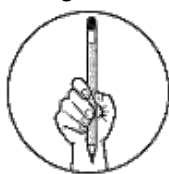


# English

## Quarter 2 – Module 2 (Week 2) Voices of Verbs

# Day 1



## Pre-Test

**Directions: Read each question carefully. Write only the letters of your answers on a separate sheet of paper.**

1. What voice of the verb is “normally” used in constructing sentences? Or which voice of the verb is used to express the subject as the doer of the action?  
A. active                      B. object                      C. passive                      D. subject
2. *The violinist lost his violin.* Which word in the given sentence is the subject?  
A. his                      B. lost                      C. violin                      D. violinist
3. Which word in the given sentence in no. 2 is the object?  
A. his                      B. lost                      C. violin                      D. violinist
4. What makes a sentence an active voice? A sentence is active when:  
A. it is composed of the be-verb.                      C. the subject receives the action.  
B. the subject performs the action.                      D. the verb tense is in the present.
5. What voice of the verb is used in this sentence? **“The books are read by the children.”**  
A. active voice                      B. passive voice                      C. no voice of verb                      D. verb tense
6. Which of the following sentences is expressed in the active voice?  
A. I submitted my answer sheets.  
B. Answer sheets are checked by my teacher.  
C. My answer sheets were submitted by my mother.  
D. My latest answer sheets will be collected by my teacher next week.
7. Which of the following sentences is expressed in the passive voice?  
A. I unwrapped the gifts.  
B. My godparents sent me many gifts.  
C. I received gifts from my godparents.  
D. Gifts were sent to me by my godparents.
8. *My younger sister washes the dishes.* Which word in the given sentence is the verb?  
A. dishes                      B. my                      C. washes                      D. sister
9. Which of the following is the correct sentence pattern for an active sentence?  
A. object + verb + subject                      C. verb + object + subject  
B. subject + verb + object                      D. verb + subject + object
10. Which of the following sentences does NOT specify the doer of the action?  
A. The bills are paid by my mother-in-law.  
B. The event was cancelled by the manager.  
C. Classrooms were disinfected last summer.  
D. Fake school IDs were confiscated by the guard.
11. Which of the following sentences is expressed in the active voice?  
A. Classes were resumed on January 4.  
B. The work will be finished by 5:00 pm.  
C. The illegal loggers cut down the trees.  
D. The picture was painted by Michelangelo.
12. I watched the latest movie this year. Which word in the sentence is the object?  
A. latest movie                      B. this year                      C. watched                      D. I

13. We read Shakespeare's poems. Which word in the sentence is the subject?  
A. poems                      B. read                      C. Shakespeare's                      D. We
14. Which of the following is the correct sentence pattern for a passive sentence?  
A. object + verb + subject  
B. subject + past participle form of the main verb + by + object  
C. subject + be verb + past participle form of the main verb + by + object  
D. subject + past participle form of the main verb + be verb + by + object
15. The biscuits were eaten by the dog. Which word in the sentence is the doer of the action?  
A. biscuits                      B. dog                      C. eaten                      D. were

## Lesson 1

# DEVELOPING LOVE FOR BOOK READING



### ***What I Need to Know***

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

1. define unfamiliar words in the selection;
2. skim for key ideas mentioned in the selection; and
3. share the importance of reading a book.



### ***What's In***

If you were to travel somewhere and bring just one thing with you in your trip, what would it be? Why? State your answer in 3-5 sentences only.



### ***What's New***

*Read the following selection and find out the reason behind the author's choice.*

#### **TAKE A BOOK WHEREVER YOU GO**

*Joan Aiken*

<sup>1</sup>If you were going to sail around the world alone in a small boat and could take only one of these things to amuse you, which would you choose: a big iced cake, a beautiful picture, a book, a pack of cards, a paintbox (and paper), a pair of knitting needles and wool, a musical box, a harmonica...?

<sup>2</sup>It would be a hard choice. Myself, I wouldn't want the cake; I'd eat it too fast. Nor the cards; they might blow away. Nor the wool, in case it got wet. The harmonica would be better than the musical box, for one could make up one's own tunes. I wouldn't take the picture, for I could look at the sea. Nor the paintbox, because in the end I'd use up all the paper. So the last would be between the harmonica and the book. And I'm pretty sure I'd choose the book.

<sup>3</sup>One book! I can hear someone say. If you were sailing around the world, you'd have read it a hundred times before the trip was over. You'd know it by heart.

<sup>4</sup>And I'd answer, yes, I might read it a hundred times; yes, I might know it by heart. That wouldn't matter. You don't refuse to see your friend, or your mother, or your brother, because you have met them before. You don't leave home because you know what's there.

<sup>5</sup>A book you love is like a friend. It is like a home. You meet your friend a hundred times. On the hundred-and-first meeting you can still say, "Well, I never realized you knew that!" You go home every day; after ten years you can still say, "I never noticed how beautiful the light is, when it shines on that corner."

<sup>6</sup>There is always something new to find in a book, however often you read it.

<sup>7</sup>When you read a story, you do something that no animal can do, however well trained; only man can do it. You are stepping out of your own mind into someone else's. You are listening to the thoughts of another person. While doing this, you are making your own mind work. And making your own mind work is the most interesting thing there is to do.

<sup>8</sup>So I'd sit in my boat and read that book over and over. First I'd think about the people in the story, why they acted the way they did. Then I might wonder why the author wrote that particular story. Then I might carry on the story in my mind, after the end. Then I'd go back and read all my favorite bits and wonder why I like them best. Then I'd read all the rest and look for things that I hadn't noticed before. Then I'd list the things I'd learned from the book. Then I'd try to imagine what the writer was like, from the way he's written his story. ... It would be like having another person in the boat.

<sup>9</sup>A book you love is like a friend; it's a familiar place where you can go when you choose. It's something of your very own, for no two people read the same book in the same way.

<sup>10</sup>If every single person in the world had a book – just one book (they'd have to be able to read it, of course) – we'd have a lot less trouble, I'm sure.

<sup>11</sup>Just one book apiece. That shouldn't be too hard to manage.

\* \* \* \* \*



## ***What I can do***

**Answer the following guide questions:**

1. What words in the selection do you find unfamiliar? List them down and look for their meaning using the dictionary.
2. What are the things that Aiken mentioned in the selection? Which one is her choice? What do you think are her reasons for choosing it?

3. Explain the following:
  - a. "A book you love is like a friend. It is like a home."
  - b. "There is always something new to find in a book, however often you read it."
  - c. "If every single person in the world had a book – just one book (they'd have to be able to read it, of course) – we'd have a lot less trouble, I'm sure."
4. What do you think are the benefits that one can get from reading a book? Cite at least three (3) examples.



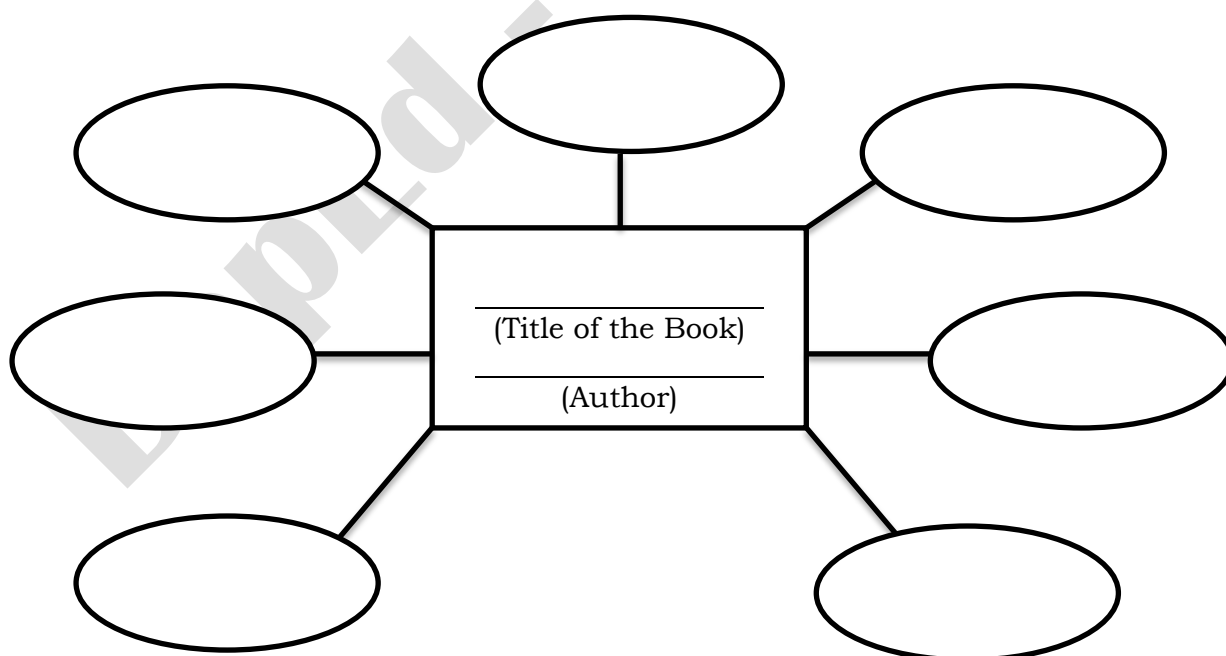
## ***What I Have Learned***

The message of the selection is \_\_\_\_\_



## ***What's More***

Think of a book that you recently read. Pick out the important details, lessons, or pieces of information that you get from reading that book. Copy the graphic organizer below on your paper and fill out each space with any important concepts you learn from the book.



## Day 2

### Lesson 2

## VOICES OF VERBS (ACTIVE AND PASSIVE)



### *What I Need to Know*

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

1. identify the voice of verb used in a sentence;
2. distinguish active and passive sentences; and
3. express appreciation on Philippine Christmas season by writing sentences.



### *What's In*

Aiken chooses  
the book instead of the  
harmonica.



The book is  
chosen by Aiken instead  
of the harmonica.

Compare the sentences in the dialogue boxes. What have you noticed with the arrangement of words in each sentence? What words are interchanged? What is the role or function of the verb (chooses/chosen) in two different sentences?



### *What's New*

#### **Voices of Verbs**

The **voice of the verb** refers to the form a verb takes to indicate whether its subject is acting or being acted upon. It indicates the function of the verb in relation to its subject. "Voice" should not be confused with tense. Tense has to do with the time of the action; voice pertains to the way a verb functions relative to the subject of the sentence. One can begin a sentence either with the subject or object.

This fact decides whether a sentence is active or passive. There are two types of voice, namely the **active voice** and the **passive voice**.

The **active voice** is the “normal” voice. This is the voice that we use most of the time. Active voice is used when the subject performs the action, the verb expresses the action in the sentence, and the object is the recipient of the action. With active voice, the action of the verb is linear and straightforward. The movement of the sentence is subject → verb → object → rest of idea. Active sentences follow the pattern: [thing doing action] + [verb] + [thing receiving action].

Examples:

1. My aunt owns a musical box.  
S V O
2. His friends bring many packs of cards.  
S V O
3. Her niece ate a big iced cake.  
S V O
4. The visitors appreciated their family’s beautiful pictures.  
S V O
5. Her suitor will bring a pair of knitting needles and wool.  
S V O

Legend:

S = subject  
V = verb  
O = object

The **passive voice** is less usual than the active voice. It is used when the subject receives the action, or the subject is acted upon by the object of the verb. It is composed of the *be*-verb and the past participle form of a verb. To indicate the doer of action, a *by*-phrase follows the verb phrase. The pattern is [thing receiving action] + [auxiliary verb “be”] + [past participle of the main verb] + [by] + [thing doing action].

Examples:

1. A musical box is owned by my aunt.  
S (av + ppmv) v by O
2. Many packs of cards are brought by his friends.  
S v by O
3. A big iced cake was eaten by her niece.  
S v by O
4. Their family’s beautiful pictures were appreciated by the visitors.  
S v by O
5. A pair of knitting needles and wool will be brought by her suitor.  
S v by O

Legend:

S = subject  
av = auxiliary verb “be”  
ppmv = past participle of the main verb  
by = by-phrase  
O = object



## What I can do

**Part 1.** Read the following sentences. Write ACTIVE if the sentence uses active voice. Write PASSIVE if it uses passive voice.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Santa Claus was believed to be a real person by young children.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I hear Christmas carols on the radio.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. We receive our gifts every first week of December.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Our Christmas tree is decorated by my siblings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Christmas party is cancelled by the manager due to pandemic.

**Part 2.** Copy the following sentences on your answer sheet. There are two sentences in each item. Circle the active sentence and underline the passive sentence.

6. The illegal loggers cut down the pine trees. They were arrested by the police.
7. Juan donated his old toys. They were given to the orphanage.
8. Pedro receives many gifts. These are sent by his rich godfather who is working abroad.
9. A violator uses a fake quarantine pass. His q-pass is confiscated by the authorities.
10. Mother cooked spaghetti, ham, and fried chicken. These were eaten by the whole family.



## ***What I Have Learned***

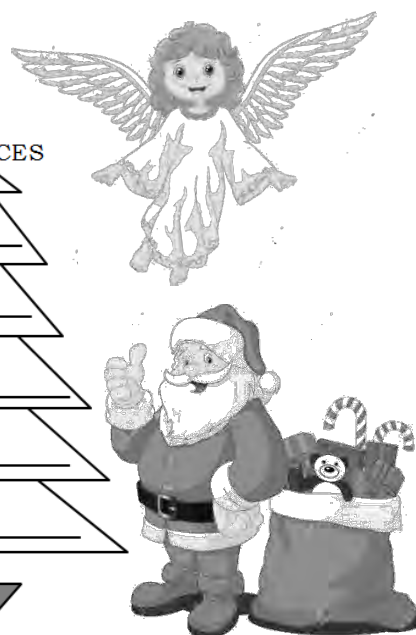
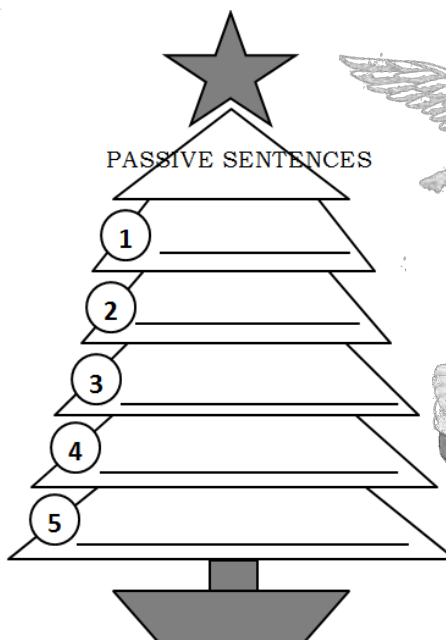
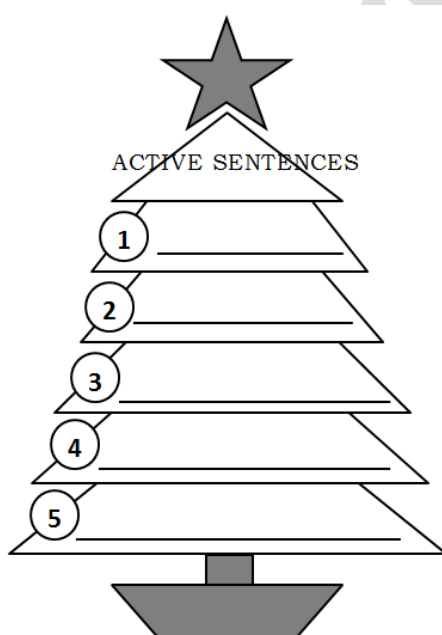
Complete the following generalization by filling out each blank with correct word.

Active voice is used when the \_\_\_\_\_ performs the action while passive voice is used when the subject receives the action, or the subject is acted upon by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the verb.



## ***What's More***

Copy the following Christmas trees on your answer sheet. Write five active sentences and five passive sentences regarding the Christmas season in the Philippines, particularly our beliefs, practices, traditions, and celebrations.





## Day 3

### Lesson 3

## CHANGING ACTIVE SENTENCES TO PASSIVE SENTENCES



### *What I Need to Know*

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

1. identify the subject, verb and object in the sentence;
2. change active sentences to passive sentences; and
3. establish connection between two sets of images presented.



### *What's In*

Remember the sentence pattern of each voice of verb:



- **active voice** = subject (doer of the action) + verb + object
- **passive voice** = subject (recipient of the action) + auxiliary verb “be” + past participle of the main verb + by + object (doer of the action)



### *What's New*

An active sentence can be changed to a passive sentence. In order to do this correctly, you need to take note of these three: **subject, verb, and object**. The subject and the object change their position while the verb is changed to its past participle form and an auxiliary verb is added before it. Look at the table below:

Table 1

	<b>ACTIVE</b>	<i>becomes...</i>	<b>PASSIVE</b>	
	subject	→	“by” + object	
	verb	→	auxiliary verb “be” + past participle form of the main verb	
	object	→	subject	

As you can see, the passive sentence is longer than its active sentence counterpart because of the presence of an auxiliary verb and the by-phrase. The arrows at each side of the table show the sentence patterns of the voices of verbs.

Regarding the verb, you need to master its different forms (conjugation) because this is very important in the process.

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS

When an active sentence is changed to a passive sentence, the tense of the verb remains the same. The following chart shows how each verb tense is expressed in the active and passive form. Sample verb to be conjugated is “see”.

Table 2

TENSES	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
simple present	see	is/are seen
simple past	saw	was/were seen
simple future (will)	will see	will be seen

Now that you’ve learned the conjugation of the verbs, please proceed to the process of transforming active to passive sentences.

*Example No. 1: Juan eats ice cream. (This is an active sentence.)*

Steps in changing active sentence to passive sentence:

1. Identify the doer of the action (subject/active noun), the verb, and the recipient of the action (object/passive noun).

Juan eats ice cream.  
S      V      O

2. Exchange the places of the subject and the object. Put the passive noun (the object) before the verb, and put the active noun (the subject) after the verb. Add “by” before the active noun.
3. Convert the main verb into its past participle form.

BASE FORM (PLURAL)	SINGULAR FORM OF THE BASE WORD	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
eat	eats	ate	eaten

4. Add an auxiliary verb “be” before the main verb.

TAKE NOTE:

- Auxiliary verbs “be”: **am, is, are, was, were**
- If the passive noun is singular, the auxiliary verb “be” is also singular (am, is, or was). If the passive noun is plural, the auxiliary verb “be” is also plural (are or were).
- The tense of the auxiliary verb is consistent with the verb tense used by the main verb in the active sentence. If the main verb in the active sentence is present, the auxiliary verb in the passive sentence is also present. If the main verb in the active sentence is past tense, the auxiliary verb in the passive is also past tense.

Ice cream **is** eaten by Juan. (*Since the main verb “eats” is present tense.*)

Looking back, this is how we convert the given active sentence to passive:

ACTIVE: Juan eats ice cream.

PASSIVE: Ice cream is eaten by Juan.

Try converting active sentence to passive:

*Example No. 2: My mother will cook our food.*

Steps:

1. My mother will cook our food.

S                  V                  O

BASE FORM (PLURAL)	SINGULAR FORM OF THE BASE WORD	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
cook	cooks	cooked	cooked

2. Our food will **be** cooked by my mother.

ACTIVE: My mother will cook our food.

PASSIVE: Our food will be cooked by my mother.



## ***What I can do***

Transform the following active sentences to passive:

1. Our family will watch fireworks display.
2. My father writes an authorization letter.
3. The suitor lost his love letter.
4. My mother buys grocery items.
5. The team won Christmas giveaways.



## ***What I Have Learned***

What is the sentence pattern when changing an active sentence to passive?

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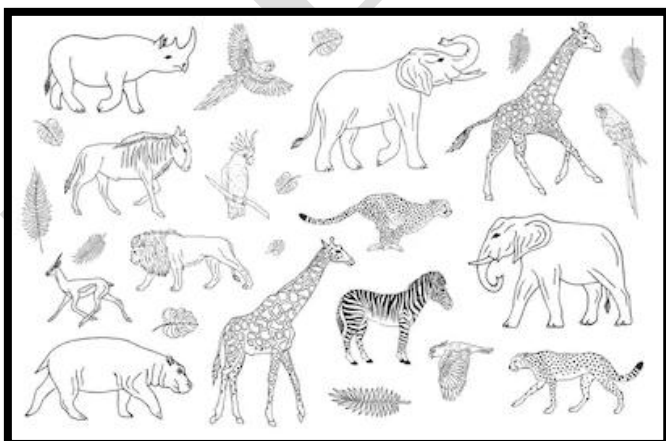
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## ***What's More***

Construct five (5) active sentences by selecting 5 animals from sketch A and 5 birthday party items from sketch B. Each animal (the subject) should be paired with a birthday party item (the object). Decide for the verb to be used. After writing five active sentences, convert them to passive sentences.

*Example:* The lion eats the cake. = The cake is eaten by the lion.



Sketch A



Sketch B

## Day 4

### Lesson 4

## CHANGING PASSIVE SENTENCES TO ACTIVE SENTENCES



### ***What I Need to Know***

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

1. identify the doer of the action in the sentence;
2. change passive sentences to active sentences; and
3. show appreciation by writing a short paragraph.



### ***What's In***

What are the steps in changing active sentence to passive sentence?



### ***What's New***

A passive sentence can be changed to an active sentence. Here are the steps:

1. Turn the object of the by-phrase into the subject of the sentence. The word "by" is omitted in the active sentence.
2. Change the tense form of the main verb. Consider the tense indicated in the be-verb. If the be-verb is present, the main verb is also present. Likewise, the main verb is in the past tense form if the be-verb is past. The auxiliary verb "be" is omitted in the active sentence.
3. Make the subject of the passive sentence the direct object in the active voice.

Examples:

1. PASSIVE: His lost yearbook is found by the school guard.  
ACTIVE: The school guard finds his lost yearbook.
2. PASSIVE: My thesaurus was borrowed by my classmate.  
ACTIVE: My classmate borrowed my thesaurus.
3. PASSIVE: The newest gazetteer will be released by the publisher soon.  
ACTIVE: The publisher will release the newest gazetteer soon.

*\*\*\*There are times that a passive sentence does not contain the doer of the action, or the active noun is not mentioned. Hence, when changing it to an active sentence, all you need to do is to think of an appropriate doer of the action so that the idea of the sentence remains.*

Examples:

- a. PASSIVE: Our examination is administered.  
ACTIVE: A **teacher** administers our examination.
- b. PASSIVE: Another doctor was consulted for his second opinion.  
ACTIVE: A **patient** consulted another doctor for his second opinion.
- c. PASSIVE: Vintage toys will be sold online.  
ACTIVE: The **seller** will sell vintage toys online.



## ***What I can do***

I. Transform the following passive sentences to active:

1. "Christmas In Our Hearts" was sung by a little girl.
2. Misa de Gallo is attended by many Catholic people.
3. An interfaith prayer is recited by the zone leader.
4. A snow angel is formed by a child.
5. The longest Christmas season is celebrated by Filipinos.

II. Transform the following passive sentences to active. Supply each active sentence with a correct subject (doer of the action).

6. Christmas gifts are exchanged.
7. Mass sponsors were acknowledged.
8. Different musical instruments are used for caroling.
9. A wish list will be written.
10. A big reindeer was seen.



## ***What I Have Learned***

What is the sentence pattern when changing a passive sentence to active?

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## ***What's More***

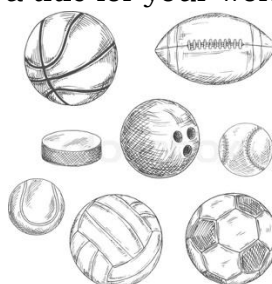
Choose one from the four topics given below. Write a short paragraph containing passive sentences. Afterwards, rewrite the paragraph by transforming the passive sentences to active. Provide a title for your work.



animé



KPOP



sports



travel

## Day 5



### Post Test

**I. Directions: This is a test of your understanding on the voices of verbs: active and passive. Write the letter of your answer on a separate sheet of paper.**

1. "Projects, answer sheets, and spelling test notebooks were checked carefully." When changing this passive sentence to active, which of the following is the correct subject or doer of the action?  
A. detective                      B. lawyer                      C. physician                      D. teacher
2. Which of the following underlined words in the sentences is NOT an object?  
A. We usually sing Christmas songs.  
B. Their parents organized a Christmas party.  
C. My uncle bought an expensive Christmas tree.  
D. Our aunt decorated our house with Christmas ornaments.
3. What makes a sentence a passive voice? A sentence is passive when:  
A. the object is missing.                      C. the verb is no longer needed.  
B. the subject performs the action.                      D. the subject receives the action.
4. Which of the following is NOT true when changing an active sentence to passive?  
A. The verb in the active sentence becomes the auxiliary verb only.  
B. The subject in the active sentence becomes the object in the passive sentence.  
C. The subject in the active sentence becomes part of the by-phrase in the passive sentence.  
D. The subject and the object in the active sentence exchange places when changing into passive sentence.
5. Which of the following is a passive sentence?  
A. He slept late last night.  
B. I ordered beef steak and chop suey.  
C. The health protocols were strictly followed.  
D. We love the food that your parents prepared for us.

**II. Directions: For nos. 6-10, transform the active sentences to passive. Write the letters of your answers on a separate sheet of paper.**

6. The newsboy delivered our newspaper.  
A. Our newspaper is delivered by the newsboy.  
B. Our newspaper are delivered by the newsboy.  
C. Our newspaper was delivered by the newsboy.  
D. Our newspaper were delivered by the newsboy.
7. The genius student reads an encyclopedia.  
A. An encyclopedia is read by the genius student.  
B. An encyclopedia was read by the genius student.  
C. An encyclopedia is readed by the genius student.  
D. An encyclopedia are readed by the genius student.
8. My classmates answered the self-learning modules honestly.  
A. The self-learning modules is answered by my classmates honestly.  
B. The self-learning modules are answered by my classmates honestly.

- C. The self-learning modules was answered by my classmates honestly.
  - D. The self-learning modules were answered by my classmates honestly.
9. The alumni donated their old textbooks to the library.
- A. Their old textbooks is donated by the alumni to the library.
  - B. Their old textbooks are donated by the alumni to the library.
  - C. Their old textbooks was donated by the alumni to the library.
  - D. Their old textbooks were donated by the alumni to the library.
10. Spelling bee contestants familiarize the words in the dictionary.
- A. The words in the dictionary is familiarized by spelling bee contestants.
  - B. The words in the dictionary are familiarized by spelling bee contestants.
  - C. The words in the dictionary was familiarized by spelling bee contestants.
  - D. The words in the dictionary were familiarized by spelling bee contestants.

**III. Directions: For nos. 11-15, read the passive sentences carefully and transform them to active. Write the letters of your answers on a separate sheet of paper.**

11. An old lantern was repaired by my father.
- A. My father repairs an old lantern.
  - B. My father repaired an old lantern.
  - C. My father repair an old lantern.
  - D. My father is repaired an old lantern.
12. A Nativity Scene was displayed in our living room.
- A. I display a Nativity Scene in our living room.
  - B. I displays a Nativity Scene in our living room.
  - C. They display a Nativity Scene in our living room.
  - D. We displayed a Nativity Scene in our living room.
13. Santa Claus outfit is worn by my friend.
- A. My friend wear Santa Claus outfit.
  - B. My friend wears Santa Claus outfit.
  - C. My friend wore Santa Claus outfit.
  - D. My friend worns Santa Claus outfit.
14. Round fruits are collected by my parents for the New Year's Eve celebration.
- A. My parents collect round fruits for the New Year's Eve celebration.
  - B. My parents collects round fruits for the New Year's Eve celebration.
  - C. My parents collected round fruits for the New Year's Eve celebration.
  - D. My parents are collected round fruits for the New Year's Eve celebration.
15. Tinsels were found in our big box.
- A. I find tinsels in our big box.
  - B. They founds tinsels in our big box.
  - C. We found tinsels in our big box.
  - D. You founded tinsels in our big box.

**GOD BLESS!**





## Answer Key

1. Identify the doer of the action (subject/active noun), the verb, and the recipient of the action (object/passive noun).  
 2. Exchange the places of the subject and the object. Put the passive noun (the object) before the verb, and put the active noun (the subject) after the verb. Add "by" before the active noun.  
 3. Convert the main verb into its past participle form.  
 4. Add an auxiliary verb "be" before the main verb.

Lesson 4 - What's In  
 Day 4

answers may vary

Lesson 3 - What's More

object  
 + past participle of the main verb + by +  
 PASSIVE: subject + auxiliary verb "be"  
 ACTIVE: subject + verb + object  
 Lesson 3 - What I Have Learned

the team.  
 5. Christmas giveaways were won by mother.  
 4. Grocery items are bought by my mother.  
 3. His love letter was lost by the suitor.  
 2. An authorization letter is written by my father.  
 1. Fireworks display will be watched by our family.

Lesson 3 - What I Can Do

Day 3

Lesson 1 - What I Can Do

answers may vary

Lesson 1 - What's In

Day 1

1. answers may vary  
 2. a big iced cake, a beautiful picture, a book, a pack of cards, a paintbox (and paper), a pair of knitting needles and wool, a musical box, a harmonica; Aiken chooses the book  
 3. answers may vary  
 4. answers may vary

Lesson 1 - What I Have Learned  
 answers may vary  
 Lesson 1 - What's More  
 answers may vary

The words *Aiken* and *the book* are interchanged. In the first sentence, *Aiken* is the subject while the book is the direct object. However, in the second sentence, the book becomes the subject while *Aiken* becomes the object.

Lesson 2 - What I Can Do, Part 1

1. PASSIVE

4. PASSIVE

2. ACTIVE

5. PASSIVE

3. ACTIVE

Lesson 2 - What I Can Do, Part 2

6. The illegal loggers cut down the pine trees. They were arrested by the police.  
 7. Juan donated his old toys. They were given to the orphanage.  
 8. Pedro receives many gifts. These are sent by his godfather who is working abroad.  
 9. A violator uses a fake quarantine pass. His q-pass is confiscated by the authorities.  
 10. Mother cooked spaghetti, ham, and fried chicken. These were eaten by the whole family.

Lesson 2 - What I Have Learned

subject, object

Lesson 2 - What's More

answers may vary





## Answer Key

Day 4  
Lesson 4 - What I Can Do  
1. A little girl sang "Christmas In Our Hearts".  
2. Many Catholic people attend Misa de Gallo.  
3. The zone leader recites an interfaith prayer.  
4. A child forms a snow angel.  
5. Filipinos celebrate the longest Christmas season.  
6. (Pronoun or a Noun) exchange/s Christmas gifts.  
7. The priest acknowledged mass sponsors.  
8. The carolers (or a pronoun/noun) use different musical instruments.  
9. (Pronoun or a Noun) will write a wish list.  
10. The hunter (or a pronoun/noun) saw a big reindeer.  
Lesson 4 - What I Have Learned  
PASSIVE: subject + auxiliary verb "be" + past participle of the main verb + by + object  
ACTIVE: subject + verb + object  
Lesson 4 - What's More  
answers may vary

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English – Grade 9

Quarter 2 – Module 2: Voices of Verbs

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