

PASSIVE VOICE FORM	verb 'to be' (in the appropriate tense) + past participle
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USE: We use the passive voice when:

- the action is more important than the person who does it. The painting **will be displayed** at the National Gallery.
- the person who does the action is unknown or obvious. The statue **was stolen** last week. (unknown)
The play **will be performed** in an open-air theatre. (by the actors – obvious)
- we want to avoid saying who did something wrong. The CD player **is broken**. (more polite than: You broke my CD)

CHANGING FROM PASSIVE TO ACTIVE

- **Step 1:** the object of the sentence in the active **becomes subject** in the passive.
- the passive structure is formed by **Step 2:** using the verb "be" in the same tense as the verb in the active sentence followed by **Step 3:** the past participle of the active verb.
- **Step 4:** the subject of the active sentence becomes the agent and is introduced using the preposition **by** or **is omitted**. **With + instrument/material/ingredient** is used to say what the agent used. The agent is not omitted when it is a specific or important person, or when it's essential to the meaning. Comedies are enjoyed **by people of all ages**

ACTIVE: Vivaldi composed 'The Four Seasons'.

PASSIVE: 'The Four Seasons' was composed by Vivaldi

Present Simple: play – **is / are played**

Past Simple: sang – **was / were sung**

Future: will direct – **will be directed**

Present Perfect: has / have painted – **has / have been painted**

Past Perfect: had sculpted – **had been sculpted**

Present Continuous: is / are composing – **is / are being composed**

Past Continuous: was / were collecting – **was / were being collected**

- With verbs which can take two objects, such as **bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise etc.**, we can **form two different passive sentences**. She **sent** me an email (active). I **was sent** an email (passive – more common). An email **was sent** to me (passive – less common)
- The verbs **hear, help, see and make** are followed by a bare infinitive in the active, but a to-infinitive in the passive. Mum **made me** Hoover the rug (active). I **was made to** Hoover the rug (passive).
- **Let** becomes **be allowed to** in the passive: The teacher **let** the students use a calculator-The student **were allowed to** use a calculator (by the teacher).

A. Change from active to passive.

1. Mr. Lee manages the sales department.
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2. The students are painting the walls now.
.....

3. Three masked men robbed the bank.
.....

4. The secretary types all the reports.
.....

5. My son himself saw the accident.
.....

6. The government will introduce a new law.
.....

7. Jane will give us the information.

.....

8. They hadn't received my letter yet.

.....

9. John paid the bill at the restaurant last night.

.....

10. The fire destroyed half of the town.

.....

11. Bob sent me a gold bracelet on my birthday.

.....

12. They were discussing the rules of the game.

.....

- The verbs: **say, think, believe, expect, feel, hope, know, report**, etc. are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions.

Active voice:

People/They expect (that) *he will win the elections.*

They believe (that) *he stole the money.*

People believe (that) *he is working hard to improve the city.*

They say (that) *he was living in the area when the incident occurred.*

Passive, impersonal construction: It+passive verb+that-clause

It is expected that he will win the elections.

It is believed that he stole the money.

It is believed that he is working hard to improve the city.

It is said that he was living in the area when the incident occurred.

Passive, personal construction: subject (person)+passive verb+to-infinitive (in the appropriate form)

He is expected to win the elections.

He is believed to have stolen the money.

He is believed to be working hard to improve the city.

He is said to have been living in the area when the incident occurred.

B. Make the following sentences PASSIVE. Use both an (A) impersonal and a (B) personal structure.

1. They say that tornadoes rip through everything in their path.

A.

B.

2. They believe that male humpback whales create sounds that contain many elements that are also found in human music.

A.

B.

3. They say that many people were killed in Japan yesterday because of the terrible earthquake.

A.

B.

4. People say that WWF is currently funding over 2,000 projects concerning the protection of endangered species.

A.

B.

TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE (οι χρόνοι του απαρεμφάτου)

1. Jane works hard.

Jane must **work** hard.

Present infinitive

2. Peter is working hard this week.

Peter must **be working** hard this week.

Present continuous infinitive

3. Mary will be arriving soon.

Mary must **be arriving** soon.

Present continuous infinitive

4. Jane finished the essay yesterday.

Jane must **have finished** the essay yesterday.

Perfect infinitive

5. David has been abroad.

David must **have been** abroad.

Perfect infinitive

6. Yesterday afternoon at 5, Helen was studying.

Yesterday afternoon at 5, Helen must **have been studying**.

Perfect continuous infinitive

7. Mary has been studying for 5 hours.

Mary must **have been studying** for 5 hours.

Perfect continuous infinitive