

● The passive (present simple, past simple, will)

Form

be in the right form + past participle

statement

negative

question

Everyone **is invited!**Some people **aren't (are not) invited.****Is everyone invited?**

Active

Passive

present simple

They **always invite** Grandma.Grandma **is always invited.**

past simple

They **invited** Uncle Adrian.Uncle Adrian **was invited.**

will

They **will / won't** invite the neighbours.The neighbours **will / won't be invited.**

Use

Example

When we don't know who does something

My sister's bike **was stolen** yesterday.

When we don't want or need to say who does something

Was Simon invited?

● Helpful hints

If you are not sure how to form a passive sentence, think of the **active** sentence first.

Active sentence:

Someone stole my sister's bike yesterday.

Passive sentence:

My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.

- Look at the active sentence. The verb is *stole* and the object is *my sister's bike*.
- The object of the active sentence (*my sister's bike*) becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
My sister's bike ...
- Then we need the verb *be* in the same tense as the verb in the active sentence. Here, *stole* is past simple, so we need *was*.
My sister's bike was ...
- Then we need the past participle of the verb in the active sentence. The past participle of *steal* is *stolen*.
My sister's bike was stolen ...
- Finally, we finish the sentence in the right way.
My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.

Watch
out!

- When the verb in a passive sentence is a phrasal verb, don't forget to include the particle.
They **picked up** the broken glass. → The broken glass was **picked up**.
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

- The passive (present continuous, present perfect simple, past continuous, past perfect simple, *be going to*, modals)

be in the right form + past participle

Form

statement

The pizzas **are being**

negative

The pizzas **aren't (are not) being**

question

Are the pizzas **being**

Active

Passive

present continuous

My aunt *is doing* the washing-up.

The washing-up **is being done** by my aunt.

present perfect simple

My cousin *has sent* the invitations.

The invitations **have been sent** by my cousin.

past continuous

My uncle *was cleaning* the car.

The car **was being cleaned** by my uncle.

past perfect simple

Our neighbours *had taken* the twins to the zoo.

The twins **had been taken** to the zoo by our neighbours.

be going to

They're *going to invite* Phil to the party.

Phil **is going to be invited** to the party.

modals

They *might invite* Kyle to the party.

Kyle **might be invited** to the party.

We *should tell* Jenny about the party.

Jenny **should be told** about the party.

We *must tell* Dominic about the concert.

Dominic **must be told** about the concert.

We *can hold* the party at Jack's house.

The party **can be held** at Jack's house.

For the passive form of the present simple, past simple and *will*, see Unit 10.
For the uses of the passive, see Unit 10.

Watch out!

- We can use *by* to emphasise who does something.
✓ My sister's bedroom *was painted* **by** my parents. (= My parents painted my sister's bedroom.)
- We can use *with* to emphasise what someone uses.
✓ Soup *is usually eaten* **with** a spoon. (= You usually use a spoon to eat soup.)
- We don't use *by* or *with* when we don't need to say, or don't know, who does something.
✓ Mrs Fisher *was taken* to hospital yesterday.

Topic vocabulary

see page 187 for definitions

apologise (v)	generous (adj)	ordinary (adj)
boyfriend (n)	girlfriend (n)	patient (adj)
close (adj)	grateful (adj)	private (adj)
confident (adj)	guest (n)	recognise (v)
cool (adj)	independent (adj)	relation (n)
couple (n)	introduce (v)	rent (v, n)
decorate (v)	loving (adj)	respect (v, n)
defend (v)	loyal (adj)	single (adj)
divorced (adj)	mood (n)	stranger (n)
flat (n)	neighbourhood (n)	trust (v, n)

Phrasal verbs

bring up	take care of a child until he or she becomes an adult
fall out (with)	have an argument with sb and stop being friends
get on (with)	have a good relationship (with)
go out with	be the boyfriend/girlfriend of
grow up	become older (for children)
let down	disappoint
look after	take care of
split up	end a relationship

Prepositional phrases

by yourself
in common (with)
in contact (with)
in love (with)
on purpose
on your own

Word formation

able	ability, disabled, unable	honest	dishonest, honesty
admire	admiration	introduce	introduction
care	careful, careless	lie	liar, lying
confident	confidence	person	personality, personal
forgive	forgave, forgiven, forgiveness	relate	relative, relation, relationship

Word patterns

adjectives	fond of		apologise (to sb) for
	jealous of		argue (with sb) about
	kind to		care about
	married to		chat (to sb) about
	proud of		an argument (with sb) about
verbs	admire sb for	nouns	a relationship with