

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)
Mrs Chan	washes	the dishes.



Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Subject (doer)	Active Verb	Object (receiver)
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

<i>Verb to be</i>	+	<i>Past Participle</i>
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.

2) People make jam from fruit.

3) 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.





**THANK
YOU!**