To form the passive voice in English, we typically use the auxiliary verb "be" followed by the past participle of the main verb. The structure is:

Subject + be (in the appropriate tense) + past participle (of the main verb)

For example:

Active: John wrote the letter. Passive: The letter was written by John.

In this example, "was" is the appropriate form of "be" for the past tense, and "written" is the past participle of "write."

Here are some additional examples in different tenses:

Active: They are building a new hospital. Passive: A new hospital is being built by them.

Active: She will sing a song. Passive: A song will be sung by her.

Active: Someone has already cleaned the kitchen. Passive: The kitchen has already been cleaned by someone.

Active: They had finished the project before the deadline. Passive: The project had been finished before the deadline by them.

Active: People can speak many languages. Passive: Many languages can be spoken by people.

Note that the passive voice is used when the focus is on the action rather than the doer of the action. In some cases, the doer of the action may not be mentioned at all.

tackle the problem - вирішити проблему

increase funding – збільшення фінансування

carry out research - проводити дослідження

ban the use of - заборонити використання

take action - вжити заходів

do more to - зробити більше, щоб

warn about the dangers - попередити про небезпеку

crack down on - розправитися з

oﬀer alternatives - пропонувати альтернативи

enforce a law - виконувати закон