broken by the children.

#### Active: OUGHT TO

Students ought to have learned the verbs.  
(negative *ought to* is rarely used)

#### Passive: OUGHT TO

The verbs ought to have been learned by the students.

#### Active: BE SUPPOSED TO (past time)

I was supposed to type the composition.  
I wasn't supposed to copy the story in the book.  
Janet was supposed to clean the living room.  
She wasn't supposed to eat candy and gum.  
Frank and Jane were supposed to

#### Passive: BE SUPPOSED TO (past time)

The composition was supposed to be typed by me.  
The story in the book wasn't supposed to be copied.  
The living room was supposed to be cleaned by Janet.  
Candy and gum weren't supposed to be eaten by her.  
Dinner was supposed to be made

make dinner.  
They weren't supposed to make dessert.

by them.  
Dessert wasn't supposed to be made by them.

**Active: MAY / MAY NOT**  
That firm may have offered Katya a new job.  
The students may not have written the paper.  
**MIGHT / MIGHT NOT**  
That firm might have offered Katya a new job.  
The students might not have written the paper.

**Passive: MAY / MAY NOT**  
Katya may have been offered a new job by that firm.  
The paper may not have been written by the students.  
**MIGHT / MIGHT NOT**  
Katya might have been offered a new job by that firm.  
The paper might not have been written by the students.

## Active Voice, Passive Voice

1. Active voice
2. Passive voice

The **active voice** is the "normal" voice. This is the voice that we use most of the time. You are probably already familiar with the active voice. In the active voice, the **object** receives the action of the verb:

	subject	verb	object
active		>	
	Cats	eat	fish.

The **passive voice** is less usual. In the passive voice, the **subject** receives the action of the verb:

	subject	verb	object
passive		<	
	Fish	are eaten	by cats.

The **object** of the active verb becomes the **subject** of the passive verb:

	subject	verb	object

<b>active</b>	Everybody	drinks	<b>water.</b>
<b>passive</b>	<b>Water</b>	is drunk	by everybody.

### Passive Voice Exercise:

Egad! Some grammatical vandal has converted E. B. White's active voice sentences into passive voice structure. Rescue his writing! Convert the passage to active voice, and compare the two.

#### Exercise A:

*One summer, along about 1904, a camp was rented by my father on a lake in Maine, and we were taken there for the month of August. Ringworm was gotten from some kittens, and Pond's Extract had to be rubbed on our arms and legs night and morning, and a canoe was rolled over in by my father with all his clothes on; outside of that the vacation was thought to be a success, and from then on it was thought that there was no place like that lake in Maine. It was returned to summer after summer--always on the first of August for one month. Since then a saltwater man has been made out of me, but sometimes in summer I am made to wish for the placidity of a lake in the woods by the restlessness of the tides and the fearful cold of the sea water in the afternoon and evening, which is blown across by the incessant wind. A few weeks ago this feeling was experienced by me so strongly that a couple of bass hooks and a spinner were bought and the lake that used to be visited by us was returned to by me for a week's fishing to be done and for old haunts to be revisited.*

--adapted from "Once More to the Lake," by E. B. White.



See something musical.  
See something new.

# Active and passive voice, worksheets, rules, examples (PDF)

Sumit Thakur May 18, 2014 Improve English 56 Comments

**Active and passive voice, worksheets, rules, examples (PDF):** You must have the knowledge of active and passive sentences ([What is a sentence?](#)) as an English learner. If you are a speaker of English then you may experience those situations too where you have to use both the form of tenses ([Complete English Tenses Chart in pdf.](#)) i.e. active form and passive form. On the basic of form we have two types of voice, active voice and passive voice given below.

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**Active voice:** In active sentences, the subject is active or the subject performs the actions.

## For example

The cow (**Subject**) is eating (**Verb**) grass (**Object**).—**Active Voice**

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**Passive voice:** In passive sentences, the subject is no longer active or the subject is acted upon by the verb([What is verb?](#)).

For example



Grass (**Subject**) is being eaten (**Verb**) by the cow (**Object**).—**Passive Voice**

Also Read: [Active Voice and Passive Voice Complete Exercises in PDF](#)

## Active and passive voice, worksheets, rules, examples (PDF)

### Active and passive voice with tenses

#### Simple Present Tense

**is,am,are+3<sup>rd</sup> verb**

Active Voice

Passive Voice

He **lights** the candle.

The candle **is lighted** by him.

He **does not light** the candle.

The candle **is not lighted** by him.

**Do** you **eat** meat?

**Is** meat **eaten** by you?

#### Present Continuous Tense

**is,am,are+being+3<sup>rd</sup> verb**

Active Voice

Passive Voice

I **am driving** a car.

A car **is being driven** by me.

I **am not driving** a car.

A car **is not being driven** by me.

**Am I driving** a car?

**Is** a car **being driven** by me?

#### Present Perfect Tense

**has,have+been+3<sup>rd</sup> verb**

Active Voice

Passive Voice

She **has stolen** my book.

My book **has been stolen** by her.

She **has not stolen** my book.

My book **has not been stolen** by her.

**Has** she **stolen** my book?

**Has** my book **been stolen** by her?

**Simple Past Tense****was,were+3<sup>rd</sup> verb**

Active Voice

Passive Voice

She **finished** work.Work **was finished** by her.She did not **finish** work.Work **was not finished** by her.Did she **finish** work?Was work **finished** by her?**Past Continuous Tense****was,were+being+3<sup>rd</sup> verb**

Active Voice

Passive Voice

He **was revising** his books.His books **were being revised** by him.He **was not revising** his books.His books **were not being revised** by him.Was he **revising** his books?Were his books **being revised** by him?**Past Perfect Tense****had+been+3<sup>rd</sup> verb**

Active Voice

Passive Voice

I **had completed** the assignment.The assignment **had been completed** by me.I **had not completed** the assignment.The assignment **had not been completed** by me.Had I **completed** the assignment?Had the assignment **been completed** by me?**Simple Future Tense****will,shall+be+3<sup>rd</sup> verb**

Active Voice

Passive Voice

My uncle **will** pay my tuition fee.My tuition fee **will be paid** by my uncle.My uncle **will not** pay my tuition fee.My tuition fee **will not be paid** by my uncle.

Will my uncle pay my tuition fee?

Will my tuition fee **be paid** by my uncle?**Future Perfect Tense****will, shall+ have been+3<sup>rd</sup> verb**

Active Voice

Passive Voice

We <b>shall have done</b> our home-work.	Our home -work <b>shall have been done</b> by us.
We <b>shall not have done</b> our home-work.	Our home -work <b>shall not have been done</b> by us.
<b>Shall</b> We <b>have done</b> our home - work?	<b>Shall</b> our home -work <b>have been done</b> by us?

Note: In Present perfect continuous tense, Past perfect continuous tense, Future perfect continuous tense, Future perfect tense, we use the same sentence in passive voice. It means these tense cannot be changed in passive form.

## Active and passive voice with modals ([What is a Modal?](#))

Modals	Auxiliary Verb in Passive Voice	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Can/ Could	Can/Could+ be+ 3 <sup>rd</sup> verb	I <b>can solve</b> these sums.  I <b>cannot solve</b> these sums.  <b>Can I solve</b> these sums?	These sums <b>can be solved</b> by me.  These sums <b>cannot be solved</b> by me.  <b>Can</b> these sums <b>be solved</b> by me?
Has to/ Have to	Has to/ Have to+3 <sup>rd</sup> verb	He has to complete his assignment.	His assignment has to be completed by him?
Must	Must+3 <sup>rd</sup> verb	You <b>must learn</b> this book.	This book <b>must be learnt</b> by you.
May	may+be+3 <sup>rd</sup> verb	I <b>may buy</b> the book.	The book <b>may be bought</b> by me.
Might	might+ be+ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Verb	They <b>might play</b> chess.	Chess <b>might be played</b> by them.
Should	should+ be+3 <sup>rd</sup> verb	Students <b>should</b> learn all lessons.	All lessons <b>should be learnt</b> by students.

## Active and passive voice with Imperative Sentences

These are the sentences in which we express our feeling and emotions like command, order, advice, and request.

### Rules

- Lets + new object + be/Not be +past participle or 3<sup>rd</sup> form.

2. For sentences containing, Request, advice and order, we will use **you are Requested to, advised to** and **ordered to** .

**Note:** Always remove please and kind if they are given in the sentence.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
<b>Shut</b> the door.	<b>Let</b> the door <b>be shut</b> .
<b>Post</b> the letter at once.	<b>Let</b> the letter <b>be posted</b> at once.
Always <b>speak</b> the truth.	<b>Let</b> the truth always <b>be spoken</b> .
<b>Do not starve</b> the cow.	<b>Let</b> the cow <b>not be starved</b> .
<b>Let</b> him <b>help</b> his brother.	<b>Let</b> his brother <b>be helped</b> by him.
<b>Clean</b> your room.	<b>Let</b> your room <b>be cleaned</b> .
<b>Learn</b> your lesson.	<b>Let</b> your lesson <b>be learnt</b> .
<b>Please do</b> me a favor tonight	<b>You are requested to</b> do me a favor tonight.
<b>Get out</b> of my house.	<b>You are ordered to</b> get out of my house.
<b>Kindly do not smoke</b> in public place.	<b>You are requested not to</b> smoke in public place

To make passive voice, first of all you have to use following rules.

1.Change the object into subject. If in object, we have a pronoun ([What is a Pronoun?](#)) of object case convert that by following rules.

me	I
You	You
her	She
them	They
us	We
him	He
it	It
whom	Who

2. Change the subject into object. And use by before the object. If in subject, we have a pronoun of nominative case convert that by the following rules.

I	by me
You	by you
She	by her
They	by them
We	by us
He	by him
It	by it
Who	by whom

### Some basic rules of active voice and voice are given below

- First of all, find subject, object and the main verb it means find SVO .
- Convert the object into subject.
- Use the suitable helping verb or auxiliary verb according to the tense. If helping verb is given, use verb as it is. But note that the helping verb used should be according to the object.
- Convert the verb into past participle or 3<sup>rd</sup> form of the verb.
- Use the preposition ([what is preposition?](#)) "by".
- [Convert the subject into object.](#)

### [Download Active and Passive voice, its worksheets, rules and examples file in PDF format](#)

I hope you enjoyed this article. This was all about **Active and passive voice, worksheets, rules, examples (PDF)**. If you feel any problem regarding this article then feel free to tell us. We will surely help you.

» Active and passive voice, Active and passive voice examples, active and passive voice pdf, Active and passive voice rules, Active and passive voice with modals, Active and passive voice worksheets, what is Active and passive voice

### 56 Comments Already

 **sayaII pravin jaonav** - April 20th, 2015 at 2:41 pm

i like this most.....

[Reply](#)

 **Mandy** - May 7th, 2015 at 12:35 pm

useful

[Reply](#)

**mhussain** - October 26th, 2016 at 5:25 pm

Please change I am not told the truth into active form

[Reply](#)

**M.Abubakar** - May 10th, 2015 at 6:04 pm

Nice work but please review the past continuous tense sentences.

Thanks

[Reply](#)

**Muzammil** - February 23rd, 2016 at 7:50 am

again check it

[Reply](#)

**Pankaj Pareek** - June 21st, 2015 at 5:26 pm

Very usefull

But I confused what is the passive voice of sentence No Smoking

[Reply](#)

**satyam** - July 31st, 2015 at 2:07 pm

Do not smoke

[Reply](#)

**neha** - October 24th, 2016 at 1:45 pm

you are ordered not to smoke

[Reply](#)**Arindam Acharya** - June 27th, 2015 at 4:46 pm

useful but details quasi passive

[Reply](#)**TINKU RAJPUT** - September 11th, 2015 at 8:30 am

It's very useful.

I have learnt much from it.

[Reply](#)**nisa** - September 20th, 2015 at 7:50 am

thank u its useful for me

[Reply](#)**Suresh** - September 22nd, 2015 at 3:11 pm

well|||||||

[Reply](#)**NAHAR** - October 27th, 2015 at 6:00 am

THE RULS OF VOICE IS SO EASY. THANK U SO MUCH

[Reply](#)**Sumit Thakur** - October 29th, 2015 at 12:15 pm

Your most welcome Nahar 😊

[Reply](#)**Ishant Pahwa** - November 19th, 2015 at 1:00 am

nice explanation!

but can u pls explain about the words that don't follow  
"by"?

like 'I know him' —&gt; 'he is known to me'

[Reply](#)



**animesh jain** - February 1st, 2016 at 2:18 pm

you make me this rules clear

[Reply](#)



**vino** - February 7th, 2016 at 1:47 pm

can u tell the answer for  
I was told the truth (change in active voice)

[Reply](#)



**Ananya** - March 17th, 2016 at 11:32 pm

Answer- They told me the truth. (subject not defined so cab use they, somebody etc)

[Reply](#)



**mhussain** - October 25th, 2016 at 1:39 am

I am not told the truth. Change it to active voice

[Reply](#)



**carena** - February 19th, 2016 at 8:58 am

I am not sure but I think the sentence is in active voice,in such a way it will b "the truth were being told to m".....am just trying dear

[Reply](#)



**Dev Goswami** - February 21st, 2016 at 5:10 am

It helped me a lot to make it easier..

[Reply](#)



**Muzammil** - February 23rd, 2016 at 7:49 am

thank you so much  
its well defined and good for knowledge

[Reply](#)

**jamil** - June 8th, 2016 at 11:50 am



I am very happy to read this side  
Sender -md jamil

[Reply](#)



**md jameel** - October 19th, 2016 at  
1:43 pm

Yes i am very happy

[Reply](#)



**CHERRY** - March 3rd, 2016 at 5:31 pm  
good,very useful to me

[Reply](#)



**tarun** - March 15th, 2016 at 4:36 pm  
Good for understanding!

[Reply](#)



**abu talha ansari** - April 1st, 2016 at 8:52 am  
very knowledgeful content. i like it

[Reply](#)



**Abu Talha Ansari** - April 1st, 2016 at 8:54 am  
very knowledgeful content. i like it. Its veru useful to me.

[Reply](#)



**shazia** - April 4th, 2016 at 8:09 am  
good efforts thanks it helps me to improve my mistakes

[Reply](#)



**Mohamed Naseem Shariffdeen** - May 11th, 2016 at 11:19  
am  
It has written in a simple way. Short and sweet.

[Reply](#) **Ankit Sharma** - May 16th, 2016 at 11:16 am

Good, This data proved to be helpful to me...

It is quite simple and its tabular arrangement makes it comprehensive , thus easy to quickly grab the things.

[Reply](#)**Aarif khan** - May 18th, 2016 at 1:45 pm

awesome....thanks

[Reply](#)**Ritika** - July 8th, 2016 at 4:07 pm

Reallie helpful

Thnx for sharing diz

Actuallie hve learnt lots of stuff from diz page

Gud

Keep it up 😊

[Reply](#)**Sumit Thakur** - July 9th, 2016 at 5:21 am

Thanks a lot Ritika 😊

[Reply](#)**Kushal** - July 10th, 2016 at 1:23 pm

Well illustrated and easy for learning.

[Reply](#)**Vairav** - July 13th, 2016 at 11:56 am

Very Use full Thanks

[Reply](#)**Sumit Thakur** - July 14th, 2016 at 5:26 am

Thanks Vairav 😊

[Reply](#)**Jatin Varshney** - July 17th, 2016 at 4:01 am

Good Rules

[Reply](#)**Sumit Thakur** - July 19th, 2016 at 5:19 am

Thanks Jatin 😊

[Reply](#)**shivani** - July 21st, 2016 at 5:44 am

its nice thank u

[Reply](#)**harman** - July 25th, 2016 at 3:12 pmhelped me a lot in examinations.  
thanks.[Reply](#)**Sumit Thakur** - July 26th, 2016 at 11:20 am

Thanks Harman 😊

[Reply](#)**Aellyana decruse** - October 5th, 2016

at 11:20 am

Good performance have been  
shown this really help in my  
assignment nice good luck for future[Reply](#)**Hardikbhai Mangukiya** - September 5th, 2016 at 5:43 am

great job sir ..keep it up...

[Reply](#)

 **Ananth** - September 7th, 2016 at 11:59 pm

Can you give some more examples for past continuous tense in passive voice

[Reply](#)

 **yogesh joshi** - September 16th, 2016 at 2:49 am

It is very helpful

[Reply](#)

 **Anonymous** - September 21st, 2016 at 6:14 am

Can someone explain this  
Were his books revising by him?  
AND  
His books were not revising by him.

This is incorrect !

[Reply](#)

 **Mahmood Ahmad Khalil** - November 23rd, 2016

at 3:45 pm

The correct form is this one:  
Were his books being revised by him?

[Reply](#)

 **Seena Thomas** - September 28th, 2016 at 8:17 am

Dear sir,  
thank you,its very helpful  
but I have doubts would you please clear it

1 she has not stolen my book

my book has not been stolen by her /is it correct

2 which one is correct

his books were not revising by him

his books were not being revised by him

3 which one is correct

were his books revising by him

were his books being revised by him

Reply



**Sumit Thakur** - September 30th, 2016 at 7:56 am

Hello Seena Thomas,

This is really poor that one of our editor made this mistake. We have corrected it. We are very happy that we have readers like you who always find mistakes and tell us to correct them without being bad 😊

Reply

 **Iaaaraa** - September 29th, 2016 at 6:17 am

How do we convert this sentence

Alas!We shall hear his voice no more.

Reply

 **Suraj** - October 9th, 2016 at 1:30 pm

I am in need of worksheets in active and passive voice for my students who study English for Engineering. ( ESP). Could you please send me? Or any other grammar worksheets pertaining to this ESP course.

Reply

 **Sanjay Verma** - October 21st, 2016 at 2:02 pm

can you please tess us rules of narration ?

Reply

 **Iamia** - October 25th, 2016 at 5:01 pm

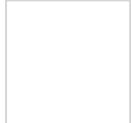
for the rule in the present can you give me an example of how we use am in passive please

Reply

 **Shivam Kumar sengar** - November 10th, 2016 at 12:02 pm

very good I am understanding this voice

[Reply](#)

 **Mahmood Ahmad Khalil** - November 23rd, 2016 at 3:42 pm

Someone please change this sentence into passive: Let me open the door.

[Reply](#)

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**Email \***

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**Post Comment**

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Diposting oleh Laura R K · Desember 16, 2019

## 16 Tenses Dalam Bentuk Aktif Dan Pasif (Active Voice Dan Passive Voice)

---

Tense adalah bentuk kata kerja yang berfungsi untuk menunjukkan waktu terjadinya suatu peristiwa. Tense terbagi menjadi empat kelompok, yaitu present tense, past tense, future tense dan past future tense.

Kalimat aktif adalah kalimat yang subjeknya melakukan suatu hal atau pekerjaan. Kalimat pasif adalah kalimat yang subjeknya dikenai suatu pekerjaan. Syarat kalimat pasif adalah harus memiliki unsur verbal dan object.

Cara mengubah kalimat aktif menjadi kalimat pasif adalah :

- Objek pada kalimat aktif dijadikan subjek pada kalimat pasif.
- Selalu menggunakan to be + Verb 3 (Past Participle).
- Terdapat keterangan dilakukan oleh pelaku yang berasal dari subjek pada kalimat aktif. Biasanya diawali dengan kata By.

## 16 Tenses Dalam Bentuk Aktif Dan Pasif

### 1. Present Tense

Present tense terbagi menjadi empat jenis, antara lain :

#### a. Simple Present Tense

Simple present tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan fakta, kebiasaan dan kejadian yang sedang terjadi. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **always, every, often, never, sometimes, usually, now and then, tomorrow, this morning, tonight, next year, next day, when, seldom** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + Verb 1

Apabila subjek berupa he, she, it, nama seorang laki – laki atau perempuan, serta kata ganti lainnya yang menunjukkan dia laki – laki atau dia perempuan, maka menggunakan akhiran –s atau –es pada verb 1.

Kalimat Pasif : S + to be + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

Tamara reads a book. (aktif)

A book is read by Tamara. (pasif)

Penjelasan :

- Kata read termasuk jenis irregular verb yang tidak mengalami perubahan bentuk, seperti kata cut, put dan let.
- Apabila jumlah buku lebih dari satu (books atau some book), maka to be yang digunakan adalah are.

#### b. Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan aksi yang sedang berlangsung saat pembicaraan berlangsung dan untuk menyatakan rencana di masa depan. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **at the moment, just now, now, right now, nowadays, at present, at that moment, today, when, still, soon** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + to be (am, is, are) + Verb-ing

Kalimat Pasif : S + to be (am, is, are) + being + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

I am eating a bar of chocolate today. (aktif)

A bar of chocolate is being eaten by me today. (pasif)

#### c. Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense digunakan untuk menyatakan aksi yang masih berlangsung sampai sekarang atau aksi yang baru saja terjadi. Present perfect tense dapat digunakan untuk menceritakan pengalaman hidup yang mana kejadiannya belum selesai sampai sekarang. Present perfect juga digunakan untuk menyatakan aksi yang terjadi berulang kali di masa lalu.

Selain itu, present perfect tense juga digunakan untuk menyatakan aksi yang terjadi di masa lalu dan telah selesai di masa lalu, tetapi hasil atau efeknya masih dirasakan sampai sekarang. Present perfect tense dapat digunakan untuk menghubungkan kejadian di masa lalu dengan masa sekarang.

Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **already, just, yet, not yet, so far, twice a week, twice a month, twice a day, once a week, once a month, once a day, several times, (three) times, ever, never, lately, till now, up to now** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + have/has + Verb 3

Kalimat Pasif : S + have/has + been + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

He has just fished fishes in the river. (aktif)

In the river, fishes have been just fished by him. (pasif)

#### d. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present perfect continuous tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan aksi yang telah selesai di masa lampau, serta aksi yang dimulai di masa lampau dan masih berlanjut sampai sekarang. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **for the past three years, the whole week, since, for about, forever a year, for, all the day, a long day** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + have/has + been + Verb-ing

Kalimat Pasif : S + have/has + been + beeing + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

My brother has been finishing the homework. (aktif)

The homework has been being finished by him/my brother. (pasif)

### 2. Past Tense

Past tense terbagi menjadi empat jenis, antara lain :

#### a. Simple Past Tense

Simple past tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan kejadian yang terjadi di masa lampau. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **yesterday, ago, in ...., last, this morning** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + Verb 2

Kalimat Pasif : S + to be (was, were) + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

My mother cooked a pan of soup. (aktif)

A pan of soup was cooked by her/my mother. (pasif)

#### b. Past Continuous Tense

Past continuous tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan aksi yang sedang terjadi di waktu tertentu di masa lampau. Biasanya past continuous tense dapat digabungkan dengan simple past, sehingga dalam satu kalimat terdapat dua kejadian di masa lampau. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **all day yesterday, the whole... yesterday, the whole day last week, when, while, as long as, as soon as, at at time, yesterday** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + to be (was, were) + Verb-ing

Kalimat Pasif : S + to be (was, were) + being + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

Rebecca' mother was sewing a dress for her daughter. (aktif)

A dress for Rebecca was being sewed by her mother. (pasif)

#### c. Past Perfect Tense

Past perfect tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan suatu kejadian yang terjadi sebelum waktu tertentu di masa lampau. Past perfect tense lebih menekankan fakta daripada durasi. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **by the end of, before, before yesterday, after, as soon as, until, until that day, till....ago, already** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + had + Verb 3

Kalimat Pasif : S + had + been + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

Before the performance, Nindy had exercised to sing songs. (aktif).

Before the performance, songs had been exercised to sing by Nindy. (pasif)

#### d. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past perfect continuous tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan aksi yang terjadi di masa lalu dan telah selesai pada waktu tertentu di masa lalu. Past perfect continuous tense lebih menekankan durasi daripada fakta yang terjadi. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **for, since, the whole day, all day** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + had + been + Verb-ing

Kalimat Pasif : S + had been + being + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

She had been watching TV. (aktif)

TV had been being watched by her. (pasif)

### 3. Future Tense

Future tense terbagi menjadi empat jenis, antara lain :

#### a. Simple Future Tense

Simple future tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan aksi yang akan terjadi di masa depan yang tidak dapat dipengaruhi, serta untuk menyatakan keputusan yang akan diambil untuk masa depan. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **tomorrow, next..., tonight, soon, ....later, morning, afternoon, evening, in a year** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + will + Verb 1

Kalimat Pasif : S + will + be + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

He will play football tonight. (aktif)

Football will be played by him tonight. (pasif)

#### b. Future Continuous Tense

Future continuous tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan aksi yang akan terjadi dalam waktu dekat di waktu tertentu di masa depan. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **tomorrow morning, tomorrow, in one year, if, while, when, at this time tomorrow, at the same time next week, by this time tomorrow** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + will + be + Verb-ing

Kalimat Pasif : S + will + be + being + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

She will be teaching math in the school next week. (aktif)

Math will be being taught by her in the school next week. (pasif)

#### c. Future Perfect Tense

Future perfect tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan aksi yang sudah berakhir pada waktu tertentu di masa depan. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **by next...., in a week, by Sunday, by tomorrow, in.... days, until, after, before** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + will + have + Verb 3

Kalimat Pasif : S + will + have + been + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

He will have won the game. (aktif)

The game will have been won by him. (pasif)

#### d. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Future perfect continuous tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan aksi yang terjadi sebelum waktu tertentu di masa depan. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **for the last couple of hours, all day long, for the next hour, by last month, by last week, by the end of this week, by May last year** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + will + have + been + Verb-ing

Kalimat Pasif : S + will + have + been + being + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

The police will have been catching the thief. (aktif)

The thief will have been being catched by the police. (pasif)

#### 4. Past Future Tense

Past future tense tidak memiliki keterangan waktu khusus yang dapat digunakan dalam kalimatnya. Past future tense terbagi menjadi empat jenis, antara lain :

##### a. Simple Past Future Tense

Simple past future tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan keinginan atau harapan akan suatu hal yang mungkin atau tidak mungkin terjadi di masa depan. Kejadian tersebut dilihat berdasarkan sudut pandang di masa lampau. Selain itu, simple past future tense juga berfungsi untuk menyatakan perkiraan, janji di masa depan pada saat berada di masa lampau. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **the next day, the day before, the week before, the month before, last...., yesterday** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + would + Verb 1

Kalimat Pasif : S + would + be + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

We would play basketball. (aktif)

Basketball would be played by us. (pasif)

##### b. Past Future Continuous Tense

Past future continuous tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan serangkaian aksi yang terjadi. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **tomorrow, next..., on Sunday, on....last year, that evening, the following day, before, the day before** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + would + be + Verb-ing

Kalimat Pasif : S + would + be + being + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

The man would be opening a cake business. (aktif)

A cake business would be being opened by him. (pasif)

##### c. Past Future Perfect Tense

Past future perfect tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan gagasan di masa lampau yang mana gagasan tersebut diharapkan atau diprediksikan telah dilakukan atau terjadi sebelum waktu tertentu di masa depan, tetapi kenyataannya gagasan tersebut belum terlaksana sesuai dengan keinginan. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **on last week, in July last year, at....o'clock yesterday, in last year, at.... yesterday** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + would + have + Verb 3

Kalimat Pasif : S + would + have + been + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

She would have bought the daily needs at 11 : 00 a.m yesterday. (aktif)

The daily needs would have been bought by her at 11 : 00 a.m yesterday. (pasif)

##### d. Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Past future perfect continuous tense berfungsi untuk menyatakan aksi yang akan telah sedang terjadi di masa lampau. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan, antara lain **by the end of this year, by the next year, by the end of this..., by the next....** dan lain – lain.

Kalimat Aktif : S + would + have + been + Verb-ing

Kalimat Pasif : S + would + have + been + being + Verb 3 + by O

Contoh :

He would have been changing the leaky car tire. (aktif)

The leaky car tire would have been being changed by him. (pasif)

## Write With Confider

Write in clear, mistake-free English  
free writing app. Try now!

Bentuk passive untuk kalimat yang mengandung modal (can, must, have to), yaitu dengan menambahkan be.

Umumnya, tenses merupakan independent clause. Tentang independent clause dan jenis clause lainnya, kamu bisa mempelajarinya di [Macam-Macam Clause dan Compound Complex Sentence](#)

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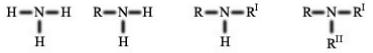
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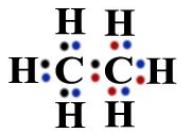
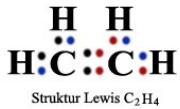
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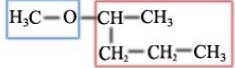
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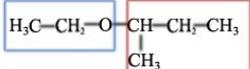
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2

### Grammar

**The Passive Voice**

**Participles Used as Adjectives**

**Get + Participles and Adjectives**

### Context

**Hollywood**



## 2.1 The Passive Voice—An Overview

We use the passive voice when the subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Popcorn <b>is sold</b> in movie theaters. Old movies <b>were filmed</b> in black and white. Many movies <b>have been made</b> in Hollywood.	Passive verb = a form of <i>be</i> + past participle
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>subject      verb      object</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> The children <u>saw</u> the movie.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>subject      verb      by agent</b></p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The movie <b>was seen</b> <i>by</i> the children.</p>	Compare active and passive. The object of the active sentence ( <i>movie</i> ) is the subject of the passive sentence.  If the agent of the action (the person who performs the action) is mentioned, it follows <i>by</i> .

## The Oscars

### Before You Read

1. Who is your favorite actor? Who is your favorite actress?
2. What movies have you seen recently?



CD 1, TR 08

Read the following magazine article. Pay special attention to verbs in the passive voice.



The Academy Awards **are given** out every year to recognize outstanding work of movie actors, directors, and others who **are part of the movie-making industry**.

These awards, called Oscars, **are presented** in a formal ceremony in Hollywood. Several people **are nominated** in specific categories, such as Best Movie, Best Actor, Best Music, and Best Costumes. One nominee **is chosen** to receive an award in each category.

When the awards ceremony started in 1929, 15 awards **were presented** and the ceremony **was attended** by only 250 people. Tickets cost \$10, and anyone who could afford a ticket could attend. Today about two dozen Oscars **are presented**. Tickets **are no longer sold** to the general public; invitations **are sent** only to people involved in making the movies and to their guests. Today the awards **are presented** in the 3400-seat Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.

Until 1941, the winners' names **were already known** before the ceremony and **published** in newspapers the night before the ceremony. Now the winners' names

### Did You Know?

Walt Disney has won the most Oscars ever: 26.

are placed in sealed envelopes and the envelopes are not opened until the night of the ceremony.

Since 1953, Oscar night has been televised and broadcast all over the world. This show is seen by hundreds of millions of people. Viewers watch as their favorite movie stars arrive looking beautiful and hopeful.

## 2.2 The Passive Voice—Form

Compare active voice and passive voice in different tenses.

Tense	Active	Passive = Be + Past Participle
Simple Present	A committee chooses the winner.	The winner is chosen by a committee.
Present Continuous	They are presenting an award now.	An award is being presented now.
Future	They will pick the best movie. They are going to pick the best movie.	The best movie will be picked. The best movie is going to be picked.
Simple Past	They announced the winner's name.	The winner's name was announced.
Past Continuous	They were interviewing the winners.	The winners were being interviewed.
Present Perfect	They have chosen the best movie.	The best movie has been chosen.
Modal	You can see the movie on DVD.	The movie can be seen on DVD.

### Language Notes:

- Both the active voice and the passive voice can be used with different tenses and with modals. The tense of the passive sentence is shown in the verb *be*. Use the past participle with every tense.
- If two verbs in the passive voice are connected with *and*, do not repeat *be*.

The Oscar ceremony is televised and seen by millions of people.

(continued)

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p>Before 1941, the winners' names <b>were already known</b> before the ceremony.</p> <p>Today the winners <b>are never announced</b> ahead of time.</p>	An adverb can be placed between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.
<p><b>Affirmative:</b> The movie <b>was filmed</b> in the U.S.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> It <b>wasn't filmed</b> in Canada.</p> <p><b>Yes/No Question:</b> Was it <b>filmed</b> in Hollywood?</p> <p><b>Short Answer:</b> No, it <b>wasn't</b>.</p> <p><b>Wh- Question:</b> Where <b>was it filmed</b>?</p> <p><b>Subject Question:</b> Which movie <b>was filmed</b> in Canada?</p>	<p>Observe affirmative statements, negative statements, and questions with the passive voice. Never use <i>do</i>, <i>does</i>, or <i>did</i> with the passive voice.</p> <p>(<i>Wrong:</i> The movie <b>didn't</b> film in Canada.)</p>
<p><b>Active:</b> She saw <b>him</b>.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> He was seen <i>by her</i>.</p> <p><b>Active:</b> They helped <b>us</b>.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> We were helped <i>by them</i>.</p>	Notice the difference in pronouns in an active sentence and a passive sentence. After <i>by</i> , the object pronoun is used.

### EXERCISE 1 Read the following sentences. Decide if the underlined verb is active (A) or passive (P).

EXAMPLES The actress received an Oscar. A

The actress was given an Oscar. P



1. The actress wore a beautiful gown.
2. Halle Berry presented an Oscar.
3. Halle Berry has been seen in many movies.
4. The director has been nominated many times.
5. Old movies were filmed in black and white.
6. Many actors live in California.
7. Many movies are made in Hollywood.
8. The names of the winners will be printed in tomorrow's newspaper.
9. The actress thanked all the people who helped her win.
10. The actress was driven to the ceremony in a white limousine.
11. Hollywood was built at the beginning of the twentieth century.
12. Hollywood has become the movie capital of the U.S.

**EXERCISE 2** Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses.  
Use the tense or modal given.

**EXAMPLE** (simple present: *give*)

The best actor is given an Oscar.

**1.** (simple present: *see*)

The awards ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ by millions of people.

**2.** (future: *choose*)

Which actor \_\_\_\_\_ next year?

**3.** (modal: *can / see*)

The movie \_\_\_\_\_ at many theaters.

**4.** (present perfect: *make*)

Many movies \_\_\_\_\_ about World War II.

**5.** (simple past: *give*)

Kate Winslet \_\_\_\_\_ the best actress award in 2009.

**6.** (present continuous: *show*)

A good movie \_\_\_\_\_ at a theater near my house.

**7.** (simple past: *make*)

Star Wars \_\_\_\_\_ in 1977.

**8.** (present perfect: *show*)

The movie \_\_\_\_\_ on TV many times.

**9.** (present perfect: *give*)

Over 2,000 Academy Awards \_\_\_\_\_ out since 1929.

**10.** (simple past: *give*)

In 1929, only one award \_\_\_\_\_ to a woman.

**11.** (simple past: *add*)

When \_\_\_\_\_ sound \_\_\_\_\_ to movies?

It \_\_\_\_\_ in 1927.

**12.** (simple present: *often / make*)

Movies \_\_\_\_\_ in Hollywood.

**13.** (present perfect: *film*)

How many movies \_\_\_\_\_ in black and white?

## 2.3 Passive Voice and Active Voice—Uses

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p><b>Compare:</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> The man <b>ate</b> the fish.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The man <b>was eaten</b> by the fish.</p>  	<p>When the verb is in the active voice, the subject performs the action. When the verb is in the passive voice, the subject receives the action.</p>
<p><b>A.</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> I <b>see</b> the Academy Awards ceremony every year.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The Academy Awards ceremony <b>is seen</b> by millions.</p> <p><b>B.</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> Do you <b>know</b> the winners' names?</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The winners' names <b>are not known</b> until the night of the ceremony.</p> <p><b>C.</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> The Academy <b>presents</b> awards to the best actors and directors.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The awards <b>are presented</b> every year.</p>	<p>The active voice focuses on the person who does the action. The passive voice focuses on the receiver or the result of the action.</p> <p>Sometimes the passive voice mentions the agent, the person who does the action (A). Sometimes it is not necessary to mention the agent (B and C).</p>

**EXERCISE 3** Write an active sentence and a passive sentence for each subject. Choose an appropriate tense.

**EXAMPLE** Active: The test has 12 questions.

Passive: The test will be given in a large auditorium.

1. Active: My textbook \_\_\_\_\_

Passive: My textbook \_\_\_\_\_

2. Active: My best friend \_\_\_\_\_

Passive: My best friend \_\_\_\_\_

3. Active: Some students \_\_\_\_\_

Passive: Some students \_\_\_\_\_

4. Active: I \_\_\_\_\_

Passive: I \_\_\_\_\_

5. Active: Actors \_\_\_\_\_  
 Passive: Actors \_\_\_\_\_
6. Active: Movies \_\_\_\_\_  
 Passive: Movies \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.4 The Passive Voice Without an Agent

The passive voice is used more frequently without an agent than with an agent.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
The invitations <b>have been sent</b> out. The winners' names <b>are placed</b> in envelopes.	The passive voice is used when it is not important to mention who performed the action.
A. <b>Active:</b> Someone <b>stole</b> my wallet. <b>Passive:</b> My wallet <b>was stolen</b> last week.  B. <b>Active:</b> Someone <b>told</b> me that you like movies. <b>Passive:</b> I <b>was told</b> that you like movies.	The passive voice is used when we do not know the agent (A) or when we prefer not to mention the agent (B).
a. One person <b>is chosen</b> to receive the award. b. Oscar night <b>has been televised</b> since 1953.	The passive voice is used when the agent is obvious and doesn't need to be mentioned. a. It is obvious that the Academy chooses the winner. b. It is obvious that TV stations have televised Oscar night.
<b>Compare Active (A) and Passive (P):</b> <b>A:</b> You <b>can rent</b> DVDs at many stores. <b>P:</b> DVDs <b>can be rented</b> at many stores.  <b>A:</b> They <b>sell</b> popcorn in movie theaters. <b>P:</b> Popcorn <b>is sold</b> in movie theaters.	In conversation, the active voice is often used with the impersonal subjects <i>people</i> , <i>you</i> , <i>we</i> , or <i>they</i> . In more formal speech and writing, the passive is used with no agent.

**EXERCISE 4** Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Choose an appropriate tense.

**EXAMPLE** Hollywood was built (build) in the early 1900s.

- Most American movies \_\_\_\_\_ in Hollywood.  
(make)
- Let's get some popcorn. It's fresh. It \_\_\_\_\_ right now.  
(make)

(continued)

- 3.** Movie listings \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.  
(can/find)
- 4.** Children \_\_\_\_\_ to see some movies.  
(not/allow)
- 5.** Hurry! The winners \_\_\_\_\_ in ten minutes.  
(announce)
- 6.** In 1929, only fifteen Oscars \_\_\_\_\_.  
(present)
- 7.** Before 1941, the winners' names \_\_\_\_\_ in  
newspapers the night before the ceremony.  
(publish)
- 8.** A new theater \_\_\_\_\_ near my house at this time.  
(build)
- 9.** We can't get into the movie theater because all the tickets  
\_\_\_\_\_ already.  
(sell)
- 10.** Did you see the movie *Harry Potter*? Where \_\_\_\_\_ it  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
(film)
- 11.** I went to the lobby to buy popcorn, and my seat \_\_\_\_\_.  
(take)
- 12.** No one knows why the award \_\_\_\_\_ "Oscar."  
(call)
- 13.** *Slumdog Millionaire* \_\_\_\_\_ as the best film of 2009.  
(choose)
- 14.** In a movie theater, coming attractions<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
before the feature film begins.  
(show)
- 15.** Sound \_\_\_\_\_ to movies in 1927.  
(add)
- 16.** The Kodak Theatre, where the awards \_\_\_\_\_  
each year, \_\_\_\_\_ in 2001.  
(build)

<sup>1</sup>Coming attractions are short previews of new movies. Theaters show coming attractions to get your interest in returning to the theater to see a new movie.

## 2.5 The Passive Voice with an Agent

Sometimes the passive voice is used with an agent.

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<p><b>Active:</b> Steven Spielberg <b>has made</b> many movies. <b>Passive:</b> Many movies <b>have been made</b> by Steven Spielberg.</p> <p><b>Active:</b> Ralph Lauren <b>designs</b> many of the actresses' gowns. <b>Passive:</b> Many of the actresses' gowns <b>are designed</b> by Ralph Lauren.</p>	 <p>When the sentence has a strong agent (a specific person: Steven Spielberg, Ralph Lauren), we can use either the active or the passive voice. The active voice puts more emphasis on the person who performs the action. The passive voice puts more emphasis on the action or the result. In general, the active voice is more common than the passive voice when an agent is mentioned.</p>
<p><b>Active:</b> <i>The first Oscar ceremony</i> took place in 1929. <b>Passive:</b> <i>It was attended</i> by 250 people.</p> <p><b>Active:</b> <i>The Oscar ceremony</i> is popular all over the world. <b>Passive:</b> <i>It is seen</i> by millions of viewers each year.</p>	Sometimes the passive voice is used to continue with the same subject of the preceding sentence.
<p><b>Active:</b> Steven Spielberg <b>directed Star Wars</b>, didn't he? <b>Passive:</b> No. <i>Star Wars was directed</i> by George Lucas.</p>	We can use the passive voice to shift the emphasis to the object of the preceding sentence.
<p><b>Passive:</b> The dress <b>was designed</b> by Vera Wang. <b>Passive:</b> The music <b>was composed</b> by Bob Dylan. <b>Passive:</b> The movie projector <b>was invented</b> by Thomas Edison.</p>	We often use the passive voice when the agent <i>made</i> , <i>discovered</i> , <i>invented</i> , <i>designed</i> , <i>built</i> , <i>wrote</i> , <i>painted</i> , or <i>composed</i> something.
<p>The song <b>was written</b> by Randy Newman. It <b>was performed</b> by him too.</p>	When the agent is included, use <i>by</i> + noun or object pronoun.

**EXERCISE 5** Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the past tense.

1. Mickey Mouse \_\_\_\_\_ by Walt Disney.  
(create)
2. The movie projector \_\_\_\_\_ by Thomas Edison.  
(invent)
3. *Romeo and Juliet* \_\_\_\_\_ by William Shakespeare in 1595.  
(write)
4. Romeo and Juliet \_\_\_\_\_ into a movie in 1968.  
(make)
5. *My Heart Will Go On* \_\_\_\_\_ by Celine Dion.  
(sing)
6. *Star Wars* \_\_\_\_\_ by George Lucas.  
(direct)

**EXERCISE 6** Fill in the blanks with the active or passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the tense indicated.

**EXAMPLES** I saw an old movie on TV last night.  
(past: see)

The movie was filmed in black and white.  
(past: film)

It will be shown again on TV tonight.  
(future: show)

1. Many movies \_\_\_\_\_ in Hollywood.  
(present: make)
2. Steven Spielberg \_\_\_\_\_ many movies.  
(present perfect: make)
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ a DVD this weekend.  
(future: rent)
4. Vera Wang \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful dresses.  
(present: design)
5. The actress \_\_\_\_\_ a dress that \_\_\_\_\_  
(past continuous: wear) \_\_\_\_\_  
by Ralph Lauren.  
(past: design)
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the music for the movie? The music  
(past: write)  
\_\_\_\_\_ by Randy Newman.  
(past: write)
7. The first Academy Awards presentation \_\_\_\_\_  
(past: have)  
250 guests.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ *Star Wars*.  
(present perfect: never/see)

9. Computer animation \_\_\_\_\_ in many movies.  
 (present: use)
10. Movie reviewers \_\_\_\_\_ predictions weeks before  
 (present: make)  
 the Oscar presentation.
11. Oscar winners \_\_\_\_\_ the people who helped them.  
 (present: always/thank)

## 2.6 Verbs with Two Objects

Some verbs have two objects: a direct object (D.O.) and an indirect object (I.O.).

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION															
<b>I.O.</b> <b>D.O.</b> <b>Active:</b> They gave <u>Spielberg</u> <u>an award</u> . <b>Passive 1:</b> Spielberg was given an award. <b>Passive 2:</b> An award was given to Spielberg.	When an active sentence has two objects, the passive sentence can begin with either object. Notice that if the direct object ( <i>an award</i> ) becomes the subject of the passive sentence, <i>to</i> is used before the indirect object.															
<b>Language Note:</b> Some verbs that use two objects are: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">bring</td> <td style="width: 25%;">lend</td> <td style="width: 25%;">pay</td> <td style="width: 25%;">serve</td> <td style="width: 25%;">teach</td> </tr> <tr> <td>give</td> <td>offer</td> <td>sell</td> <td>show</td> <td>tell</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hand</td> <td>owe</td> <td>send</td> <td>take</td> <td>write</td> </tr> </table>		bring	lend	pay	serve	teach	give	offer	sell	show	tell	hand	owe	send	take	write
bring	lend	pay	serve	teach												
give	offer	sell	show	tell												
hand	owe	send	take	write												

### EXERCISE 7 Change the following sentences to passive voice in two ways. Omit the agent.

**EXAMPLE** They gave the actress an award.

The actress was given an award.

An award was given to the actress.

1. They handed the actress an Oscar.

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2. Someone served the guests dinner.

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(continued)

- 3.** Someone told the students the answers.

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- 4.** Someone will send you an invitation.

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- 5.** They have shown us the movie.

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- 6.** They will give the winners flowers.

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- 7.** Someone has given you the key.

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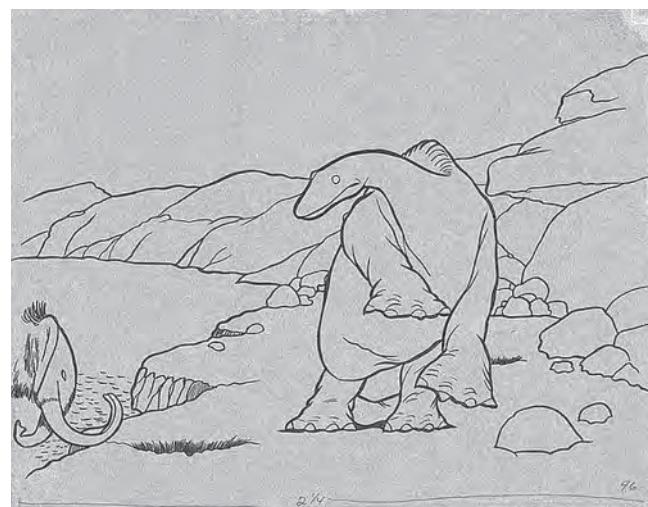
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## The History of Animation

Before

You Read

- 1.** Do you know how cartoons are created?
- 2.** Are cartoons just for children? Do adults enjoy cartoons too?



*Gertie the Dinosaur*  
Created by Winsor McCay

**Read the following textbook article. Pay special attention to active and passive verbs.**

Animated movies have changed a lot over the last 100 years. Winsor McCay is considered the father of animation. In the early 1900s, McCay animated his films by himself. He drew every picture separately and had them photographed, one at a time. Hundreds of photographs were needed to make a one-minute film. Sometimes it would take him more than a year to make a five-minute cartoon.

In 1914, the development of celluloid (a transparent material) made animation easier. Instead of drawing each picture separately, the animator could make a drawing of the background, which remained motionless, while only the characters moved.

Walt Disney took animation to a new level. He created Mickey Mouse, added sound and music to his movies, and produced the first full-length animated film, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. Many people think he was a great cartoonist, but he wasn't. Instead, he was a great story editor and clever businessman who had other artists do most of the drawings.

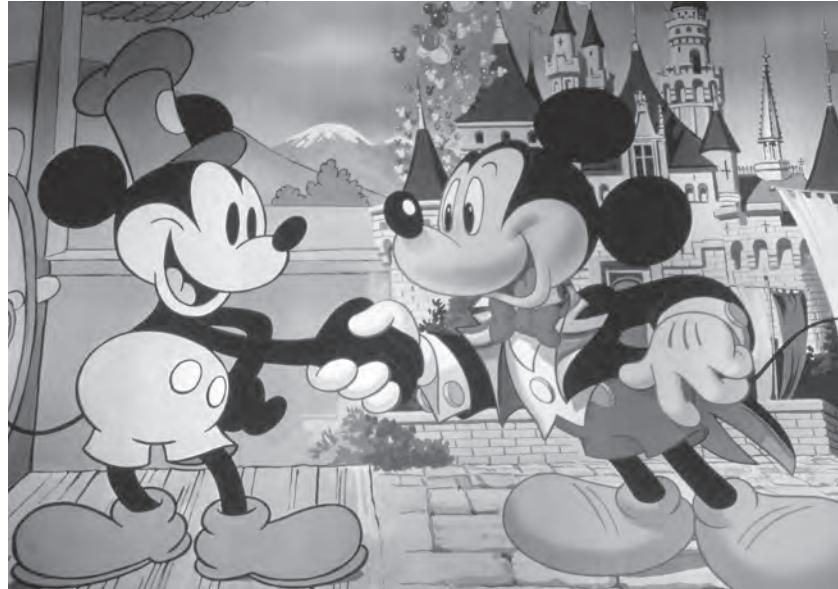
Today most animated films are not drawn by hand. The animation is done by computer software. Also special effects for movies, such as *Star Wars*, are done by computer animation. To create the illusion of movement, an image is put on the computer and then quickly replaced by a similar image with a small change. While this technique is similar to hand-drawn animation, the work can be done much faster by computer. In fact, anyone with a home computer and special software can create a simple animation.



Walt Disney

(continued)

- 1901** Walt Disney was born.
- 1914** Winsor McCay **created** the first animation on film, *Gertie the Dinosaur*.
- 1918** Walt Disney **opened** a cartoon studio in Kansas City, Missouri.
- 1923** Disney **moved** his studio to Hollywood.
- 1928** The first Mickey Mouse cartoon **was introduced**. It was the first talking cartoon.
- 1937** Disney **produced** *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, the first full-length animated cartoon.
- 1995** *Toy Story* **became** the first full-length film animated entirely on computers.
- 2009** *WALL-E* **won** the Academy Award for best animated film.



## 2.7 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION																				
<p><b>Compare:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>verb                    object</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> McCay <b>created</b> the first animated film.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The first animated film <b>was created</b> in 1914.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>verb                    object</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> Walt Disney <b>didn't draw</b> his cartoons.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> His cartoons <b>were drawn</b> by studio artists.</p>	Most active verbs are followed by an object. They can be used in the active and passive voice. These verbs are called <i>transitive verbs</i> .																				
<p><b>Active Only:</b></p> <p>Disney <b>lived</b> in Hollywood most of his life.</p> <p>He <b>became</b> famous when he created Mickey Mouse.</p> <p>He <b>worked</b> with many artists.</p> <p>What <b>happened</b> to the first Mickey Mouse cartoon? I'd like to see it.</p>	<p>Some verbs have no object. We cannot use the passive voice with these verbs:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">agree</td> <td style="width: 25%;">die</td> <td style="width: 25%;">look</td> <td style="width: 25%;">seem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>arrive</td> <td>fall</td> <td>occur</td> <td>sleep</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be</td> <td>go</td> <td>rain</td> <td>stay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>become</td> <td>happen</td> <td>recover</td> <td>walk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>come</td> <td>live</td> <td>remain</td> <td>work</td> </tr> </table> <p>These are called <i>intransitive verbs</i>.</p>	agree	die	look	seem	arrive	fall	occur	sleep	be	go	rain	stay	become	happen	recover	walk	come	live	remain	work
agree	die	look	seem																		
arrive	fall	occur	sleep																		
be	go	rain	stay																		
become	happen	recover	walk																		
come	live	remain	work																		
<p><b>Compare:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disney <b>left</b> Kansas City in 1923.</li> <li>The DVD <b>was left</b> in the DVD player.</li> </ol> 	<p><i>Leave</i> can be intransitive or transitive, depending on its meaning.</p> <p>In sentence (a), <i>leave</i> means "go away from." It is an intransitive verb. It has no passive form.</p> <p>In sentence (b), <i>leave</i> means "not taken." It is a transitive verb. It has a passive form.</p>																				
<p><b>Compare:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cartoons <b>have changed</b> a lot over the years.</li> <li>The light bulb <b>was changed</b> by the janitor.</li> </ol>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a cartoon, it looks like the characters <b>are moving</b>, but they are not.</li> <li>The chairs <b>were moved</b> to another room.</li> </ol> 	<p><i>Change</i> and <i>move</i> can be intransitive or transitive.</p> <p>When a change happens through a natural process (a), it is intransitive.</p> <p>When someone specific causes the change (b), it is transitive.</p>																				
<p><b>Compare:</b></p> <p>Walt Disney <b>was born</b> in 1901.</p> <p>He <b>died</b> in 1966.</p>	<p>Notice that we use <i>was/were</i> with <i>born</i>, but we don't use the passive voice with <i>die</i>. <i>Born</i> is not a verb. It is a past participle used as an adjective.</p>																				

**EXERCISE 8** Which of the following sentences can be changed to passive voice? Change those sentences. If no change is possible, write *no change*.

**EXAMPLES**

Today they create most animation with computer software.

Today most animation is created with computer software.

Walt Disney moved to Hollywood in 1923.

No change.

1. What happened at the end of the movie?

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2. Someone left a box of popcorn on the seat.

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3. Many movie stars live in California.

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4. Paul Newman was a famous actor. He died in 2008.

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5. I slept during the movie.

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6. You can rent *Finding Nemo* on DVD.

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7. They will show a movie at 9:30 in the auditorium.

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8. They have sold all the tickets.

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**EXERCISE 9** Fill in the blanks with the active or passive form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the tense indicated.

**EXAMPLES**

Walt Disney was a clever businessman.  
(past: be)

His cartoons are seen all over the world.  
(present: see)

1. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ famous when he  
(past: become)

\_\_\_\_\_ Mickey Mouse.  
(past: create)

2. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ most of his cartoon characters.  
(past: not/draw)

3. Most of his cartoons \_\_\_\_\_ by studio artists.  
(past: draw)

4. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ 26 Oscars.  
(past: give)
5. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ his studio to Hollywood.  
(past: move)
6. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ in Hollywood most of his life.  
(past: live)
7. Disney \_\_\_\_\_ in 1966.  
(past: die)
8. Today's animations \_\_\_\_\_ using computers.  
(present: create)
9. Cartoon characters look like they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(present continuous: move)
10. Even today, Disney's old cartoons \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.  
(present: look)

## EXERCISE 10



CD 1, TR 10

**Fill in the blanks with the active or passive form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the past tense.**

Ronald Reagan \_\_\_\_\_ president of the  
(example: elect)

United States in 1980. Before he \_\_\_\_\_ became  
(example: become)

president, he was governor of California. Even before

that, he \_\_\_\_\_ as a Hollywood actor.  
(I work)

He \_\_\_\_\_ in 53 Hollywood movies between  
(2 appear)

1937 and 1964. He \_\_\_\_\_ a great actor, and  
(3 not/consider)

he never \_\_\_\_\_.  
(4 win)



On March 20, 1981, the day the Oscar ceremony

\_\_\_\_\_ to take place, something terrible  
(5 schedule)

\_\_\_\_\_. Reagan \_\_\_\_\_ in an  
(6 happen) \_\_\_\_\_ assassination attempt. Fortunately, he \_\_\_\_\_  
(7 shoot)

from his wounds. One of his aides, who was with him at the time,  
(8 past: not/die)

\_\_\_\_\_. Out of respect for the president, the Academy  
(9 also/wound)

Awards ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ for one day. Reagan  
(10 postpone)

\_\_\_\_\_ and continued to serve as president until he  
(11 recover)

\_\_\_\_\_ his second term in 1989. He \_\_\_\_\_  
(12 finish) \_\_\_\_\_  
(13 die)

in 2004 at the age of 93.



**EXERCISE 11**

**Find the mistakes with the underlined verbs in the sentences below and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.**

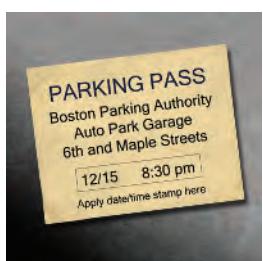
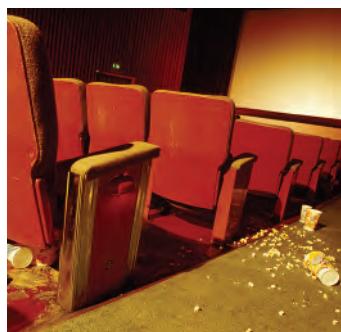
**were**

**EXAMPLES**

Before the 1950s, most movies filmed in black and white.

I like old movies. **C**

1. We went to see a movie.
2. I don't like scary movies. I can't be slept afterwards.
3. Did the movie directed by Steven Spielberg?
4. People in the audience are eaten popcorn.
5. The popcorn is fresh. It is been popped right now.
6. Popcorn sells in the lobby of the theater.
7. Before the movie, coming attractions are show.
8. At the end of the movie, we were left the theater and went home.
9. A lot of popcorn containers and candy wrappers was left on the floor of the theater.
10. Some movies can be enjoy by the whole family.
11. Tickets can bought online ahead of time.
12. What was happened? I can't find my ticket.
13. The theater is big. Fourteen movies are shown at the same time.
14. The movie is for adults. Children don't permitted to enter.
15. I enjoyed the movie. Did you?
16. Parking is free at the theater, but the parking pass must be validated in the theater.
17. Some movies should not seen by children.
18. Senior citizens can get a discount on tickets.
19. At the Oscar ceremony, the actors are arrived in limousines.
20. The actresses wear beautiful dresses.



## 2.8 The Passive Voice with Get

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Hollywood actors <b>get paid</b> a lot of money. I don't like violent movies. A lot of people <b>get shot</b> and <b>killed</b> .	In conversation, we sometimes use <i>get</i> instead of <i>be</i> with the passive. <i>get paid</i> = <i>be paid</i> <i>get shot</i> = <i>be shot</i> <i>get killed</i> = <i>be killed</i> We usually omit the agent after <i>get</i> . Compare: He <b>was shot</b> by a cowboy. He <b>got shot</b> three times.
How much <b>do</b> actors <b>get paid</b> for a movie? She <b>didn't get paid</b> last Friday.	When <i>get</i> is used with the passive voice, questions and negatives are formed with <i>do</i> , <i>does</i> , <i>did</i> , and other auxiliaries. <i>Be</i> is not used with <i>get</i> . <i>Wrong:</i> She <i>wasn't get paid</i> last Friday.
She <b>got hired</b> for the job. He <b>got laid off</b> last month.	<i>Get</i> is frequently used with: <i>shot</i> , <i>killed</i> , <i>injured</i> , <i>wounded</i> , <i>paid</i> , <i>hired</i> , <i>fired</i> , <i>laid off</i> , <i>picked</i> , <i>caught</i> , <i>done</i> , <i>sent</i> , <i>stolen</i> .

**EXERCISE 12** Fill in the blanks with *get* + the past participle of the verb in parentheses ( ). Choose an appropriate tense.

**EXAMPLE** Who                    **got chosen** (choose) for the part in the movie?

1. Reagan                    (shoot) on the day of the Oscars.
2. No one                   . (kill)
3. Did you                    (hire) for the movie role?
4. Famous actors                    (pay) millions of dollars for a film.
5. His car                    from in front of his house. (steal)
6. The little boy told a lie, and he                   . (punish)
7. Everything will                    (do) little by little.
8. The test scores                    (send) to the wrong person.
9. One student                    (catch) cheating on the exam.
10. If you leave your car there, it might                   . (tow)

## 2.9 Participles Used as Adjectives

A present participle is verb + *-ing*. A past participle is the third form of the verb (usually *-ed* or *-en*). Both present participles and past participles can be used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
We saw an <b>entertaining</b> movie. <i>Star Wars</i> is an <b>exciting</b> movie. <i>The Matrix</i> has <b>amazing</b> visual effects.	In these examples, a <i>present participle</i> is used as an adjective.
What's in the <b>sealed</b> envelope? I wasn't <b>bored</b> during the movie. Are you <b>interested</b> in action movies? Do you like <b>animated</b> films?	In these examples, a <i>past participle</i> is used as an adjective.

## Charlie Chaplin

Before

You Read

1. Have you ever heard of Charlie Chaplin?
2. Have you ever seen a silent movie? Do you think a silent movie can be interesting today?



CD 1, TR 11

**Read the following magazine article. Pay special attention to participles used as adjectives.**

Charlie Chaplin was one of the greatest actors in the world. His **entertaining** silent movies are still popular today. His **amusing** character "Little Tramp" is well **known** to people throughout the world. Chaplin had an **amazing** life. His idea for this poor character in **worn**-out shoes, round hat, and cane probably came from his childhood experiences.

Born in poverty in London in 1889, Chaplin was abandoned by his father and left in an orphanage by his mother. He became **interested** in acting at the age of five. At ten, he left school to travel with a British acting company. In 1910, he made his first trip to America. He was **talented**, athletic, and **hardworking**, and by 1916 he was earning \$10,000



Charlie Chaplin, 1889–1977

### Did You Know?

When Ronald Reagan was governor of California, he did not want Chaplin to be allowed back into the U.S.

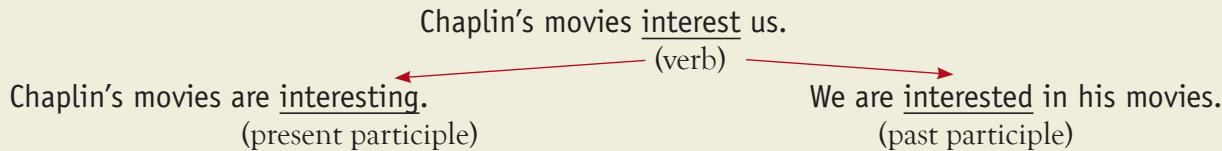
a week.<sup>2</sup> He was the highest-paid person in the world at that time. He produced, directed, and wrote the movies he starred in.

Even though “talkies” came out in 1927, he didn’t make a movie with sound until 1940, when he played a comic version of the **terrifying** dictator, Adolf Hitler.

As Chaplin got older, he faced **declining** popularity as a result of his politics and personal relationships. After he left the U.S. in 1952, Chaplin was not allowed to re-enter because of his political views. He didn’t return to the U.S. until 1972, when he was given a special Oscar for his lifetime of **outstanding** work.

## 2.10 Participles Used as Adjectives to Show Feelings

The participles of a verb can be used as adjectives.



EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p>The movie <b>bored</b> us. (<i>bored</i> = verb)</p> <p>a. The movie was <b>boring</b>. I left the <b>boring</b> movie before it was over.</p> <p>b. Some people were <b>bored</b>. The <b>bored</b> people got up and left.</p>	<p>In some cases, both the present participle (a) and the past participle (b) of the same verb can be used as adjectives.</p> <p>The present participle (a) gives an active meaning. The movie <i>actively</i> caused a feeling of boredom.</p> <p>The past participle (b) gives a passive meaning. It describes the receiver of a feeling. The people were bored by the movie.</p>
<p>Chaplin had an <b>interesting</b> life. He was poor and then became very rich.</p> <p>I am <b>interested</b> in Chaplin. I would like to know more about him.</p> <p>The main character in <i>Friday the 13th</i> is a <b>frightening</b> man.</p> <p>I was <b>frightened</b> and couldn't sleep after seeing the movie.</p>	<p>A person can cause a feeling in others or he can receive a feeling. Therefore, a person can be both <i>interesting</i> and <i>interested</i>, <i>frightening</i> and <i>frightened</i>, etc.</p>
<p>The book is <b>interesting</b>.</p> <p>The movie is <b>entertaining</b>.</p>	<p>An object (like a book or a movie) doesn't have feelings, so a past participle, such as <i>interested</i> or <i>entertained</i>, cannot be used to describe an object.</p>

<sup>2</sup>In today's dollars, that amount would be close to \$200,000 a week.

(continued)

### Language Notes:

1. The following pictures show the difference between (a) a *frightening* man and (b) a *frightened* man.

- a. The man is frightening the children. = He's a *frightening man*.



- b. The man is frightened by the robber. = He's a *frightened man*.



2. Common paired participles are:

amazing	amazed	exhausting	exhausted
amusing	amused	frightening	frightened
annoying	annoyed	frustrating	frustrated
boring	bored	interesting	interested
confusing	confused	puzzling	puzzled
convincing	convinced	satisfying	satisfied
disappointing	disappointed	surprising	surprised
embarrassing	embarrassed	terrifying	terrified
exciting	excited	tiring	tired

**EXERCISE 13** Use the verb in each sentence to make two new sentences. In one sentence, use the present participle. In the other, use the past participle.

**EXAMPLE** The game entertains the children.

The game is entertaining.

The children are entertained.

1. The movie frightened the children.

---

---

2. The book interests the children.

---

---

3. The children are amusing the adults.

---

---

4. The trip tired the children.

---

---

5. The game excited the children.

---

---

6. The vacation exhausted the adults.

---

---

7. The movie bored the adults.

---

---

8. Chaplin interests me.

---

---

### EXERCISE 14

**Fill in the blanks with the correct participle, present or past, of the verb in parentheses ( ).**



CD 1, TR 12

Last night my friend and I went to see a new movie. We thought it

was boring. It had a lot of stupid car chases, which  
(example: bore)

were not exciting at all. And I didn't like the characters.  
(1 excite)

They weren't very convincing.  
(2 convince)

We were pretty disappointed because the reviewers said it was a  
(3 disappoint)

good movie. They said it had amazing visual effects. But for  
(4 amaze)

me, it wasn't interesting at all. I was annoyed that I  
(5 interest) (6 annoy)

wasted \$10 and a whole evening for such a disappointing movie.  
(7 disappoint)

The only thing that was satisfying was the popcorn.  
(8 satisfy)

### EXERCISE 15

**ABOUT YOU Fill in the blanks and discuss your answers.**

**EXAMPLE** I'm interested in sports.

1. I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_ movies.
2. Now I'm worried about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In the past, I was worried about \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ is an amazing (choose one) actor / athlete / politician.
5. I'm not interested in \_\_\_\_\_.

6. I'm annoyed when people \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a boring subject for me.
8. I feel frustrated when \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I am amazed that \_\_\_\_\_ in the U.S.
10. It's not surprising that \_\_\_\_\_ in the U.S.
11. Sometimes I feel embarrassed when I \_\_\_\_\_.
  
12. I was very excited when \_\_\_\_\_.
13. When I came to this school, I was surprised that \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2.11 Other Past Participles Used as Adjectives

Some sentences look passive (*be* + past participle), but there is no action in the sentence. The past participles below are used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. No one knows the winners' names because the envelope is <b>sealed</b>.</li> <li>b. Is this seat <b>taken</b>?</li> <li>c. Chaplin was <b>born</b> in England.</li> </ul>	<p>In some cases, we are looking at the result of a previous action. We no longer care about the agent, and the action itself is not important.<sup>3</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Previous Action:</b> Someone <i>sealed</i> the envelope.</li> <li>b. <b>Previous Action:</b> Someone <i>took</i> (<i>occupied</i>) the seat.</li> <li>c. <b>Previous Action:</b> His mother <i>bore</i> a child.</li> </ul> 
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. The dress is <b>made</b> of silk.</li> <li>e. The door is <b>locked</b> now.</li> <li>f. He bought a <b>used</b> car.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. <b>Previous Action:</b> The dress <i>was made</i> by someone.</li> <li>e. <b>Previous Action:</b> The door <i>was locked</i> by the janitor.</li> <li>f. <b>Previous Action:</b> The car <i>was used</i> by another owner.</li> </ul> 

<sup>3</sup>These forms are sometimes called “stative passives.”

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION																																														
<p>Many people are <b>involved</b> in making a movie. Hollywood is <b>located</b> in California.</p> <p>Is Geraldine Chaplin <b>related</b> to Charlie Chaplin?</p> <p>We are <b>done</b> with the video.</p> <p>When you are <b>finished</b> with the video, return it to the store.</p> <p>Is the theater <b>air-conditioned</b>?</p> <p>The theater was very <b>crowded</b>.</p>	In some cases, we use a past participle as an adjective even though there is no previous action. The sentences to the left have no equivalent active form.																																														
<p>a. The glass is <b>broken</b>. b. Don't touch the <b>broken</b> glass.</p> <p>a. The child is <b>lost</b> in the park. b. Let's take the <b>lost</b> child to the park office.</p> <p>a. The child seems <b>tired</b>. b. Let's put the <b>tired</b> child to bed.</p>	<p>Past participles can be used:</p> <p>a. after <i>be</i> and other linking verbs (<i>seem, look, feel, sound, etc.</i>). OR b. before a noun.</p>																																														
<p>Chaplin was a <b>well-known</b> actor. He was a <b>highly paid</b> actor.</p>	To emphasize and further describe the adjectives used as past participles, an adverb can be added.																																														
<p><b>Language Notes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some phrases that contain an adverb + past participle are:           <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>a well-liked teacher</td> <td>a highly skilled worker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a well-educated person</td> <td>a closely watched experiment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a well-behaved child</td> <td>a slightly used book</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a well-dressed woman</td> <td>closely related languages</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a well-fed dog</td> <td>an extremely crowded room</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </li> <li>The following are some common combinations of <i>be</i> + past participle:           <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>be air-conditioned</td> <td>be filled (with)</td> <td>be married (to)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be accustomed (to)</td> <td>be finished (with)</td> <td>be permitted (to)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be allowed (to)</td> <td>be gone</td> <td>be pleased (to) (with) (by)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be born</td> <td>be injured</td> <td>be prepared (to) (for)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be broken</td> <td>be insured</td> <td>be related (to)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be closed</td> <td>be interested (in)</td> <td>be taken (<i>occupied</i>)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be concerned (about)</td> <td>be involved (in)</td> <td>be used</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be crowded</td> <td>be known (for) (as)</td> <td>be used to</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be divorced (from)</td> <td>be located</td> <td>be worried (about)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be done</td> <td>be locked</td> <td>be wounded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be dressed</td> <td>be lost</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>be educated</td> <td>be made (of, in)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </li> </ol>		a well-liked teacher	a highly skilled worker	a well-educated person	a closely watched experiment	a well-behaved child	a slightly used book	a well-dressed woman	closely related languages	a well-fed dog	an extremely crowded room	be air-conditioned	be filled (with)	be married (to)	be accustomed (to)	be finished (with)	be permitted (to)	be allowed (to)	be gone	be pleased (to) (with) (by)	be born	be injured	be prepared (to) (for)	be broken	be insured	be related (to)	be closed	be interested (in)	be taken ( <i>occupied</i> )	be concerned (about)	be involved (in)	be used	be crowded	be known (for) (as)	be used to	be divorced (from)	be located	be worried (about)	be done	be locked	be wounded	be dressed	be lost		be educated	be made (of, in)	
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be educated	be made (of, in)																																														

**EXERCISE 16** Underline the past participle in the following sentences.**EXAMPLE** Movie theaters are crowded on Saturday night.

1. The movie theater is closed in the morning.
2. Where is the movie theater located?
3. How many people were involved in making WALL-E?
4. Children are not allowed to see some movies.
5. Many movies are made in Hollywood.
6. Ronald Reagan was involved in movies before he became a politician.
7. Chaplin was born in England.
8. He was not an educated man.
9. Chaplin was a well paid actor.
10. He was well known all over the world.
11. Charlie Chaplin was married several times.

**EXERCISE 17** Find the mistakes and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.**is****EXAMPLES** The theater <sup>is</sup> located near my house.Are you interested in action movies? **C**

1. Is Halle Berry marry?
2. I'm concerned about the violence in movies.
3. Almost every seat in the theater is fill.
4. Is this seat taken?
5. How many people are involved in making a movie?
6. Walt Disney born in 1901.
7. When you're finish with the DVD, please return it to the video store.
8. Is the Oscar make of gold?

# Being Famous

## Before You Read

1. In the U.S., movie stars get divorced a lot. Is this true in other countries?
2. Do you think being famous would be fun?



**Read the following Web article. Pay special attention to *be* and *get* before past participles and adjectives.**

Becoming a Hollywood star is a dream for many. Glamour, money, beauty, and even power make the occupation very attractive. However, the life of a Hollywood star can be difficult and challenging, both personally and professionally.

Hollywood stars are known for their short and frequent marriages—and divorces. Elizabeth Taylor got married eight times. In fact, she married the same man (Richard Burton) twice—and divorced him twice. Britney Spears got married one day and got divorced the next day. But, of course, there are exceptions. Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward were married for 50 years, until Newman died. And Meryl Streep has been married to the same man for over 30 years.

Why is being famous so difficult? Some actors get rich overnight and don't handle their sudden wealth and fame easily. Life can be difficult in the public eye, when reporters record an actor's every moment. Also, Hollywood stars need to look great to stay on top. They do not like to get old. Many Hollywood stars use cosmetic surgery to look young. Many work out with a personal trainer because they don't want to get fat or out of shape.

Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton

(continued)

Some Hollywood actors go into politics when they **get tired** of acting. They use their popularity as actors to win elections. Ronald Reagan and Arnold Schwarzenegger both went from being actors to becoming governor of California. Ronald Reagan went on to become president of the U.S.<sup>4</sup> A famous wrestler, Jessie Ventura, even got to be governor of Minnesota. Life in the public eye seems wonderful, but it can be **difficult** at times.



Schwarzenegger as actor



Schwarzenegger as governor

## 2.12 Past Participles and Other Adjectives with *Get*<sup>5</sup>

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
a. <b>Is</b> Julia Roberts <b>married</b> ? b. When did she <b>get married</b> ?  a. The actress <b>is divorced</b> . b. She <b>got divorced</b> soon after she <b>got married</b> .  a. You're yawning. I see you <b>are tired</b> . b. When Arnold Schwarzenegger <b>got tired</b> of acting, he went into politics.	a. <i>Be</i> + past participle describes the status of a noun over a period of time.  b. <i>Get</i> + past participle means <i>become</i> . There is no reference to the continuation of this status.
a. Movie stars <b>are rich</b> . b. A lot of people would like to <b>get rich</b> quickly.  a. My grandfather <b>is old</b> . b. Most stars don't want to <b>get old</b> . They want to look young forever.	a. <i>Be</i> + adjective describes the status of a noun over a period of time.  b. <i>Get</i> + adjective means <i>become</i> .

**Usage Note:** Notice the difference between *to be married*, *to marry*, *to get married*.

Meryl Streep **is married**. She **has been married** to the same man for many years. (*Be married* describes one's status.)

She **married** Don Gummer in 1978. (The verb *marry* is followed by an object.) Meryl and Don **got married** in 1978. (*Get married* is not followed by an object.)



<sup>4</sup>Schwarzenegger can't become president because he was not born in the U.S.

<sup>5</sup>For a list of expressions with *get*, see Appendix C.

Past Participles with <i>get</i>	Adjectives with <i>get</i>
get accustomed to	get hurt
get acquainted	get lost
get bored	get married
get confused	get scared
get divorced	get tired
get dressed	get used to
get worried	
	get angry
	get dark
	get fat
	get hungry
	get nervous
	get old
	get rich
	get sleepy
	get upset
	get well

**EXERCISE 18** Circle the correct words to complete this conversation between a young man and a young woman.



CD 1, TR 14

**A:** Angelina Jolie is my favorite actress. When she (*was / got*) married,

(example)

I felt so sad. But then she (*was / got*) divorced just two years later,

(1)

I was so happy. But then, she started dating Brad Pitt.

**B:** Happy? Sad? Do you think Angelina (*is / gets*)

(2)

interested in you? She doesn't even know you!

**A:** I keep sending her letters. I would like to (*be / get*)

(3)

acquainted with her.

**B:** She's not going to answer your letters. She

(*is / gets*) too rich and famous to pay attention to you.

(4)

**A:** Well, I'm an actor too, you know.

**B:** Mostly you're just a waiter.

**A:** I'm not always going to be a waiter. When acting studios discover me, I'm going to be famous, and Angelina will notice me if she (*gets / is*) single again.

(5)

**B:** Well, it's possible that she'll (*get / be*) divorced. But you'll be an old

(6)

man when, and if, you are famous.

**A:** That doesn't matter. Someday it will happen, and I'll meet Angelina.

**B:** By that time, she will (*be / get*) old and you won't be interested in

(7)

her anymore.

**A:** I'll always (*get / be*) interested in her. She's my one true love.

(8)

**B:** Oh, really? What does your girlfriend have to say about that?

**A:** I never talk to her about Angelina. One time I told her how much I like Angelina, and she (*was / got*) angry.

(9)

**B:** I don't think your girlfriend has anything to worry about.



# Summary of Lesson 2

## 1. Passive Voice

Passive Voice = Be + Past Participle	Use
<b>With an agent:</b> Mickey Mouse <b>was created</b> by Walt Disney. <i>Star Wars</i> <b>was directed</b> by George Lucas.	The passive voice can be used with an agent, especially if we want to emphasize the result of the action.
<b>Without an agent:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hollywood <b>was built</b> at the beginning of the twentieth century.</li><li>Children <b>are not allowed</b> to see some movies.</li><li>The Oscar ceremony <b>is seen</b> all over the world.</li><li>I <b>was told</b> that you didn't like the movie.</li></ol>	The passive voice is usually used without an agent: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>when it is not important to mention who performed the action</li><li>when the agent is obvious</li><li>when the agent is not a specific person but people in general</li><li>to hide the identity of the agent</li></ol> <b>Note:</b> Do not mention the agent if it is not a specific person. <i>Wrong:</i> Spanish is spoken <i>by people</i> in Mexico.
Reagan <b>got shot</b> in 1981. No one <b>got killed</b> . Some people <b>got wounded</b> .	<i>Get</i> can be used instead of <i>be</i> in certain conversational expressions. Do not use <i>get</i> when the agent is mentioned. <i>Wrong:</i> Reagan got shot <i>by John Hinckley</i> . <i>Right:</i> Reagan <b>was</b> shot <i>by John Hinckley</i> .

## 2. Participles Used as Adjectives

Examples	Explanation
a. Silent movies are very <b>interesting</b> . b. The students are <b>interested</b> in the life of Charlie Chaplin.	Use the present participle (a) to show that the noun (silent movies) produced a feeling. Use the past participle (b) to show that the noun (the students) received a feeling.
The movie theater will be <b>closed</b> at midnight. Is this seat <b>taken</b> ?	Use the past participle to show the result of a previous action.  <b>Previous Actions:</b> Someone <i>will close</i> the theater. Someone <i>took</i> the seat.
The child is <b>lost</b> . The bus is <b>crowded</b> . Where is Hollywood <b>located</b> ?	Some past participles are not related to a previous action.
She <b>got confused</b> when the teacher explained participles. I <b>got lost</b> on my way to your house. She <b>got upset</b> when she couldn't find her keys.	Use <i>get</i> with past participles and other adjectives to mean <i>become</i> .

# Editing Advice

1. Use *be*, not *do / does / did* to make negatives and questions with the passive voice.

My watch ~~didn't~~ <sup>wasn't</sup> made in Japan.

When ~~did~~ <sup>was</sup> the movie filmed?

2. Don't use the passive voice with intransitive verbs.

The accident ~~was~~ happened at 10:30 p.m.

Her grandfather ~~was~~ died three years ago.

3. Don't confuse the *-ing* form with the past participle.

The popcorn was ~~eating~~ <sup>eaten</sup> by the child.

4. Don't forget the *-ed* ending for a regular past participle.

The floor was ~~wash~~ <sup>ed</sup> by the janitor.

I'm very ~~tire~~ <sup>d</sup> now. I have to go to sleep.

5. Don't forget to use a form of *be* in a passive sentence.

The movie ~~seen~~ <sup>was</sup> seen by everyone in my family.

6. Use *by* to show the agent of the action.

Tom Sawyer was written ~~for~~ <sup>by</sup> Mark Twain.

7. Use an object pronoun after *by*.

My mother prepared the soup. The salad was prepared by ~~she~~ <sup>her</sup> too.

8. In questions and negatives, use *do*, *does*, or *did* when you use *get* with the passive voice.

~~Did~~ <sup>Did</sup> you get fired from your job?

- 9.** Don't forget to include a verb (usually *be*) before a participle used as an adjective.

My college <sup>is</sup> located on the corner of Broadway and Wilson Avenues.  
The movie <sup>was</sup> boring, so we left.

- 10.** Use *be*, not *do*, with past participles used as adjectives.

My sister <sup>isn't</sup> married.  
<sup>Are</sup>  
Do you bored in your math class?

## Editing Quiz

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write C.

**C**  
**A:** Did you ever see the movie *Titanic*? It was the most successful  
<sup>(example)</sup> ~~made~~  
film ever <sup>(example)</sup> ~~make~~.

**B:** I saw part of it. It <sup>(1)</sup> ~~was shown~~ on my flight to the U.S. But I never  
finished watching it because I fell asleep. It was a long and <sup>(2)</sup> ~~tiring~~  
flight. I was too <sup>(3)</sup> ~~exhaust~~ to keep my eyes open.

**A:** You were probably <sup>(4)</sup> ~~bore~~ because you <sup>(5)</sup> ~~saw~~ it on a tiny screen. It  
should <sup>(6)</sup> ~~seen~~ on a large screen or at a theater. It's such an <sup>(7)</sup> ~~interested~~  
movie. It <sup>(8)</sup> ~~was direct~~ for James Cameron. <sup>(9)</sup> ~~for~~

**B:** I've never heard of James Cameron. What else <sup>(10)</sup> ~~was he directed~~?

**A:** The *Terminator* movies. And *Avatar* <sup>(11)</sup> ~~was directed by~~ <sup>(12)</sup> ~~he~~ too. *Avatar* is  
a 3-D movie.

**B:** What's that? I've never heard of 3-D.

**A:** It's a movie with a lot of special effects. Special glasses are worn during  
(13)

the movie, which make everything appear three-dimensional.

**B:** Wow! I'd like to see a movie like that.

**A:** I saw it in 3-D at a theater. I was eaten popcorn when the movie  
(14)

was started and then, suddenly, I couldn't believe what I was seeing.  
(15)

**B:** When did *Avatar* made?  
(16)

**A:** In 2009.

**B:** Is it still in the movie theaters?

**A:** No, but the DVD can rented.  
(17)

**B:** Can it be seeing in 3-D on DVD?  
(18)

**A:** I don't know.

**B:** So, tell me. What was happened at the end of *Titanic*? Was the main  
(19) character died? Or did the man and woman get marry?  
(21) (22) (23)

**A:** I'm not going to tell you the ending and spoil it for you. I have the  
DVD. I've been watched it three times. Do you want to borrow it?  
(24)

**B:** Thanks. I'd love to.

## Lesson 2 Test/Review

**PART 1** Fill in the blanks with the passive or active form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the tense indicated.

**EXAMPLES** The movie will be filmed in New York.  
(future: film)

The movie director has won many awards.  
(present perfect: win)

1. Which actor next year?  
(future: choose)

(continued)

- 2.** Meryl Streep \_\_\_\_\_ in many movies.  
(present perfect: see)
- 3.** My sister \_\_\_\_\_ popcorn during movies.  
(simple present: not/eat)
- 4.** A new movie \_\_\_\_\_ about World War II.  
(present continuous: make)
- 5.** I \_\_\_\_\_ the Oscar ceremony last year.  
(past: not/see)
- 6.** The audience \_\_\_\_\_ the movie.  
(past: enjoy)
- 7.** We \_\_\_\_\_ our tickets tomorrow.  
(future: buy)
- 8.** Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her to watch R-rated movies.  
(present: not/permit)
- 9.** While the movie \_\_\_\_\_, one of the actors  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(past continuous: make)  
(past: hurt)
- 10.** Star Wars is a great movie. It \_\_\_\_\_ on a large  
screen, not on a TV screen.  
(should/see)
- 11.** Today's animation \_\_\_\_\_ on a computer. It  
\_\_\_\_\_ by hand.  
(simple present: not/draw)
- 12.** Charlie Chaplin \_\_\_\_\_ interested in acting at  
the age of five.  
(past: become)
- 13.** Chaplin \_\_\_\_\_ the U.S. in 1952 and  
\_\_\_\_\_ in 1972.  
(past: leave)  
(past: return)
- 14.** President Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_ while he  
\_\_\_\_\_ a play. He \_\_\_\_\_ a few  
days later. The killer \_\_\_\_\_.  
(past: shoot)  
(past continuous: watch)  
(past: die)  
(past: catch)

**PART 2** The following sentences would be better in the passive voice. Change to the passive voice using the same tense as the underlined verbs. Do not mention the agent.

**EXAMPLE** They considered Charlie Chaplin a great actor.  
Charlie Chaplin was considered a great actor.

---

1. They use subtitles for foreign movies.

---

2. They don't permit children to see this movie.

---

3. When did they build this theater?

---

4. Someone is cleaning the theater now.

---

5. Someone has left a popcorn box on the floor.

---

6. Someone will make a movie about Chaplin's life.

---

7. When is someone going to close the theater?

---

**PART 3** The following sentences would be better in the active voice. Change to the active voice using the same tense as the underlined verbs.

**EXAMPLE** The movie has been seen by my whole family.  
My whole family has seen the movie.

---

1. I will be driven to the theater by my sister.

---

2. The movie wasn't seen by me.

---

3. The movie is being filmed by George Lucas.

---

4. A decision should be made by the director.

---

5. A new costume is needed by the actor.

---

(continued)

**6.** Were you met at the theater by your friend?

---

**7.** When was the DVD broken by the child?

---

**PART 4** Fill in the blanks with the present participle or the past participle of the verb in parentheses ( ).

**EXAMPLES** The movie was very good. It wasn't boring (bore) at all.

I liked the ending of the movie. I felt very satisfied (satisfy) with the ending.

- 1.** We read an interesting (interest) story about Charlie Chaplin.
- 2.** He became interested (interest) in acting when he was a child.
- 3.** He was well known (know) all over the world.
- 4.** When he left the U.S. in 1952, he was not allowed (allow) to re-enter.
- 5.** Chaplin was married (marry) four times.
- 6.** He was an entertaining (entertain) actor.
- 7.** I am never bored (bore) during one of his movies.
- 8.** There's an exciting (excite) new movie at the Fine Arts Theater.
- 9.** Are you interested (interest) in seeing it with me?
- 10.** The movie theater is crowded (crowd) on Saturday night.
- 11.** I was frightened (frighten) when I saw *Friday the 13th*.
- 12.** It was a very frightening (frighten) movie.
- 13.** I didn't like the movie I saw last week. I was very disappointed (disappoint) in it.
- 14.** My friend liked the movie. He thought it was a very exciting (excite) movie.

# Expansion

## Classroom

### Activities

**1** Tell if these statements are true in your native country. Form a small group and discuss your answers in your group.

1. Popcorn is sold in movie theaters.
2. Movie tickets can be bought on the Internet.
3. Most people have a DVD player and watch movies at home.
4. Musicals are popular.
5. Many movies are shown in the same theater at the same time.
6. Movie tickets are expensive.
7. Senior citizens pay less money to enter a movie theater.
8. Children are not allowed to see some movies.
9. Actors are well-paid.
10. Many famous actors get divorced.
11. Actors are given awards for great performances.
12. Animated films are popular.

**2** Make a list of the movies you've seen recently. Compare your list with another student's list.

## Talk

### About It

**1** Is it important to give awards to actors and actresses? Why or why not?

**2** Have you ever seen an Academy Awards ceremony? What did you think of it?

**3** How are American films different from films made in other countries?

**4** Who are your favorite actors and actresses?

**5** What American movies have been popular in your native country?

## Write

### About It

**1** Write about an entertainment event that you have recently attended (such as a movie in a theater, a concert, an art fair, or a museum exhibit). Did you enjoy it? Why or why not? Was there anything surprising or unusual about it?

**2** Write a short summary of a movie you saw recently.

**3** Write about a famous person you admire. Give a short biography of this person and tell why you admire him or her.

### EXAMPLE

#### A Person I Admire

I really admire actress Angelina Jolie. She's not only an amazing and talented actress, she's also a humanitarian. When she was filming in Cambodia, she was shocked by the conditions she saw there . . .



For more practice using grammar in context,  
please visit our Web site.



## I. ACTIVE VOICE IN ALL THE TENSES

TENSES	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS
Present	<i>I do it.</i>	<i>I am doing it.</i>
Present Perfect	<i>I have done it.</i>	<i>I have been doing it.</i>
Past	<i>I did it.</i>	<i>I was doing it.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>I had done it.</i>	<i>I had been doing it.</i>
Future	<i>I will do it.</i>	<i>I will be doing it.</i>
Future Perfect	<i>I will have done it.</i>	<i>I will have been doing it.</i>

Modals	<i>I can do it.</i>	<i>I can be doing it.</i>
Infinitive	<i>I need to do it.</i>	<i>I need to be doing it.</i>
Gerund (-ing form)	<i>I like waking up early.</i>	

Example sentences:

*I just want to be more informed about what exactly I need to be doing.*

*By this time, students will have been working on their first assignment for several days.*

*He recalled that seven days before he had been doing some boxing practice.*

## II. PASSIVE VOICE IN ALL THE TENSES

TENSES	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS
Present	<i>It is done.</i>	<i>It is being done.</i>
Present Perfect	<i>It has been done.</i>	<i>NOT USED (It has been being done.)</i>
Past	<i>It was done.</i>	<i>It was being done.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>It had been done.</i>	<i>NOT USED (It had been being done.)</i>
Future	<i>It will be done.</i>	<i>NOT USED (It will be being done.)</i>
Future Perfect	<i>It will have been done.</i>	<i>NOT USED (It will have been being done.)</i>

Modals	<i>It can be done.</i>
Infinitive	<i>It needs to be done.</i>
Gerund (-ing form)	<i>I like being woken up early.</i>

Example sentences:

*In his address, the president claimed that “a total of 98 new schools will have been built by the end of March”.*

*I’m looking for someone who is romantic and who likes being taken care of.*

*Our room was just being cleaned when we arrived at the 3pm check-in time and we had to wait for it to be ready.*

## III. PASSIVE VOICE RULES

- **Complete the rules about the passive voice.**

Form of the passive:

The passive voice is formed by BE + **past participle**. BE takes the form of the original active **verb**. The object becomes the **subject**.

Reasons to use the passive:

- when the agent (doer) is well-known or is not **important**.
- to focus the attention on the receiver or **result** of an action.
- to hide the **identity** of the agent (doer) – being tactful or evasive.
- to retain the same grammatical **subject**.

*Oranges are grown in California.*

*Six people were killed by a tornado.*

*She was given bad advice. An error was made in the report*

*Michael was wrong because he was given no authority to make such a decision.*

## **TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE PASSIVE VOICE**

**• Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

1. Someone offered her a second-hand bicycle.

**She was offered a second-hand bicycle. A second-hand bicycle was offered (to) her.**

2. Children often look up to strict teachers.

**Strict teacher are often looked up to by children.**

3. People have come to recognize him as one of the best surgeons in the country.

**He has come to be recognized as one of the best surgeons in the country.**

**• Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

4. When I woke up in hospital, I **remembered being bitten** by the snake but nothing after that. (*remember-bite*)

5. Helen **was kept waiting** for over three hours when she went for her dental appointment. (*keep-wait*).

6. She phoned the police and **reported being attacked** outside her home. (*report-attack*)

7. We **were asked to show** our passports at the border. (*ask-show*)

**• Which of the verbs can complete the sentence? Underline one or both.**

8. It has been **decided/suggested** to appoint Dr. Smith as head of the clinic.

9. It is **assumed/thought** that another Moon landing will take place next year.

10. It has been **discovered/said** how spiders are able to travel across the sea.

**• Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.**

11.

A: The new hotel was opened **by** a TV star. Do you remember?

B: Oh yes, that's right. Someone from that Saturday soap opera, wasn't it?

12.

A: A lot of new buildings **have been** built since then.

B: Yes, the Barton Hotel, for example.

13.

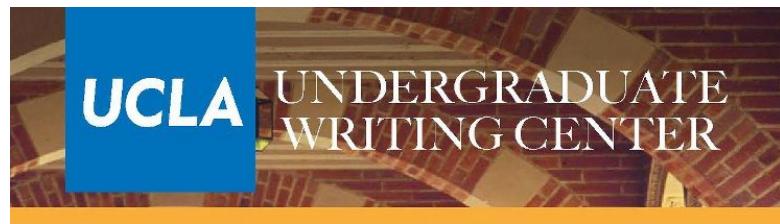
A: Why can't I use the computer?

B: Well, because it is **being** repaired now.

14.

A: What did you do in Prague?

B: Well, we **were given** a guided tour of the city.



## Active vs. Passive Voice

### I N T R O

Passive voice places emphasis on the object instead of the subject of a sentence. Though writers are commonly discouraged from using passive voice for the sake of clarity, there are instances in which passive voice is the best option. This handout will discuss proper uses, functions, and form of passive voice.

### B A S I C S

Active voice—the subject is the *do-er* or *be-er*

- *The executive committee approved the new policy.*

Passive voice—the subject is neither a *do-er* or *be-er*, but is acted upon by another agent or by something unnamed; it receives the action of the verb.

- The new policy was approved by the executive committee.

### F O R M

- The passive form of a verb consists of two parts: *be* + past participle of the main verb
  - The take-home exam was distributed in class last week.
- Can use phrases that begin with *by* to express the subject of the active sentence
  - The take-home exam was distributed by the professor.
- The subject of a passive sentence is the direct object of the equivalent active sentence
  - Active: The professor distributed the take-home exam in class last week.
  - Passive: The take-home exam was distributed in class last week.

### Examples: From Active to Passive

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Someone completed the first phase of the project.	The first phase of the project was completed.
Someone used inferior materials.	Inferior materials were used.
Further investigation confirmed the report.	The report was confirmed by further investigation.

Some verbs, however, cannot be made into passive constructions:

Have	Resemble	Look like	Equal
Agree with	Mean	Contain	Comprise
Lack	Suit	Fit	Become

## Common Passive and Passive-like Verbs in Academic Writing:

These common passive and passive-like verbs usually function to describe or express the location of the subject. Sentences with these passive or passive-like verbs do not contain *by* phrases.

to be composed of	to be called	to be known for	to be regarded as
to be considered as	to be founded	to be interested in	to be involved in
to be exposed to	to be concerned about/with	to be located near/in/at	to be supposed to

## F U N C T I O N

### 1. State Generalizations

Academic writing often discusses general facts and principles instead of the actions of specific people.

- Active: *Designers designed automobile air bags to inflate in a crash.*
- Passive: *Automobile air bags are designed to inflate in a crash.*

### 2. Talk about an event or action in which the subject is unknown

- *The unidentified victim was apparently struck during the early morning hours.*

### 3. The subject is unimportant or obvious, that is when the actor in the situation is not important

- *The aurora borealis can be observed in the early morning hours.*

### 4. When it is more important to draw attention to the person or thing acted upon.

- Active: *Someone transfers the data to a computer and plots the data on a graph.*
- Passive: *The data is transferred to a computer and plotted on a graph.*

### 5. To avoid responsibility or blame

- Passive: *Cigarette ads were designed to appeal especially to children.* (places burden on the ads)
- Active: *We designed cigarette ads to appeal especially to children.* ('we' accepts responsibility)

### 6. Avoiding extra-long subjects

- *This report is distributed by the Multinational Investment Guarantee Agency.*

### 7. To increase coherence in written English/To shift emphasis

Writers can create a connection by ending one sentence with a noun phrase and beginning the next with the same noun phrase or synonym.

- *The vacuum tubes in radios were replaced by transistors. Transistors are more efficient.*

### 8. To avoid gendered pronouns

- Active: *Each child gave his or her mother a rose.*
- Passive: *Each mother was given a rose by her child.*

## I N P R A C T I C E

When revising, make sure the passive voice is being used for one of the functions above AND that the passive construction is the best way to express this idea in the correct form (*be* + past participle). When used appropriately, balancing the active and passive voices creates sentence variety, clarity, and correct tone.