



KEEP

Active vs. Passive Verbs

AND

LEARN

ENGLISH

Verbs and Voice

Voice is the form of a verb taken to indicate whether the subject of the verb performs or receives the action.

There are two types of voice : **active voice** and **passive voice**.

Active Voice

- **Active Voice - indicates that the subject of the verb is acting.**
- **Because the subject does or "acts upon" the verb in such sentences, the sentences are said to be in the *active voice*.**

Active Voice

These examples show that the subject is *doing* the verb's action.

- The dog jumped onto the boy.
 - *The dog (subject) is doing the jumping (verb).*
- Kristy will give a book report to the class.
 - *Kristy (subject) is doing the giving (verb).*
- The computer ate my paper.
 - *The computer (subject) is doing the eating (verb).*

Reasons to Use the Active Voice

Most writers prefer to use active voice because it is more direct.

Compare

Active : **The waiter dropped the tray of food.**

Passive : **The tray of food was dropped by the waiter.**

When to Use Passive Voice

In general, the passive voice is less direct, less forceful, and less concise than the active voice.

Use the passive voice in the following situations :

Use passive voice when you do not know or do not want to **reveal** the performer of an action.

Use passive voice when you want to emphasize **the receiver** of an action.

Passive Voice

- These examples show the **subject** being acted upon by the verb.
- The boy was jumped on by the dog.
 - *Boy (**subject**) was being jumped on (**verb**)*
- A book report will be given by Kristy to the class.
 - *Report (**subject**) will be given (**verb**).*
- My paper was eaten by the computer.
 - *Paper (**subject**) was being eaten (**verb**).*

Form of Passive Voice Verbs

- Note the forms of "to be" in the examples of the verb "to kick" in various forms of the passive voice:
- is kicked-----had been kicked
was kicked-----is going to be kicked
is being kicked-----will be kicked
has been kicked-----can be kicked
was being kicked-----should be kicked

Form of Passive Voice Verbs

■ Examples :

□ **Passive** : The cookies were eaten by the children

□ **Active** : The children ate the cookies.

□ **Passive** : The tunnels are dug by the gophers.

□ **Active** : The gophers dug the tunnels.

steps of writing passive voice

1. Object → Subject

2. Finite verb → Past participle (V_3)

3. To be + V_3 (The same tense as in active voice)

4. by + subject

word “by” is not always used before subject in passive voice. Sometimes words “with, to, etc” may also be used before subject in passive voice.

Examples.

Active voice: The water fills the tub.

Passive voice: The tub is filled ***with*** water.

Active voice: He knows me.

Passive voice: I am known ***to*** him.

Example.

Active voice: He sings a song.

Passive voice: A song is sung **by** him

Active voice vs. passive voice

Active voice takes the form “A does B”

We chose plastic film to cover the microphone.

Passive voice takes the form “B is done (by A)”

Plastic film was chosen (by us) to cover the microphone.

Omit the “agent” of the action

Active

Workers installed burglar alarms.

Passive, with agent

Burglar alarms were installed by the workers.

Passive, with the agent omitted

Burglar alarms were installed.

Remember tense and number

Active Voice	Passive voice
I finish a project in eight hours.	A project is finished in eight hours.
I finish three projects in eight hours	Three projects are finished in eight hours
I finished a project in eight hours.	A project was finished in eight hours.
I finished three projects in eight hours.	Three projects were finished in eight hours.

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PASSIVE VOICE FOR ALL TENSES RULES

- The places of subject and object in sentence are inter-changed in passive voice.
- 3rd form of verb (past participle) will be used only (as main verb) in passive voice.
- Auxiliary verbs for each tense are given below in the table.



Present Simple Tense (passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: am/is/are

Active voice:

He sings a song.

He does not sing a song.

Does he sing a song?

Passive voice:

A song **is** sung by him.

A song **is** not sung by him.

Is a song sung by him?

Present Continuous Tense (passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: am being/is being/are being

Active voice:

I am writing a letter

I am not writing a letter.

Am I writing a letter?

Passive voice:

A letter **is being** written by me.

A letter **is not being** written by me.

Is a letter **being** written by me?

Present Perfect Tense (passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: has been/have been

Active voice:

She has finished his work

She has not finished her work.

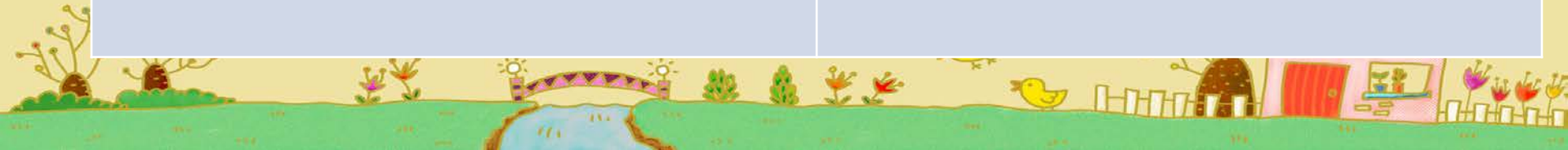
Has she finished her work?

Passive voice:

Her work **has been** finished by her.

Her work **has not been** finished by her.

Has her work **been** finished by her?



Past Simple Tense (passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: was/were

Active voice:

I killed a snake

I did not kill a snake.

Did I kill a snake?

Passive voice:

A snake **was** killed by me.

A snake **was** not killed by me.

Was a snake killed by me?

Past Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: was being/were being

Active voice:

He was driving a car.

He was not driving a car.

Was he driving a car?

Passive voice:

A car **was being** driven by him.

A car **was not being** driven by him.

Was a car **being** driven by him?



Past Perfect Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: had been

Active voice:

They had completed the assignment.

They had not completed the assignment.

Had they completed the assignment?

Passive voice:

The assignment **had been** completed by them.

The assignment **had not been** complete by them.

Had the assignment **been** completed by them?



Future Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice : will be

Active voice:

She will buy a car.

She will not buy a car.

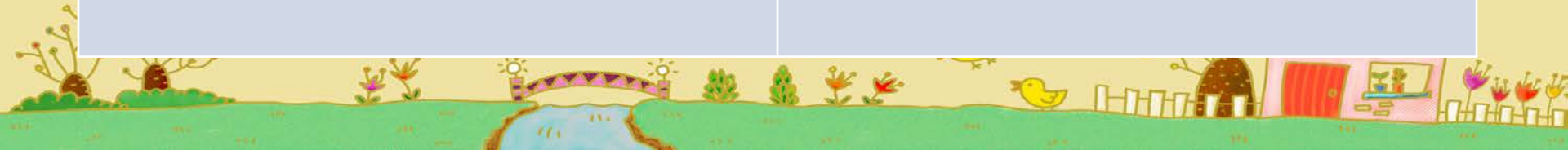
Will she buy a car?

Passive voice:

A car **will be** bought by her.

A car **will not be** bought by her.

Will a car **be** bought by her?



Future Perfect Tense (passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **will have been**

Active voice:

You will have started the job.

You will have not started the job.

Will you have started the job?

Passive voice:

The job **will have been** started by you.

The job **will not have been** started by you.

Will the job **have been** started by you?



****Future perfect
Continuous**

**- By next year they'll have
been building that road for
a year.**

**will have been being + V3
- By next year that road
will have been being built
by them for a year.**

Active Voice

1. Present Simple

- The teacher *punishes* the boy.
- *Do* you always *laugh* at him?

2. Present Continuous

- The painters *are painting* our house.
- *Are* the students *doing* the exercises?

Passive Voice

is , am, are + V3

- The boy *is punished* by the teacher.
- *Is* he always *laughed* at by you?

is, am, are + being + V3

- Our house *is being painted* by the painters.
- *Are* the exercises *being done* by the students?

3. Present Perfect

- They *have built* a new hotel.
- *Has* the boy *caught* a bird?

has, have + been + V3

- A new hotel *has been built* by them.
- *Has* a bird *been caught* by the boy?

* Present Perfect Continuous

- Trenton Company *has been making* bikes since 1960.

has, have + been + being +V3

- Bikes *have been being made* by Trenton Company since 1960.



4. Past Simple

- My sister *wrote* a letter.
- *Did* the servant *polish* Tom's shoes?

was , were + V3

- A letter *was written* by my sister.
- *Were* Tom's shoes *polished* by the servant?

5. Past Continuous

- While John *was introducing* me, the telephone rang.
- *Weren't* they *digging* this hole when you went past yesterday?

was , were + being + V3

- While I *was being introducing* by John, the telephone rang.
- *Wasn't* this hole *being dug* by them when you went past yesterday?

6. Past Perfect

- The guests *had eaten* all the food.
- *Had* he *seen* you before?

had + been + V3

- All the food *had been eaten* by the guests.
- *Had* you *been seen* by him before?

* Past Perfect Continuous

- Mr.Trevor *had been teaching* English in Jamaica for many years before he moved to Thailand.

had + been + being + V3

- English *had been being taught* by Mr.Trevor in Jamaica for many years before he moved to Thailand.

7. Future Simple

- His mother *will beat* him if he does that again.
- *Will* Mary *invite* Jack to her party?

will + be + V3

- He *will be beaten* by his mother if he does that again.
- *Will* Jack *be invited* by Mary to her party?

8. "going to" future

- They *are going to widen* the bridge.
- *Is* she *going to open* the shop?

is , am, are +going to + be + V3

- The bridge *is going to be widened* by them.
- *Is* the shop *going to be opened* ?

9. Future Continuous

- They *will be mowing* the grass at two o'clock tomorrow.

will be + being + V3

- The grass *will be being mown* at two o'clock tomorrow by them.

10. Future Perfect

- By next March the pupils *will have taken* the examination.
- Will she have announced the results by the end of next month?

will have + been + V3

- By next March the examination *will have been taken* by the pupils.
- *Will* the results *have been announced* by her by the end of next month?

Tense	Subject	Verb	Object
Present ::Active Progressive ::Passive	Rita A letter	is writing is being written	a letter. by Rita.
Past :: Active Progressive ::Passive	Rita A letter	was writing was being written	a letter. by Rita.
Past Perfect :: Active :: Passive	Rita A letter	had written had been written	a letter. by Rita.
Future II :: Active :: Passive	Rita A letter	will have written will have been written	a letter. by Rita.
Conditional I ::Active :: Passive	Rita A letter	would write would be written	a letter. by Rita.
Conditional II :: Active :: Passive	Rita A letter	would have written would have been written	A letter. By Rita.

Choose the correct verb or phrase to complete the following sentences.

1. Tony.....to the party last night.

- a. invited
- b. invites
- c. was inviting
- d. was invited

2. We can.....the car here.

- a. parked
- b. park
- c. be parked
- d. be parking

3. We.....the room by electricity.

- a. heats
- b. heated
- c. are heated
- d. are heating

4. Children under sixteen will not..... .

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. admit | b. admitted |
| c. be admitted | d. be admitting |

5. The rainstorm.....our camps.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a. is flooded | b. flood |
| c. is flooding | d. flooded |

6. The trains.....by fog.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. held up | b. hold up |
| c. were held up | d. were holding up |

7. Jermy.....last night while he was resting.

a. calls in

b. called in

c. were called in

d. were calling in

8. He.....in his bed.

a. was sleeping

b. was slept

c. sleep

d. is slept

9. Burglars.....into the house.

a. was broken

b. break

c. was breaking

d. broke

10. New department stores.....every year.

a. are building

b. are built

c. build

d. built

1. d 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. d 6. c 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. b

Sentences are given in the active voice. Change them into the passive voice.

1. He teaches English.
2. The child is eating bananas.
3. She is writing a letter.
4. The master punished the servant.

5. He was writing a book.

6. Who wrote this letter?

7. Somebody cooks meal every day.

8. He wore a blue shirt.

9. May God bless you with happiness!

10. They are building a house.

11. I have finished the job.

12. I sent the report yesterday.

13. She bought a diamond necklace.

14. Somebody had stolen my purse.

Type the verbs in the correct tense, in the passive.

1. I don't have to go to the newsstand because the paper _____ (deliver) to our house every day.
2. When Kylie went to school, she _____ (pick up) by her parents every day.
3. You need not clean the bathroom. It _____ (clean/already) by someone else.
4. Relax! From now on everything _____ (do) for you.
5. When I came home, dinner _____ (cooked/not) yet.

Change the active sentences into passive sentences. Use the same tense as in the active sentence.

1.He invents silly things.

2.I am reading a book.

3.She has signed the contract.

4.A car hit me.

5.My neighbours will take care of my plants.

Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). You must either use Simple Present or Simple Past.

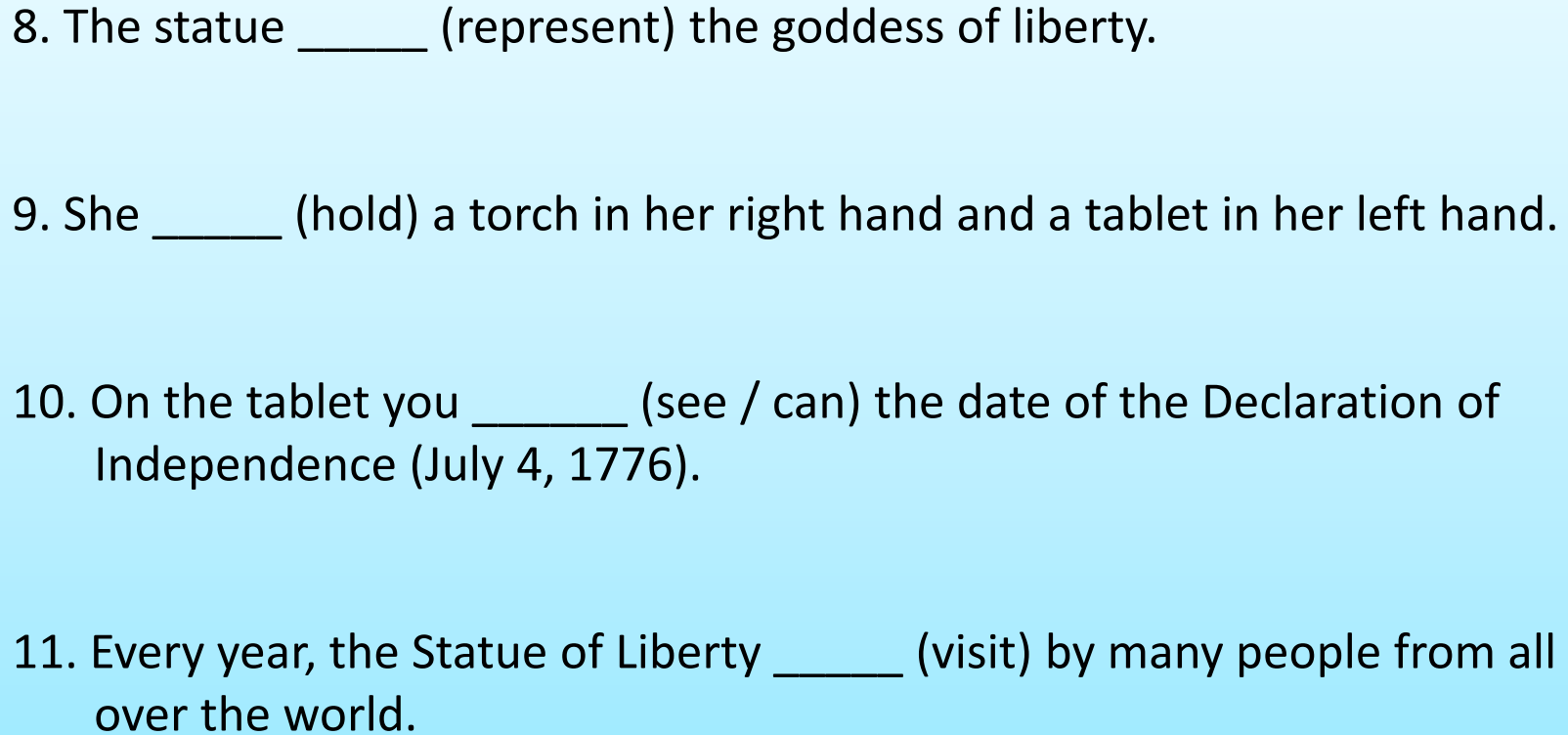
1. The Statue of Liberty _____ (give) to the United States by France.
2. It _____ (be) a present on the 100th anniversary of the United States.
3. The Statue of Liberty _____ (design) by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.

4. It _____ (complete) in France in July 1884.

5. In 350 pieces, the statue then _____ (ship) to New York, where it _____ (arrive) on 17 June 1885.

6. The pieces _____ (put) together and the opening ceremony _____ (take) place on 28 October 1886.

7. The Statue of Liberty _____ (be) 46 m high (93 m including the base).

- 
8. The statue _____ (represent) the goddess of liberty.
9. She _____ (hold) a torch in her right hand and a tablet in her left hand.
10. On the tablet you _____ (see / can) the date of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776).
11. Every year, the Statue of Liberty _____ (visit) by many people from all over the world.

Fill the gaps with the correct tenses (active or passive voice).

1. In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian _____ (visit) is provinces in Britain.
2. On his visit, the Roman soldiers _____ (tell) him that Pictish tribes from Britain's north _____ (attack) them.
3. So Hadrian _____ (give) the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country.
4. After 6 years of hard work, the Wall _____ (finish) in 128. 1

5. It _____ (be) 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high.

6. The Wall _____ (guard) by 15,000 Roman soldiers.

7. Every 8 kilometres there _____ (be) a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers _____ (find) shelter.

8. The soldiers _____ (watch) over the frontier to the north and _____ (check) the people who _____ (want) to enter or leave Roman Britain.

9. In order to pass through the Wall, people _____ (must go) to one of the small forts that _____ (serve) as gateways.

10. Those forts _____ (call) mile castles because the distance from one fort to another _____ (be) one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres).

11. Between the mile castles there _____ (be) two turrets from which the soldiers _____ (guard) the Wall.

12. If the Wall _____ (attack) by enemies, the soldiers at the turrets _____ (run) to the nearest mile castle for help or _____ (light) a fire that _____ (can / see) by the soldiers in the mile castle.

13. In 383 Hadrian's Wall _____ (abandon) .

14. Today Hadrian's Wall _____ (be) the most popular tourist attraction in northern England.

15. In 1987, it _____ (become) a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Passive Sentences with Two Objects

Rewriting an active sentence with two objects in passive voice means that one of the two objects becomes the subject, the other one remains an object. Which object to transform into a subject depends on what you want to put the focus on.



Passive Sentences with Two Objects



	Subject	Verb	Object 1	Object 2
Active:	Rita	wrote	a letter	to me.
Passive:	A letter	was written	to me	by Rita.
Passive:	I	was written	a letter	by Rita.

Passive Sentences with Two Objects



	Subject	Verb	Object 1	Object 2
Active:	Rita	wrote	a letter	to me.
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Passive:	I	was written	a letter	by Rita.

Some of the verbs that take two objects are: **give, tell, send, show, bring, write, offer, pay, etc.**

- 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.

- **Two objects in an active sentences – two possible passive sentences**
- When there are **two** objects in an active sentence, there are **two** possible active sentences and **two** possible passive sentences.
- Sentence 1: The professor gave the students the books.
- Sentence 2: The professor gave the books to the students.
- There are two objects in each of the following sentences:
- Object 1 = indirect object → the students
- Object 2 = direct object → the books

- Each of the objects (books/students) in the active sentences can become subject in the passive sentence.
- **Passive sentence 1**
- Subject Verb Object (by-agent): The students were given the books. (by the professor).
- **Passive sentence 2**
- Subject Verb Object (by-agent): The books were given **to** the students (by the professor).

Rewrite the given sentences in Passive voice. Sometimes there are two possible answers (two objects in the active sentence).

1.They don't speak English in this shop.

2. Kevin asked Dennis a question.

3. Somebody built the house last year.

4. She gives him a box.

5. Max will look after him.

6. The waiter brought Fred a big steak.

7. Somebody broke into our bungalow last Friday.

8. The teacher told us a joke.

9. They will meet Doris at the station.

10. Michael has not sent me the file.

17. Turn from Active to Passive.

a. Someone is helping her with the housework.

b. The mail-order company sent Mrs Green a parcel.

c. My friend sent me an invitation.

d. The secretary has given Mrs Jones some letters.

e. The traffic warden had already given him a ticket for illegal parking.

f. John gave Elizabeth that beautiful ring.

g. Her students have sent her flowers.

h. He must give the message to the right person.



Personal and Impersonal 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. – Houses are built.

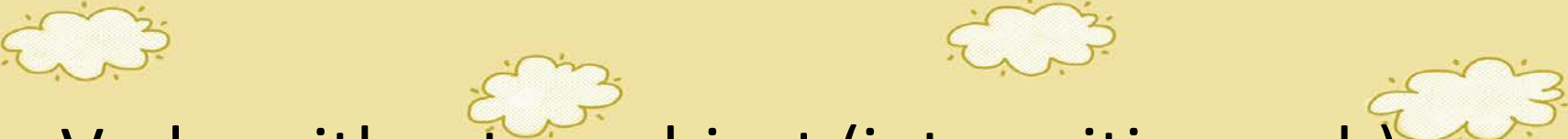


- The subject of the subordinate clause (women) goes to the beginning of the sentence; the verb of perception is put into passive voice. The rest of the sentence is added using an infinitive construction with 'to' (certain auxiliary verbs and *that* are dropped).
- Sometimes the term *Personal Passive* is used in English lessons if the indirect object of an active sentence is to become the subject of the passive sentence



- **1. Personal Passive**

- When we put an object of an active sentence into passive, it becomes subject of the passive sentence.
- Active sentence → The professor gave the students the books.
- Passive sentence → The students were given the books.
- We sometimes use a pronoun for *the students* or *the books* in its subject form (here: *they*).
- Active sentence → The professor gave them the books.
- Passive sentence → They were given the books.
- We very often leave out the *by-agent* in the passive sentence (here: *by the professor*).



Verbs without an object (intransitive verb) normally cannot form a personal passive sentence (as there is no object that can become the subject of the passive sentence). If You want to use an intransitive verb in passive voice, you need an impersonal construction – therefore this passive is called *Impersonal Passive*.



- **2. Impersonal Passive – *It is said ...***
- The phrase **It is said ...** is an impersonal passive construction. We often use it in news.
- Passive sentence 1 → **It is said** that children are afraid of ghosts.
- Passive sentence 2 → **Children are said** to be afraid of ghosts.
- The correct active sentence would be:
- Active sentence → People say that children are afraid of ghosts.

Example: he says – it is said

- *Impersonal Passive* is not as common in English as in some other languages (e.g. German, Latin). In English, *Impersonal Passive* is only possible with verbs of perception (e. g. say, think, know).
- Example: he says – it is said



Example: They say that women live longer than men. – It is said that women live longer than men.

- Although *Impersonal Passive* is possible here, *Personal Passive* is more common.

Example: They say that women live longer than men. – Women are said to live longer than men.

Personal/Impersonal Passive Voice Exercise

1. People know that she is a good swimmer.
2. They say that Francis is in hospital.
3. They think that the children are in bed.
4. People believe that the robber has worked in the bank.

5. People believe that nuclear power stations are dangerous.

6. His colleagues thought that he was on holiday.

7. People know that cars pollute the environment.

8. They suppose that the new product will come out soon.

9. They found that the mission was impossible.

10. They believe that she will win a gold medal.

Rewrite the sentences. Look at the examples.

- 1) It is said that the thief stole several wallets.
- The thief is said to have stolen several wallets.
- 2) People think that the pigeons carry a lot of diseases.
- It is thought that the pigeons carry a lot of diseases.
- 3) Sarah is known to be the prettiest girl in the class.
- It is _____
- 4) It was understood that he got divorced.
- He was _____

- 5) Amy Winehouse was reported to have died.
- It was _____
- 6) It is acknowledged that she is a talented painter.
- She is _____
- 7) The Sun was believed to move round the Earth.
- It was _____
- 9) This kind of material is found to be poisonous.
- It is _____
- 10) The witness was thought to have injured.
- It was _____

Construct sentences in the impersonal passive.

- 1.They think that he earns a lot of money.
- 2.Visitors say that these museums have wonderful exhibits.
3. Everybody knows that this sculpture is the artist's greatest work.
- 4.The police assume that the arrested man has robbed the bank.
5. Experts suppose that this jewellery belonged to Cleopatra.

Impersonal Passive voice Exercise

1) People know that drug addiction is dangerous.

It is _____

2) They believe that the lunch will be delicious.

The lunch is _____

3) They think that the children are at school.

The children _____

4) People said that the robbery lasted half an hour.

It is _____

5) People acknowledge that he is talented.

He is _____

6) The newspapers reported that he won the jackpot.

He was _____

7) They think that your tea is too sweet.

It is _____

8) Everybody says the old bridge will collapse.

The old _____

Drag the correct sentence beginnings and match them with the endings to make passive sentences.

The city centre premises / Examination candidates / The lifeboatman /
All members of staff / The actor / After his parents died, he / Patients /
Job applicants / I'm afraid that particular product / The decorations

1. _____ are requested not to smoke anywhere in the building.
2. _____ are currently being refurbished.
3. _____ was awarded a medal for bravery.
4. _____ are expected to arrive fifteen minutes before the start of the test.
5. _____ had already been offered the part twice before.

The city centre premises / Examination candidates/The lifeboatman /
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6. _____ was brought up by an aunt in New Zealand.
7. _____ will be informed of the result of the interview on Wednesday.
8. _____ has been discontinued.
9. _____ will be taken down at the end of the month.
10. _____ should always be told of the severity of their condition.

**1. Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.
Use the Present Simple.**

- a. English _____ (speak) in many countries.
- b. The post _____ (deliver) at about 7 o'clock every morning.
- c. _____ (the building/use) any more?
- d. How often _____ (the Olympic Games(hold))?
- e. How _____ (your name/spell)?
- f. My salary _____ (pay) every month.
- g. These cars _____ (not make) in Japan.
- h. The name of the people who committed the crime _____ (not know).
- i. His travel expenses _____ (not pay) by his company.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

- a. My car _____ (repair) last week.
- b. This song _____ (not write) by John Lennon.
- c. _____ (the phone/answer) by a young girl?
- d. The film _____ (make) ten years ago.
- e. When _____ (tennis/invent)?
- f. The car _____ (not damaged) in the accident.
- g. The original building _____ (pull) down in 1965.
- h. Where _____ (this pot/make)?
- i. When _____ (this bridge/build)?

3. Choose the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

FIAT

- Fiat 0 was started (started/was started) by a group of Italian businessmen in 1899. In 1903, Fiat, 1_____ (produced/was produced) 132 cars. Some of these cars 2_____ (exported/were exported) by the company to the United States and Britain. In 1920, Fiat 3_____ (started/was started) making cars at a new factory at Lingotto, near Turin. There was a track on the roof where the cars 4_____ (tested/were tested) by technicians. In 1936, Fiat launched the Fiat 500. This car 5_____ (called/was called) the Topolino – the Italian name for Mickey Mouse. The company grew, and in 1963 Fiat 6_____ (exported/was exported) more than 300,000 vehicles. Today, Fiat is based in Turin, and its cars 7_____ (sold/are sold) all over the world.

4. Change the following sentences into passive sentences using the words in brackets.

- a. We sell tickets for all shows at the Box Office. (Tickets for all shows/sell/at the Box Office)
• _____
- b. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb. (The electric light bulb/invent/by Thomas Edison)
• _____
- c. Someone painted the office last week. (The office/paint/last week)
• _____
- d. Several people saw the accident. (The accident/see/by several people)
• _____
- e. Where do they make these video recorders? (Where/these video recorders/make)
• _____

5. Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice.

a. Someone built this house 200 years ago.

b. A thief stole my purse.

c. The police will arrest the robbers.

d. They produce cars in this factory.

e. They serve breakfast at eight o'clock every day.

f. People throw away tones of rubbish every day.

g. They make coffee in Brazil.

h. Someone stole Jim's bike lat night.

6. Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice.

a. They will build a new bridge next year.

b. Brian Brody directed *The Ultimate Space Adventure*.

c. Pierre Matie will design her costume.

d. Someone found my wallet.

e. One of the students broke the window.

f. They will deliver my computer on Monday.

g. Mary invited Paul to her birthday party.

h. British astronomers discovered a new planet.

7. Form the question.

- a. Paper is made from wood. *Is paper made from wood ?*
- b. The telephone was invented by Mr Bell. _____?
- c. This picture was painted by Peter. _____?
- d. The thieves will be arrested by the police. _____?
- e. Champagne is made in France. _____?
- f. The letters will be sent next week. _____?
- g. The animals are fed three times a day. _____?
- h. This article was written by Stanley. _____?

8. Read and complete. Use Past Simple.

a. The toothbrush / invent / in the 15th century.

b. The first public basketball game / play / in 1892.

c. The first eyeglasses / wear / in the 1200s.

d. The first bicycle / ride in 1791.

e. The first hot dog / eat / in the 1860s.

f. The first CDs / sell / in the 1980s.

g. The first electric guitar / play / in 1923.

h. The first computer mouse / use / 1964.

9. Complete with the passive. Use Present Simple.

- a. This programme _____ (watch) by millions of people.
- b. Paper _____ (make) from wood.
- c. Hundreds of people _____ (kill) in accidents every year.
- d. London _____ (visit) by thousands of tourists every year.
- e. The biology class _____ (teach) by Mr Green.
- f. English _____ (speak) all over the world.
- g. Lunch _____ (serve) at twelve o'clock.
- h. Books _____ (write) by authors.

10. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple Passive.

- Two men _____ (see) breaking into a house in my street last night. The police _____ (call) and they arrived very quickly. One man _____ (catch) immediately. The other escaped, but he _____ (find) very soon. Both men _____ (take) to the police station where they _____ (question) separately by a police officer. The two men _____ (charge) with burglary.

11. Rewrite the following passage in the Passive.

- Somebody has stolen a bus from outside the school. Some children saw the thief. The police are searching for the bus now. They will use the children's descriptions to catch the thief.

12. Rewrite the following passage in the Passive.

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 closer. 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.

13. Rewrite the following passage in the Passive.

- Someone broke into a local jewellery 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 a

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14. Rewrite the following passage in the Passive.

- My uncle painted this picture. Someone has offered him a lot of money for it. He will deliver the painting tomorrow. When they give him the money, he will tell them the truth. He painted it one night while he was sleepwalking!

15. Rewrite the following passage in the Passive. Our school is organizing a contest. The teachers will choose the best project about the environment. The students must include pictures and drawings in their projects. The students will also have to do all the writing themselves. The school will give the winner a set of encyclopaedias.

- **16. Turn from Active to Passive in two ways.**

- a. He gave me a present.

- b. The waiter will bring us the bill.

- c. Her mother bought Mary some sweets.

- d. Bob has sold Ted a second-hand car.

- e. Larry is going to send a letter to Tom.

Rewrite the following sentences so that the verbs will be in the active voice.

1. We are taught grammar by Ms Sullivan.
2. He was praised by the teacher.
3. The injured were taken to the hospital by the firemen.
4. The town was destroyed by an earthquake.

5. The teacher was pleased with the boy's work.

6. The building was damaged by the fire.

7. By whom were you taught French?

8. You will be given a ticket by the manager.

9. The streets were thronged with spectators.

10. We will be blamed by everyone.

11. The trees were blown down by the wind.

12. The thieves were caught by the police.

13. The letter was posted by Alice.

14. We were received by the hostess.

15.The snake was killed with a stick.

16.The minister was welcomed by the people.

17.He was found guilty of murder.

18.This house was built by John Mathews in 1991.

- <http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/esl-passive-voice-exercise2.html>
- http://www.english-grammar.at/worksheets/passive_voice/pv5.pdf
- <http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar/3g20-passive-active-exercise.php>



**The
End**

and

**Thank
you**