

I'm not robot!

USING THE PASSIVE VOICE

28th March, 2013

Grammar Notes

1 Form of the passive voice

The objective of a sentence in the active voice becomes the subject of a passive verb. A passive construction is made up of a subject (receiver of the action) + verb to be + past participle of main verb.
If you're changing an active structure into the passive form, use the verb to be in the passive in the same tense of the main verb.

They **are making** a cake for her. (active)
A cake **is being made** for her. (passive)

2 Use of Active x Passive Sentences

Read these examples attentively:

- a) Contractors **build** 100,000 new homes in this country every year.
b) More than 100,000 new homes **are built** in this country every year (by contractors)

Notice that in sentence a) we place the focus on who does the action, while in sentence b) we emphasise what happens rather than who does the action.

We can say that when people emphasise the facts or actions, they prefer to use the passive voice and when they give more importance to who does the action they use the active voice in English.

3 The agent is only included - with by - if it adds important information.
This garden **was designed** in 2001 by my uncle Jeffrey.

4 The passive voice is also used to describe processes.
Eggs and milk **must be added** to the bread dough.

5. If you build a passive sentence with a modal verb (should, can, could, may, might, must) you'll use a passive infinitive (be bought, be solved, be built, be done, etc.)

6. Verbs such as ask, give, offer, pay, send, show, teach and tell, have two objects - a person (indirect object) and a thing (direct object). The most common passive form of sentences with these verbs is usually with the indirect object becoming the subject of the passive verb:

She **was given** a new car last month.

I. Complete the dialogues using passive forms of the verbs. Read the model.

A: Has anyone repaired the dishwasher?
B: Yes, it **has just been repaired**. (just - repair)

1 A: Has anyone repaired the dishwasher?
B: No, it _____ (not yet - repair)

2 A: Have you thrown those old love letters away?
B: I don't remember but they _____ (should - not - throw away) in my opinion.

3. A: Your cat doesn't look well.
B: You're right. It doesn't. It should _____ (take) to the vet.

4. A: Have they sold their old car?
B. I think it _____ (could - sell) if it didn't cost so much!

5. A: Why didn't she come to your party?
B. Because she _____ (not - invite)

6. A: Do they include service in the bill?
B: Yes, service _____ (include)

7. A: Will they postpone the meeting?
B. I'm sure the meeting _____ (postpone)

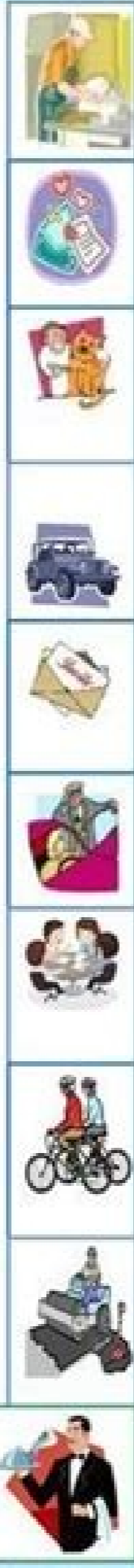
8. A: Can we leave our bicycles in the driveway?
B: No. Bicycles _____ (leave) in the driveway.

9. A: Are they paving the street?
B: Yes, the street _____ (pave)

10. A: Were they serving dinner when you arrived?
B: Yes, dinner _____ (serve) when I arrived.

11. A: Were you late for dinner? Had they served dinner when you arrived?
B: No, I wasn't late. Dinner _____ (not- serve) when I arrived.

12. A: Did they have to postpone the meeting?
B: Yes, the meeting _____ (postpone)



SUBJECT - HAVE - SOMETHING - DONE

1. The car was repaired by the mechanic.
2. The house was built by the contractor.
3. The letter was written by the secretary.
4. The package was delivered by the postman.
5. The room was cleaned by the maid.
6. The report was written by the manager.
7. The car was bought by the father.
8. The cake was made by the mother.
9. The letter was sent by the postman.
10. The house was painted by the painter.
11. The car was washed by the cleaner.
12. The letter was typed by the secretary.
13. The house was decorated by the decorator.
14. The car was driven by the driver.
15. The letter was signed by the manager.
16. The house was sold by the agent.
17. The car was stolen by the thief.
18. The letter was lost by the postman.
19. The house was bought by the family.
20. The car was repaired by the mechanic.

Active, passive or causative?

- Plants (use) as the basis of most of today's medicine.
- The scientists (discover) new types of plants recently.
- In the past almost all the tree kangaroos (kill) in Indonesian jungle.
- Mrs. Crane had her house (paint) last week.
- Don't tell me about your new car. You are making me (feel) envious.
- It's true that she has had her nose (straighten) and now she is more attractive than past.
- That's a huge company. Two thousand people (employ) there.
- The explosion (happen) just after 9pm. Fortunately no one (hurt).
- This is the first time I (write) such a formal letter.
- A valuable old coin (find) while the workmen (dig) in the garden.
- A lot of money (make) from cutting down the trees in Amazon every year.
- Could you get the plumber (look) at the tap in the bathroom after he has done the one in the kitchen?
- They had their house (break) into last night.
- A. Hello. Jones & Sons Company.
B. Oh, I'm sorry. I think I (give) the wrong telephone number by the operator or I (just/dial) incorrectly.
- He is really good at convincing people. He usually gets me (do) what he wants.
- In my opinion, young drug addicts should (receive) immediate treatment.
- We can't open this box. It (lock).
- The investigation (complete) next month.
- She (laugh) non-stop since you (tell) her that joke.
- Ten students (award) a scholarship by our charity club last year.
- I think his broken leg will make him (stay) in bed for a long time.
- A menu (given) us as soon as we sat at the table.
- The gallery had a lot of valuable paintings (burn) during the fire.
- Turkey (situate) between three seas: the Black Sea in the north, the Aegean in the west and the Mediterranean in the south.
- Richard will have his landlord (replace) the fireplace in his saloon.

PASSIVE VOICE

Turn these sentences into the passive

- Simple Present**
- They grow coffee in Brazil.
 - He examines patients on the second floor.
 - She feeds the animal twice a day.
 - They deliver the newspaper in the morning.
 - We lend books only to students.
 - They serve lunch at 12.00.
 - England makes the best computers.

- Simple Past**
- He found the child in the park.
 - They broke the glasses with a stone.
 - She saw the mouse in the kitchen.
 - I pushed the furniture in the afternoon.
 - He made the dress.
 - Somebody pushed Mary into the water.
 - People from all over the world visited the museum.

- He doesn't spend money on magazines.
- I don't make lunch on Sundays.
- They don't pay salaries during the weekend.
- She doesn't teach French in all schools.
- We don't keep coins in the cash.
- They don't make watches in South Africa.
- People don't speak Spanish in Italy.

- He didn't grow tomatoes in his garden.
- They didn't fly the planes in the morning.
- She didn't sing the song after the ceremony.
- Some readers didn't like the book.
- We didn't translate the book into English.
- The guards didn't lock the back door.
- I didn't take the photographs at the beach.

- Ask questions**
- The car was driven by Mart.
 - The plane was flown over the airfield.
 - Two bottles of coke are drunk by him every day.
 - No flowers aren't picked by secretaries.
 - Yes, "Material Girl" was sung by Madonna.

CAUSATIVE FORMS: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

I. ACTIVE CAUSATIVE

NOUN + LET/MAKE/HAVE/GET TO + AGENT + COMPLEMENT
(only tenses)

- I.1 Complete the following sentences with the verbs in their correct forms. (___/8)**
- Yesterday my mother _____ (make) my siblings to do the laundry.
 - Donovan and Lola _____ (get) me to the party with lies.
 - Miss Star _____ (have) me give a speech.
 - I usually _____ (let) my sister use my computer when she finishes her homework.
 - He _____ (have) her do the final activity.
 - Ten years ago, Lisa _____ (get) his husband to buy a new car.
 - Mr. Clarkson _____ (make) us write a laboratory report.
 - Teachers will _____ (let) them leave early if they finish quickly.

	is used when we allow someone to do something.
	is used when we want to give someone the responsibility to do something.
	is used when we want to force someone to do something.
	is used when we want to convince to do something or to trick someone into doing something.

I.11 Deline which verb corresponds according with its usage in active causative. (___/4)

II. PASSIVE

CAUSATIVE

NOUN + HAVE/GET + OBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE (+ BY SOMEONE)
(any tenses)

II.1 Unscramble the sentences. (___/8)

- had / his / car / by the mechanic / he / fixed
- my hair / cut / got / I
- the oil changed / washed / I / got / my car / and
- burnt / I / stood / my legs / that / so close / I / got / to the fire

Active and passive exercises examples. Causative verbs active and passive exercises. Causative form active and passive exercises. Causative active and passive exercises pdf.

You are going to Learn: "A Word Showing When We Want Someone To Do Something" Let's say you want to have a new kitchen cupboard so call the carpenter and he does your work (Means take all the measurements, Makes the cupboard - Everything he does for you) so this is causative why because you are not doing this work but you are saying to something to do this for you Your car is very dirty and you want to your car to be clean so you have two ways first do it by yourself or go the shop where people do this work. Let's say you decided to go the shop because you don't have time so go there and give them money and after 15 mins you see your clear car So (What is Causative in this Sentence) - "I Had My Car Wash" and it is telling that you didn't do this work by yourself but someone else did this work for you When you need a haircut so do you cut your hair by yourself or go to the barber's shop to get your hair cut - so this is also causative why because you don't cut your hair by your own you give money to the barber and then he cuts your hair We Have (2 Two) kinds of Causative Verbs 1) Active Causative Verbs - In Active Causative we done work from someone who is not professional Definition - "In Active Causative we done work from someone who is not professional" For Example: Your Tire Has Punctured - Now in the middle of high way where you are not finding any Tire shop but you have your friend in your car so say them to change the Tire because you are so tired after driving, so you sit in the car and they change the tire for you - "In This Sentence You said to your friend and they worked for you so this is active causative why because someone else worked for you and they were not professional" Make - Active Causative Verbs Get - Active Causative Verbs Have - Active Causative Verbs Force - We use make when we want someone to do something Ex: They make us polish shoes - [So in this examples they are arranging us to polish shoes but this is force means we are not doing this work for them in respect] Compulsion - [When any one is arranging us by Compulsion so we use make] Ex: She makes him clean her car - In this example she is arranging him to clean her - means he cleans her car - he cleans her car because he is an office boy in her office and this is the compulsion for him to do this work Respectively Force - [When any one is arranging us by Respectively force] Ex: My Teacher made me to clean the board - In this example my teacher arranged to clean - means i cleaned the board not because i wanted to but because i have a respect for him and when he said me to do this i cleaned Now we know all the usages of make now its time to learn how to make sentences .as you know before we start making any sentence we have to first understand the structure and before structure we have to see the tenses means in which tenses we can use make . so we have three tenses for make Present Tense - Make Causative Past Tense - Make Causative Future Tense - Make Causative Present Continuous Tense - Make Causative 1) Subject = Means Who or what perform the action -- Make = For [Present Sentences] - Ex: They make him polish the shoes -- Made = For Past Sentences Ex: They made him polish the shoes -- Will Make = For Future Sentences Ex: They will make him polish the shoes -- Is / Am / Are - Making = For Present Continuous Sentences Ex: They are making him polish shoes 2) Obj (Somone) = Like Any Noun , pronoun 3) Verb = A word which is used to indicate the act is called verb 4) Object = Object is noun or pronoun and tell the meaning of preposition They make us polish shoes He makes us LaughHe is making her foolThey made me understandI make them teach EnglishShe is making him ride a bikeShe makes him do 2) Get - Active Causative Verbs "To Persuade Somone to do Something" 1) Subject = Means Who or what perform the action -- Get = For Present Tense -- Got = For Past Tense - 2) Obj (Somone) = Like Any Noun , pronoun 3) Verb = A word which is used to indicate the act is called verb 4) Object = Object is noun or pronoun and tell the meaning of preposition They get us polish shoesHe is getting us LaughHe gets her foolThey are getting me understandI am getting them teach EnglishShe got him ride a bikeShe got him do They get me to do exercise 3) Have - Active Causative Verbs For Requesting - Request Someone To Do Something 1) Subject = Means Who or what perform the action -- (Have) - Use for requesting someone to do something 2) Obj (Somone) = Like Any Noun , pronoun 3) Verb = A word which is used to indicate the act is called verb 4) Object = Object is noun or pronoun and tell the meaning of preposition They have us polish shoesHe has us LaughHe has her foolThey have me understandI have them teach EnglishShe has him ride a bikeShe has him do They have me to do exercise Definition: "A word showing when you want someone to do something as a Professional Service"Example: Let say you a problem in your electric fan then you will call to an electrician and then you will come to your home and will eradicate your problem So this is passive causative because the person is professional he does this work day in and day out and you are getting professional service Present - Passive Causative Past - Passive Causative Future - Passive Causative Present Continuous Present PerfectPast PerfectMust Going To Passive Causative Verbs Sub + Get/Have + Something + V3rd Subject = Means Who or what perform the action (Something) = Like Any Noun , pronoun Normal Sentences Converted Sentences 1 - I Polish my shoes I get/have my shoes polished 2 - I Cut my Hair I have my Hair Cut 3 - I Wash my Car I get/have my Car Washed 4 - I repair Computer I get/have my Computer repaired 5 - She Operates Computer She get/have her Computer Operated So the Conclusion is that we use Causative Verbs when we want someone to do something and we have two kinds [Active , Passive] and we have structures to make sentences in tense . i hope you understandI have tired to teach you everything with best of my knowledge in the easiest method ever in case of any problem kindly ask me i would love you give you answer Thank you ... Exercise 5 Rewrite the sentences, using the appropriate causative form.Fill in all the gaps, then press "Check" to check your answers. The students had the grammar explained to them by their teacher... Do your students understand the passive voice? Sure. Have they mastered causative verbs? Yep. But do they realize that causative verbs can be passive too? What? Don't let the passive causative cause your students any angst. Try presenting it using the method below, and wait for that Aha moment! What Is the Passive Causative? Causative verbs (have, let, make) are used when one person is causing another to do something. The passive is used when the focus is on the thing instead of the person. When you combine them together, you are essentially saying someone caused something to be done (by someone). The Passive Causative - Grammar & Usage Resources Why "Get"? Since the causative verbs are have, let, and make, students might be wondering why the passive causative is formed with have or get. Get is possible for two reasons: Get is the casual passive form. Instead of the problem was solved, you can say I got someone to do something, with the meaning of cause or force. However, because it's not a true causative verb, the base verb is not used, and an infinitive verb is used instead (which is the normal case for a second verb in a sentence after an object). See our Causative Verbs post for more information. One More Example... I got my hair cut is probably one of the most commonly used passive causative sentences around. But because cut is an irregular verb that has the same form for the past participle as it does for the base verb, it's a good idea to give students another example with a verb that changes forms. Try showing them these sentences: Causative: The manager had the assistant write the report. Passive: The report was/got written (by the assistant). Passive Causative: The manager had/got the report written (by the assistant). Related Review causative verbs here. Download this quiz in PDF here. Need more practice? Get more Perfect English Grammar with our courses. ShareWe learned about causative verbs, we studied that causative verbs are used when one thing or person causes another thing or person to do something. Or it expresses an action which is caused to happen. In this page you will learn about causative forms: Active and Passive Causative. In addition, click Active and Passive Voice Complete Rules, you might find this useful too.Active and Passive Causative: There are two basic causative structures: an active form and a passive form. An active form is like an active, and the passive form is like a passive. Concentrate on the examples below.The teacher had the students do the assignment. (Active Form)(The teacher caused the students to do the assignment).The teacher had the assignment done. (Passive Form)(We don't know exactly who did the assignment, so this is like a passive)Active and Passive CausativeActive CausativeAn active causative structure is like an active form and we can use the causative verbs: have, get, let, and make in active causative structures. Click here to learn about the usages of causative verbs.Formula: subject + causative verb + agent + action verb + object.Ali had the carpenter fix the cupboard.He had the secretary call the customer.Her parents let her go to the party.My mother made me do the homework.The doctor got the patient to take the medicine.Passive CausativeThe passive causative structure is like a passive form, usually, it doesn't have the agent and the action verb is in the past participle. Generally, two causative verbs are used in passive causative; they are "Have and Get". In addition, in this structure, we describe a process or emphasize the action rather than who is doing the action.Formula: Subject + have/get + object + past participle + (by agent)Ali had the cupboard fixed.He had the customer called.The doctor got the medicine taken.Zahra had her jacket cleaned.He got the software installed.IMPORTANT! The verb "Get" is followed by full infinitive in active causative and in passive causative we use get + object rather than the full infinitive.I got Hussain to paint the house. (Active causative)I got the house painted. (Passive causative)2. Moreover, modal verbs which express suggestion can be used with the passive causative structure.You should have your house cleaned.She will have the food cooked.3. Need and want may be used in passive causative sentences. In some cases, the passive causative verb (had/got) may be dropped altogether.I need/want to have my house cleaned.I need/ want my house cleaned.Attempt Active and Passive Voice ExerciseConclusion:Would you like to know more about active and passive voice? Check out the useful book below:

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