# Active Voice & Passive Voice

in

Simple Present Tense and Simple Past Tense

#### How to form Passive Voice?

Verb to be (Tense) + Past Participle

"... I was only hired a week ago."

#### Why do we use Passive Voice?

- When the agent is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context
- To make more polite or formal statements
- When the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items, and advertisements
- To put emphasis on the agent



## **Active Voice**

Subject (doer)	Active Verb	Object (receiver)

# Passive Voice

Object	Active	Subject
(receiver)	Verb	(doer)
The dishes	are washed	by Mrs Chan

## **Active Voice**

Subject	Active	Object (receiver)
(doer)	Verb	
Our class	won	the first prize.

# Passive Voice

Subject (receiver)	Passive Verb	Object (doer)
The first prize	was won	by our class.

## Put "A" for Active, "P" for Passive:

- 1. The boy banged on the table.
- 2. A girl was bitten by a dog.
- 3. Mrs Wong washes her car every Sunday. [ ]
- 4. The library was broken into last night. [
- 5. I lost my dictionary.
- 6. The floor is swept by the maid.

### Simple Present Tense

Verb to be	+	Past Participle
is / am / are	+	Past Participle

e.g. The boys *are punished* by the Headmistress.

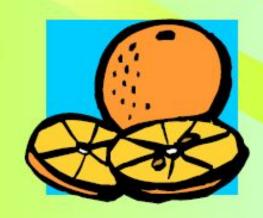
The cat *is fed* by Lily.

I am taught by Miss Tam.

### Simple Past Tense

Verb to be	<u> </u>	Past Participle
was / were	+	Past Participle

e.g. The man was knocked down by the car. Some oranges were eaten by the child.



#### PASSIVE VOICE

#### CONVERT THE SENTENCES FROM ACTIVE INTO PASSIVE VOICE:

1) Grandfather is going to tell the children a story.



- People make jam from fruit.
- They will open the new sports centre soon.
- 4) Andrew hasn't cut the grass yet.
- 5) Her mother woke Alice up at seven o'clock.
- 6) The boys walk the dog every day.
- 7) Sue asked the waiter to bring some water.
- 8) Her parents may not believe her excuse.

