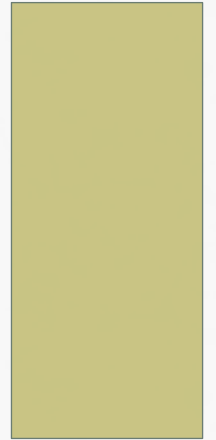


THE PASSIVE VOICE & THE CAUSATIVE



PASSIVE VOICE: FORM

We form the passive voice with the correct form of the verb *be*+the past participle.

When we change sentences into the passive, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb tense remains the same.

- Present simple

ACTIVE: They grow lots of flowers in Holland.

PASSIVE: _____.

- Present continuous

ACTIVE: They are building a new prison.

PASSIVE: _____.

PASSIVE VOICE: FORM

- Past simple

ACTIVE: _____.

PASSIVE: The thief was sentenced yesterday.

- Past continuous

ACTIVE: _____.

PASSIVE: A bank was being robbed.

- Present perfect

ACTIVE: Somebody has stolen my wallet.

PASSIVE: _____.

PASSIVE VOICE: FORM

- Past perfect

ACTIVE: _____.

PASSIVE: The forger had been arrested before he circulated the fake money.

- Future simple

ACTIVE: The will investigate the crime.

PASSIVE: _____.

PASSIVE VOICE

BY

When we use the passive voice, if we say who or what was responsible for the action, we use the preposition *by*.

- Accidents are often caused _____.

We do not use *by+noun* when it is obvious who performed the action.

- He was arrested (by the police)

MODAL VERBS

We form the passive of modal verbs with the modal verb+*be*+participle:

ACTIVE: People have to wear a seat belt in cars.

PASSIVE: _____.

PASSIVE VOICE: USE

We form the passive voice to say what happens to something. Who or what causes the action is often unimportant.

THE CAUSATIVE: TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE

When somebody else does something for us, we use the structure *have+something+participle*.

Example:

- My father paints the house every two years (He does it himself)
- My father has the house painted every two years (My father arranges for painters to paint the house)

GET is often used instead of *have* in informal English:

- My grandma gets her nails done every week.