

Passive Voice





Transitive and intransitive verbs



- She dances.



- She took.



- She took flowers.



Transitive verbs

- Transitive verbs are action verbs that **require an object** to complete its meaning. Without an object the sentence will not be clear.
- Tom broke.
- Tom broke a plate.
- They clean.
- They clean the house every day.



Intransitive verbs

- Intransitive verbs are action verbs that do not require an object to complete its meaning.
- She smiles.
- They run.



- Intransitive verbs can be followed by a compliment.
- She smiles beautifully.
- They run two kilometers every morning.



Transitive or intransitive ?

- I eat before going to school.

Intransitive

- I eat rice for my breakfast.

Transitive

- Jane reads a lot.

Intransitive

- Jane reads novels everyday.

Transitive



- I'll cook tonight.

Intransitive

- I went there early.

Intransitive

- Jane gave me a book.

Transitive

- He writes lot of good books.

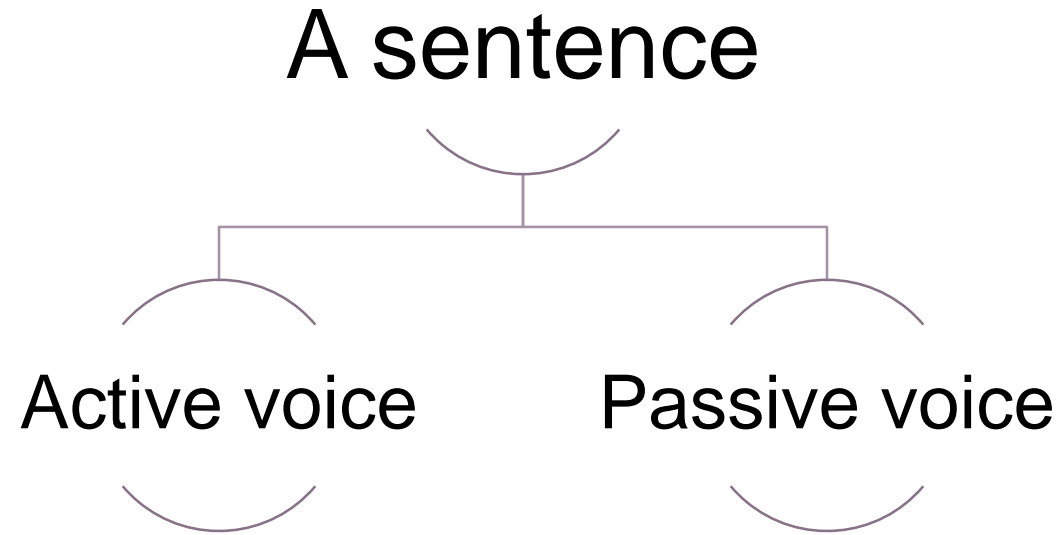
Transitive





Passive voice





- Jane writes letters.
- Letters are written by Jane.

The meanings of the two sentences are the same, but they are expressed in a different way.



Active voice

- use an active verb to say what the subject does
- My grandfather was a builder. He built houses.
- It's a big company. It employs two hundred people.

Passive voice

- use the passive voice to say what happens to the subject
- This house is quite old. It was built in 1930.
- Two hundred people are employed by the company.



Uses of the Passive Voice

- Who or what causes the action is unknown or unimportant.
 - This room is cleaned yesterday.
 - Most of the vehicles are made in Japan.
- If we want to say who does or what causes the actions ,we use '**BY**'
 - This house was built **by** my grandfather.
 - The room is cleaned **by** the students.
 - Food is cooked **by** my mother.



➤ To make more polite or formal statements.

- The car hasn't been cleaned. (more polite)
- You haven't cleaned the car. (less polite)

➤ When the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, new items, and advertisements.

- 30 people were killed in the earthquake.



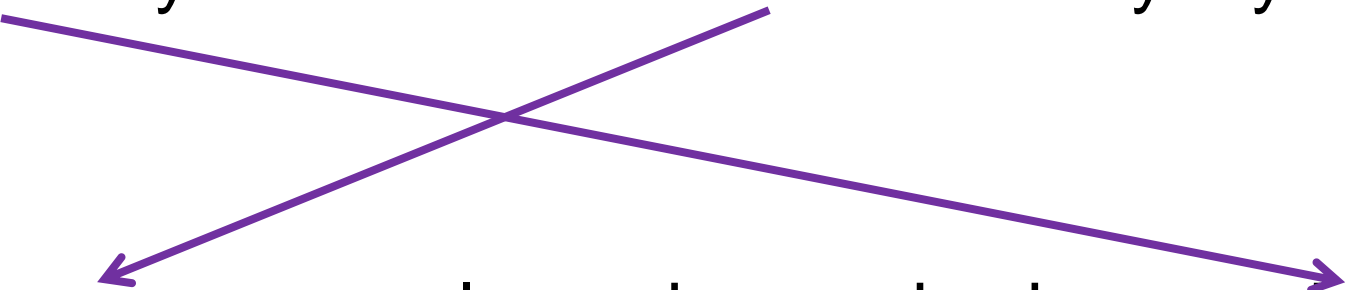
Common uses of the passive

We often use the passive in these situations:

news reports	<i>Three men have been arrested by the police. The missing child has not been seen for three days. The results were announced early this morning.</i>
academic and scientific writing	<i>Three possibilities have been suggested and these will be examined in Chapter 3. The crystals were heated to a temperature of 150°.</i>
instructions and rules	<i>This plant needs to be watered daily. The doors are locked at 10.30 p.m.</i>
describing methods, ways of working	<i>Staff expenses are recorded on form SE11 and supported by receipts. The employees are paid monthly by cheque.</i>



Subject + auxiliary verb + past participle + by + doer.

- Somebody cleans these rooms everyday.
 - These rooms are cleaned everyday by somebody.
- 



Present simple

Active voice

He **delivers** the letters.

Passive voice

S + am/is/are + PP

The letters **are delivered**.



Present continuous

Active voice

He **is delivering** the letters.

Passive voice

S + am/is/are + being + PP

The letters **are being delivered**.



Present perfect

Active voice

He **has delivered** the letters.

Passive voice

S + have/has + been + PP

The letters **have been delivered**.



Past simple

Active voice

He **delivered** the letters.

Passive voice

S + was/were + PP

The letters **were delivered**.



Past continuous

Active voice

He **was delivering** the letters.

Passive voice

S + was/were + being + PP

The letters **were being delivered**.



Past perfect

Active voice

He **had delivered** the letters.

Passive voice

S + had + been + PP

The letters **had been delivered**.



Future simple

Active voice

He **will deliver** the letters.

Passive voice

S + will + be + PP

The letters **will be delivered**.



going to

Active voice

He **is going to** deliver the letters.

Passive voice

S + V be (am/is/are) + going to + be + PP

The letters **are going to be delivered.**



Future perfect

Active voice

He **will have delivered** the letters.

Passive voice

S + will have + been + PP

The letters **will have been delivered**.



Infinitive

Active voice

He **has to deliver** the letters.

Passive voice

S + V + infinitive + PP

The letters **have to be delivered**.



Modals

Active voice

He **must deliver** the letters.

He **can't deliver** the letters.

Passive voice

S + modal + be + PP

The letters **must be delivered**.

The letters **cannot be delivered**.



Modals in the past

Active voice

He **should have delivered** the letters.

He **could have delivered** the letters.

Passive voice

S + modal + have been + PP

The letters **should have been delivered**.

The letters **could have been delivered**.



Double object verbs

- When we have verbs that take two objects like, for example, give somebody something, we can convert the active sentence into a passive one in two ways:
- by making the indirect (animate) object the subject of the passive voice sentence, which is also the way that we usually prefer.
- by making the direct (inanimate) object the subject of the passive voice.



- Rick gave me (indirect object) this book (direct object).
- I was given this book by Rick.
- This book was given to me by Rick.
- Some of the verbs that take two objects are: **give, tell, send, show, bring, write, offer, pay**
- When the indirect object is alone after the verb in the passive voice sentence, it needs the preposition **to**.



- If the indirect object of the active voice sentence is a personal pronoun it has to be changed into a subject pronoun to be the subject of the passive voice sentence.

	First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative (Subject)	I	We	You	You	He, She, It	They
Objective (Object)	Me	Us	You	You	Him, Her, It	Them





Personal and Impersonal Passive



Personal passive

Personal passive simply means that the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. So every verb that needs an object (transitive verb) can form a personal passive.

- **Example:** They build houses. (Active)
Houses are built. (Passive)



Impersonal passive

Verbs without an object (intransitive verb) normally cannot form personal passive sentences. If you want an intransitive verb in passive voice, you need an impersonal construction – therefore this passive is called *impersonal passive*.

- **Example:** He says. - It is said.

A.V - People say that children are afraid of ghosts.

P.V - It is said that children are afraid of ghosts.

P.V - Children are said to be afraid of ghosts.



- Following verbs cannot be used in Passive

Occur resemble

Rise look like

Happen equal

Arise agree

Fall with

Exist mean

consist (of) contain

depend (on) hold

result (from) become

lack suit

Fit comprise



Exercise 01

- He opens the door.
The door is opened by him.
- We set the table.
The table was set.
- She pays a lot of money.
A lot of money is paid.
- I draw the picture.
The picture is drawn by me.
- They wore blue shoes.
Blue shoes were worn by them.



Exercise 2

Rewrite the following passages in the Passive Voice.

1. Some people saw a UFO in the sky above London last night. They reported it to the police. The army sent a helicopter to look at it more closely. The UFO shot the helicopter down and killed both men in it. People have given photographs of the UFO to the police. Experts are looking at them now.

A UFO was seen in the sky above London last night by some people. It was reported to the police. A helicopter was sent to look at it more closely by the army. The helicopter was shot by the UFO and both men in it were killed. Photographs of the UFO have been given to the police by people. They are being looked by experts now.



02. Someone broke into a local jewelry shop yesterday. The owner had just locked up the shop when a robber with a gun threatened him. The robber told him to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe. Then the robber tied him up. The police have organized a search for the robber. They hope they will find him in a few days. Doctors are treating the owner of the shop for shock.

A local jewelry shop was broken into yesterday. The shop had just been locked up by the owner, when he was threatened by a robber with a gun. He was told to unlock the shop and give the robber all the diamonds in the safe. Then he was tied up. A search for the robber has been organized by the police. They hope he will be found in a few days. The owner of the shop is being treated for shock.



Revision Exercise 1

1. We make butter from milk.
2. Somebody cleans these rooms everyday.
3. People never invite me to parties.
4. How do they make butter?



Revision Exercise 2

1. They are building a new airport at the moment.
2. They are building some new houses near the river.
3. My friend is studying German these days.
4. Jane is writing a novel at present.



Revision Exercise 3

1. Look! They have painted the door.
2. These shirts are clean. Somebody has washed them.
3. Somebody has stolen my car.
4. Peter has eaten breakfast.



Revision Exercise 4

1. Somebody stole my car last week.
2. Somebody stole my keys yesterday.
3. They didn't invite me to the party.
4. When did they build those houses?
5. When I was here a few years ago they were building a new airport.

