**Past Simple**

Past Simple shows finished action which began and finished in the past. Auxiliary verb of Past Simple is (Did in positive, Didn't is in negative). These are time expressions: Yesterday, ago, last.

Verb to be turns into was/were in the Past Simple. Was is used with (I, He, She, It). Were is used with (They, We, You). Negative form of was/were is wasn't/weren't.

Question form auxiliary verb (did) to the beginning of the sentence or if there is a verb to be in the sentence. Ex: I was at the meeting three hours ago. Verb to be moves to the beginning. Ex: Were you at the meeting three hours ago?

Structure of Past Simple.

Positive:

Subject + V­2/(ed) + Object.

I watched TV yesterday.

She went to Avaza two years ago.

We were in USA last year.

Negative:

Subject + didn't + V­­1 + Object.

Notice after (didn't) we use only V1, we can't use V2/(ed) because we already have auxiliary verb of Past Simple (didn't).

He didn't bring his laptop two days ago.

I wasn't at the party last week.

The test didn't start a minute ago. It started five minutes ago.

Question:

Did /Didn't + Subject + V1 + Object.

Did you play tennis yesterday evening?

Didn't you visit your friend at the hospital?

Were you at the meeting?

**Past Progressive (Continuous)**

Past Progressive (Continuous) indicates duration of an action in the past. It means action started and continued for some time in the past. It is also can be used in parallel actions. Auxiliary verb of Past Progressive (Continuous) is (was/were). These are time expressions: at 5 o'clock yesterday, from... till, whole, while, all day long.

Negative form is (was + not/ were + not). Note: was + not = wasn't, were + not = weren't.

Question form is got by putting only auxiliary verb (was/were) to the beginning of the sentence.

Structure of Past Progressive (Continuous)

Positive:

Subject + was/were + Ving + Object

I was watching TV, when my Mom came.

They were swimming at the pool yesterday morning.

He was doing his homework whole day.

Negative:

Subject + wasn't/weren't + Ving + Object

He wasn't sleeping when a football match started.

Students weren't listening, while a teacher was explaining the theme.

Yesterday from 5 till 7 Maksat wasn't playing tennis. He was playing chess.

Question:

Was/Were/Wasn't/Weren't + Subject + Ving + Object

Were you sleeping yesterday noon?

Weren't they listening to the teacher, while she was explaining?

Wasn't he doing the homework, when they came?

**Past Perfect**

Past Perfect tense is used to indicate the action that happened before another action. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. In this tense we have to turn the first action in Past Perfect, then the second action into Past simple. Auxiliary verb is (had) Time expressions are: after, when, before, until.

Structure of Past Perfect

Positive:

Subject + had + V3/Ved + Object

I had watched this film before it was released.

When I phoned to the office, Davud had already left.

I was going to the work when I suddenly remembered I had forgot(forgotten) to feed my dog.

Negative:

Subject + hadn’t + V3/Ved + Object

She hadn’t been at home when I came.

Yesterday I knew my friend had flown to New York for 3 months.

He hadn’t had a rest before we went to work out.

Question

Had/hadn’t + Subject + V3/V­ed + Object

Had she gone before the game ended?

Had you known the teacher before he took your exam?

Hadn’t he quit smoking before the lungs’ cancer?

**Past Perfect Progressive (Continuous**)

Past Perfect Progressive (Continuous) indicates duration of action that started before another action. NOTE: The action shouldn’t be interrupted. Auxiliary verb of Past Perfect Progressive (Continuous) is (had been). These are time expressions: since, for, for ages. Negative form is got by adding “not” to the verb had, had + not = hadn’t. Question form is got by putting the verb had to the beginning of the sentence.

Structure of Past Perfect Progressive (Continuous)

Positive:

Subject + had + been + Ving + Object

He had been waiting her for two hours when she came.

They had been waiting for a bus since 8:45.

He had been playing a game when his father came in.

Negative:

Subject + hadn’t + been + Ving + Object

I hadn’t been waiting for you for 5 hours.

They hadn’t been studying at the library since morning.

She hadn’t been sleeping since 2 o’clock at night.

Question

Had he been sleeping before his mom came?

Had you been waiting for a taxi for 10 minutes?

Had it been raining since yesterday evening?

**Present Simple**

Present Simple is used for general facts and for habitual or every day activity. Auxiliary verb of Present Simple is (Do/Does in positive and don't/doesn't in negative). These are time expressions of Present Simple: every day, always, often, sometimes, seldom, usually, etc.

Note: WHEN THE SUBJECT IS A SINGULAR NOUN (HE, SHE, IT) IT IS NECESSARY TO ADD (-S OR -ES) TO THE VERB. For example: He likes, She watches, It plays. Plural nouns are (I, We, They). We don't add -s or -es to them. For example: I play, they go, we write.

Negative form is (don't for plural/doesn't for singular).

Question form is got by putting auxiliary verb (do/does) to the beginning of our sentence. Note: We don't add -s or -es to the end of the verb in questions with singular form. For example: Do you play tennis every day? Does water boil at 100%?

Structure of Present Simple

Positive:

Subject + V1/(-s/-es) + Object

I do my homework every day.

She always plays volleyball.

He gets up at 7 o'clock every morning.

Negative:

Subject + don't/doesn't + V1 + Object

They don't work at Sunday.

Computer doesn't work properly.

We don't go to bed until 11 o'clock.

Question:

Do/Does/Don't/Doesn't + Subject + V1 + Object

Do you go to school every day?

Does he attend Computer courses?

Do they watch news every morning?

**Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense Definition**

Present Progressive (Continuous) is used to indicate an activity is being done at the moment. It started in the past, CONTINUES NOW and will end in the future. Auxiliary verb of Present Progressive (Continuous) is the verb to be ('am' for I), ('is' for he and she), ('are' for you, they and we). These are time expressions: now, still, just now, look, listen, this moment, whole, from... till, while, all day long.

Negative form is (am + not + Ving/ is + not + Ving/ are + not + Ving). Note: are + not = aren't, is + not = isn't.

Question form is got by putting only auxiliary verb (am/is/are) to the beginning of the sentence.

Structure of Present Progressive (Continuous)

Positive:

Subject + to be(am/is/are) + Ving + Object

I am studying now.

Look! Somebody is smoking nearby your car.

He is still working on this difficult task.

Negative:

Subject + to be (am/is/are) + not + Ving + Object

I am not working just now.

Students aren't sitting at the class right now.

He isn't playing football whole day.

Question:

To be (am/is/are/isn't/aren't) + Subject + Ving + Object

Are you playing a computer game now?

Is he chatting now?

Are they playing football all day long?

**Present Perfect**

Present Perfect tense is used to indicate a link between the present and the past or to simplify this tense is used to express actions that started in the past and continue up to the present. There no exact time in Present Perfect. Auxiliary verb is (have/has). Time expressions: ever, never, before, already, yet, just.

Structure of Present Perfect:

Positive:

Subject + have/has + V3 + Object

I have wasted a lot of money in the last 2 years.

I have worked for this company for 20 years.

I have been to the USA.

Negative:

Subject + haven’t /hasn’t + V3 + Object

I haven’t seen her for 2 months.

She has never been to Paris.

They haven’t finished their project yet.

Question:

Have/has + Subject + V3 + Object

Haven’t you studied this course before?

Hasn’t she finished cooking yet?

Have you ever read a book?

**The Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous)**

The Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous) shows duration of an activity that started in the past and continues in the present. Auxiliary verbs of Present Perfect Continuous are have/has. Note: I have, You have, They have, We have = I've, You've, They've, We've; She has, He has, It has = She's, He's, It's; but after these it is the necessity of the verb (been). These are time expressions: since, for, all morning/all day/all week.

NOTE: The Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous) isn't used with stative verbs. For that The Present Perfect is used. In some cases, there is no difference between Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive when the verb expresses the duration of present activity or something that happens regularly or usually. For example: live, work, study.

When there is no mention of time it means action is in progress recently.

Structure of Present Perfect Progressive

Positive:

Subject + have/has + been + Ving + Object

I've been learning for 5 years.

She's been doing her homework all day.

We've been playing football.

Negative:

Subject + haven't/hasn't + been + Ving + Object

He hasn't been learning Japanese for 10 years.

They haven't known each other for 3 years. NOTE: Know is STATIVE VERB that's why we use Present Perfect with it.

It's been raining all morning.

Question:

Have/Has + Subject + been + Ving + Object

Have you been doing housework for 3 hours?

How long has she been living in London? Also possible: How long has she lived in London?

What have you been doing for an hour?

**Future Simple**

Future Simple indicates the action in the near future. It means action will happen. These are rime expressions of the Future Time: next, tomorrow, soon, later. There 5 ways to indicate Future Time. They are Present Simple, Present Progressive (Continuous), Future Simple using the verb WILL and TO BE GOING TO, Modal Verbs: may, might. Present Simple expressing future is used in timetables or definite schedules. Present Progressive expressing future is used when the speaker has a planned event or definite intention. Future Simple using the verb WILL is used in predictions and spontaneous decisions. Future Simple using TO BE GOING TO is used in prior plans and predictions too. Modal Verbs: may, might is used when the speaker isn’t sure will the action happen.

Structure of Future Simple using **WILL**

Positive:

Subject + will + V1 + Object

Somebody is calling.  
I will pick up the phone.

We are run out of milk.  
I will buy some later.

Negative:

Subject + will + not (won’t) +V1 + Object

Somebody is knocking the door. I’m afraid. I won’t open it.  
I won’t go anywhere tomorrow.

Question:

Will + Subject + V1 + Object

I will have a party next Friday. Will you come?  
Will you study Japanese next morning?

Structure of Future Simple using **TO BE GOING TO**

Positive:

Subject + To be (am/is/are) going to + V1 + Object

I’m going to spend my vacation in Monaco. (It means I planned it before)  
It is going to rain.

Negative:

Subject + To be (am/is/are) + not + going to + V1 + Object

There aren’t going to sleep.  
She isn’t going to tell the truth.

Question:

To be (am/is/are) + Subject + going to + V1 + Object

Who are you going to be in the future?  
What are you going to do in the holidays?

**Present Simple expressing Future Time**

The train leaves at 10 o’clock tomorrow.  
Does museum open at 7 in the morning next Friday?  
The plane doesn’t take off tomorrow night.

**Present Continuous expressing Future Time**

I’m having a meeting in five minutes.  
He isn’t seeing a doctor tomorrow.  
Are you meeting your friend next Monday?

**Modal Verbs: may, might**

He might pass this exam.  
She might not take her phone to the party.  
I may be coming to see you tomorrow.

**Future Progressive (Continuous)**

Future Progressive (Continuous) indicates an action that will be in progress in the future. It is similar to Present Continuous but in the future. These are time expressions of Future Continuous: while, when, whole, from… till, at … o’clock tomorrow, all day long. We’ll make it clear with examples.

Structure of Future Progressive:

Positive:

Subject + will + be + Ving + Object

I will be doing my homework tomorrow while my mom will be cooking a dinner.  
He will be sleeping at 6 o’clock tomorrow evening.  
She will be playing tennis when her father arrives.

Negative:

Subject + won’t + be + Ving + Object

It won’t be raining tomorrow morning.  
He won’t be playing soccer at 8 o’clock tomorrow.  
She won’t be cleaning the room at 2 o’clock tomorrow while her sister will be sleeping.

Question:

Will + Subject + be + V­ing + Object

Will he be sleeping in the morning tomorrow?  
Will it be snowing when the plane arrives?  
Will she be having fun at the party tomorrow?

**Future Perfect**

Future Perfect is used to indicate an action that will be completed before another action in the future. It is like Past Perfect, but in future. If you understood Past Perfect, it will be much easier to understand this. These are time expressions of Future Perfect: by … tomorrow, before/after. Auxiliary verb of Future Perfect is (will have)

Structure of Future Perfect:

Positive:

Subject + will + have + V3 + Object

By the time I graduate the university, I will have spoken 4 languages.  
Before Michele retires, he will have saved up one hundred thousand dollars.  
By the time she returns next Thursday, her mom will have cooked the dinner.

Negative:

Subject + will + not (won’t) + have + V3 + Object

By the time I graduate the university, I won’t have spoken 4 languages.  
Before Michele retires, he won’t have saved up one hundred thousand dollars.  
By the time she returns next Thursday, her mom won’t have cooked the dinner.

Question:

Will + Subject + have + V3 + Object

Will you have spoken three languages, by the time you graduate the university?  
Will he have saved up one hundred thousand dollars, before Michele retires?  
Will her mom have cooked the dinner, by the time she returns next Thursday?

**Future Perfect Progressive (Continuous)**

Future Perfect Continuous tense describes actions that will be in progress when the other action happens in the future. Future Perfect and Future Perfect Progressive (Continuous) usually have the same meaning. Auxiliary verb is (will have been) Time expressions are: by, next, for, since

Structure of Future Perfect Progressive (Continuous):

Subject + will + have + been + Ving

I will have been waiting here for three hours by six o’clock tomorrow.

By 2002 I will have been living in Ashgabat for 18 years.

When I get home, my mother will have been making a cake for my birthday tomorrow.

Negative:

Subject + won’t + have + been + Ving

They won’t have been waiting her since 4 o’clock next Tuesday.

He won’t have been studying math course when he finishes university.

The building company won’t have been building the sport complex by 2025.

Question:

Will +Subject + have + been + Ving

Will he have been waiting her for three hours next time?

Will you have been playing football when your mother finishes the work?

Will they have been learning computer language by the end of this year?

**Passive voice**

**Future Simple Passive.**

Passive voice is used when a speaker wants mainly to focus on an object of the sentence. You just replace SUBJECT with an OBJECT and change the structure a little. After we can use preposition “by” before previous main subject(optional). This is called agent. We will make it clear with examples. If you know tenses of English it is easy to understand Passive voice just with getting its structure.

As we know Future tense is used to indicate an action in the future. Passive form of this tense focus only on the object. Everything is the same.

Structure of Future Simple Passive:

Positive:

Subject + will + be + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I will play tennis next Sunday. | Tennis will be played next Sunday by me. |
| She will cook a cake. | A cake will be cooked. |
| University will hold an exam tomorrow. | An exam will be held tomorrow. |

Negative:

Subject + won’t + be + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I won’t play tennis next Sunday. | Tennis won’t be played next Sunday by me. |
| She won’t cook a cake. | A cake won’t be cooked. |
| University won’t hold an exam tomorrow. | An exam won’t be held tomorrow. |

Question:

Will + Subject + be + V3 + Object/agent(optional).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| Will you play tennis next Sunday? | Will tennis be played next Sunday by me? |
| Will she cook a cake? | Will a cake be cooked? |
| Will university hold an exam tomorrow? | Will an exam be held tomorrow? |

**Future Progressive (Continuous) Passive**

Passive voice is used when a speaker wants mainly to focus on an object of the sentence. You just replace SUBJECT with an OBJECT and change the structure a little. After we can use preposition “by” before previous main subject(optional). This is called agent. We will make it clear with examples. If you know tenses of English it is easy to understand Passive voice just with getting its structure.

As we know future progressive indicates a duration of an action in the future. Passive form of this tense focus only on the object. Everything is the same.

Structure of Future Progressive (Continuous) Passive:

Positive:

Subject + to be(am/is/are) going to + be + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| They are going to help you. | You’re going to be helped. |
| She is going to cook a cake. | A cake is going to be cooked. |
| My father is going to buy a car. | A car is going to be bought by my father. |

Negative:

Subject + to be + not (am not/isn’t/aren’t) going to + be + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| They aren’t going to help you. | You aren’t going to be helped. |
| She isn’t going to cook a cake. | A cake isn’t going to be cooked. |
| My father isn’t going to buy a car. | A car isn’t going to be bought by my father. |

Question:

To be(am/is/are) + Subject + going to + be + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| Are they going to help you? | Are you going to be helped? |
| She is going to cook a cake. | Is a cake going to be cooked? |
| Is your father going to buy a car? | Is a car going to be bought by your father? |

**Future Perfect Passive**

Passive voice is used when a speaker wants mainly to focus on an object of the sentence. You just replace SUBJECT with an OBJECT and change the structure a little. After we can use preposition “by” before previous main subject(optional). This is called agent. We will make it clear with examples. If you know tenses of English it is easy to understand Passive voice just with getting its structure.

As we know future perfect indicates an action that will be completed before another action in the future. Passive form of this tense focus only on the object. Everything is the same.

Structure of Future Perfect Passive:

Positive:

Subject + will + have + been + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| By the time I graduate the university, I will have spoken 4 languages. | By the time I graduate the university, 4 languages will have been spoken by me. |
| Before Michele retires, he will have saved up one hundred thousand dollars. | Before Michele retires, one hundred thousand dollars will have been saved up by Michele. |
| By the time she returns next Thursday, her mom will have cooked the dinner. | By the time she returns next Thursday, the dinner will have been cooked. |

**Past Simple Passive.**

Passive voice is used when a speaker wants mainly to focus on an object of the sentence. You just replace SUBJECT with an OBJECT and change the structure a little. After we can use preposition “by” before previous main subject(optional). This is called agent. We will make it clear with examples. If you know tenses of English it is easy to understand Passive voice just with getting its structure.

As we know Past tense is used to indicate an action in the past with signing exact time. Passive form of this tense focus only on the object. Everything is the same.

Structure of Past Simple Passive:

Positive:

Subject + was/were + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I watched TV two hours ago. | TV was watched two hours ago. |
| They bought some apples at the store. | Some apples were bought at the store. |
| She studied computer course a year ago. | Computer course was studied a year ago. |

Negative:

Subject + wasn’t/weren’t + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I didn’t play football yesterday. | Football wasn’t played yesterday. |
| He didn’t make a cake. | A cake wasn’t made. |
| There was a car accident. | We weren’t injured in a car accident. |

Question:

Was/were + Subject + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| Did he make a cake? | Was a cake made? |
| Did he break his leg? | Was his leg broken? |
| Did you buy him some chocolate? | Were some chocolate bought to him? |

**Past Progressive (Continuous) Passive.**

Passive voice is used when a speaker wants mainly to focus on an object of the sentence. You just replace SUBJECT with an OBJECT and change the structure a little. After we can use preposition “by” before previous main subject(optional). This is called agent. We will make it clear with examples. If you know tenses of English it is easy to understand Passive voice just with getting its structure.

As we know Past Progressive (Continuous) is used to indicate duration of action in the past. Passive form of this tense focus only on the object. Everything is the same.

Structure of Past Progressive (Continuous) Passive:

Positive:

Subject + was/were + being + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I was playing chess. | Chess was being played. |
| They were planning a strategy. | A strategy was being planned. |
| His mom was paying utility bills. | Utility bills were being paid. |

Negative:

Subject + wasn’t /weren’t + being + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I wasn’t playing chess. | Chess wasn’t being played. |
| They weren’t planning a strategy. | A strategy wasn’t being planned. |
| His mom wasn’t paying utility bills. | Utility bills weren’t being paid. |

Question:

Was/were + Subject + being + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I was playing chess. | Was chess being played. |
| They were planning a strategy. | Was a strategy being planned. |
| His mom was paying utility bills. | Were utility bills being payed. |

**Past Perfect Passive.**

Passive voice is used when a speaker wants mainly to focus on an object of the sentence. You just replace SUBJECT with an OBJECT and change the structure a little. After we can use preposition “by” before previous main subject(optional). This is called agent. We will make it clear with examples. If you know tenses of English it is easy to understand Passive voice just with getting its structure.

As we know Past Perfect is used to indicate the action that happened before another action. Passive form of this tense focus only on the object. Everything is the same.

Structure of Past Perfect Passive:

Positive:

Subject + had + been + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| She bought a car after the company had paid her a salary. | She bought a car after she had been paid a salary by the company. |
| He left home and remembered that he had forgotten a car key. | He left home and remembered that a car key had been forgotten. |
| I had watched this film before it was released. | This film had been watched before it was released. |

Negative:

Subject + hadn’t + been + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| She couldn’t buy a car because the company hadn’t paid her a salary. | She couldn’t buy a car because she hadn’t been paid a salary by the company. |
| He left home and remembered that he hadn’t turned off the oven. | He left home and remembered that the oven hadn’t been turned off. |
| I hadn’t watched this film before it was released. | This film hadn’t been watched before it was released. |

Question:

Had + Subject + been + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| Had a company paid her a salary before she bought a car? | Had she been paid a salary by the company before she bought a car? |
| Had he forgotten a car key when he left home? | Had a car key been forgotten when he left home? |
| Had you watched this film before it was released? | Had this film been watched before it was released? |

**Present Simple Passive.**

Passive voice is used when a speaker wants mainly to focus on an object of the sentence. You just replace SUBJECT with an OBJECT and change the structure a little. After we can use preposition “by” before previous main subject(optional). This is called agent. We will make it clear with examples. If you know tenses of English it is easy to understand Passive voice just with getting its structure.

As we know Present tense is used to indicate general facts and habitual or every day activity. Passive form of this tense focus only on the object. Everything is the same.

Structure of Present Simple Passive:

Positive:

Subject + to be(am/is/are) + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I brush my teeth every day. | My teeth are brushed every day. |
| He often plays video games. | Video games are often played. |
| This chair is wooden. | This chair is made of wood. |

Negative:

Subject + to be + not (am not/isn’t/aren’t) + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I don’t brush my teeth every day. | My teeth aren’t brushed every day. |
| He doesn’t often play video games. | Video games aren’t often played. |
| This chair isn’t wooden. | This chair isn’t made of wood. |

Question:

To be(am/is/are) + Subject + + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| Do you brush your teeth every day? | Are your teeth brushed every day? |
| Does he often play video games? | Are video games often played? |
| Is this chair wooden? | Is this chair made of wood? |

**Present Progressive (Continuous) Passive.**

Passive voice is used when a speaker wants mainly to focus on an object of the sentence. You just replace SUBJECT with an OBJECT and change the structure a little. After we can use preposition “by” before previous main subject(optional). This is called agent. We will make it clear with examples. If you know tenses of English it is easy to understand Passive voice just with getting its structure.

As we know Present Progressive (Continuous) is used to indicate an activity is being done at the moment. Passive form of this tense focus only on the object. Everything is the same.

Structure of Present Progressive (Continuous) Passive:

Positive:

Subject + to be(am/is/are) + being + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| He is doing the homework. | The homework is being done. |
| I’m washing some dishes. | Some dishes are being washed. |
| She is playing tennis. | Tennis is being played. |

Negative:

Subject + to be + not (am not/isn’t/aren’t) + being + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| He isn’t doing the homework. | The homework isn’t being done. |
| I’m not washing the dishes. | The dishes aren’t being washed. |
| She isn’t playing tennis. | Tennis isn’t being played. |

Question:

To be (am/is/are) + Subject + being + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| Is he doing the homework? | Is the homework being done? |
| Are you washing the dishes? | Are the dishes being washed? |
| Is she playing tennis? | Is tennis being played? |

**Present Perfect Passive.**

Passive voice is used when a speaker wants mainly to focus on an object of the sentence. You just replace SUBJECT with an OBJECT and change the structure a little. After we can use preposition “by” before previous main subject(optional). This is called agent. We will make it clear with examples. If you know tenses of English it is easy to understand Passive voice just with getting its structure.

As we know Present Perfect is used to indicate actions that started in the past and continue up to the present. Passive form of this tense focus only on the object. Everything is the same.

Structure of Present Perfect Passive:

Positive:

Subject + have/has + been + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I have studied this course recently. | This course has been studied recently. |
| He has just finished cleaning. | Cleaning has just been finished. |
| She has already brought bread. | Bread has already been brought. |

Negative:

Subject + haven’t/hasn’t + been + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| I haven’t studied this course before. | This course hasn’t been studied before. |
| He hasn’t finished cleaning yet. | Cleaning hasn’t been finished yet. |
| She hasn’t brought bread yet. | Bread hasn’t been brought yet. |

Question:

Have/has + Subject + been + V3/Ved + Object/agent(optional)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Active** | **Passive** |
| Have you studied this course before? | Has this course been studied recently? |
| Has he finished cleaning yet? | Has cleaning been finished yet? |
| Has she already brought bread? | Has bread already been brought? |