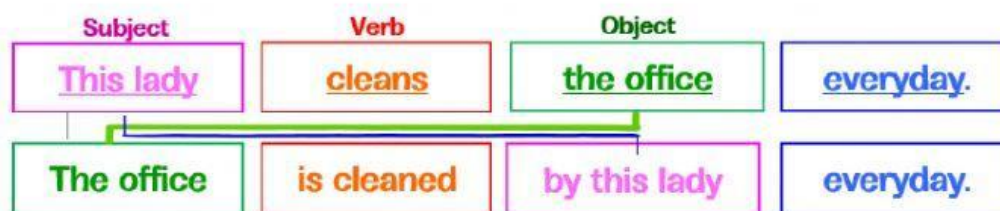


PRESENT PASSIVE VOICE



Active voice

Passive voice



The **PASSIVE VOICE** is formed with the verb to be in the same tense of the active verb and the past participle of the main verb. The subject and the object change places. By comes before the agent.

Notes:

☞ The verb to be must agree with the new passive subject.

Someone **cleans** the **offices** **everyday**.

The **offices** **are cleaned** **everyday**.

☞ We omit the agent when it isn't important or specified.

Personal pronouns

Subject Object

I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
WE
YOU
THEY

ME
YOU
HIM
HER
IT
US
YOU
THEM

I. Identify if the sentences are active or passive voice.

- | | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| 1. The cat doesn't jump all over my clothes. | active | passive |
| 2. A piece of paper is tossed on the ground. | active | passive |
| 3. Nurses help many patients every day. | active | passive |
| 4. Paula and Rick fly a kite at the park. | active | passive |
| 5. Our city streets are kept clean. | active | passive |
| 6. Whales don't swim close to the shore. | active | passive |
| 7. William see his friend at the beach. | active | passive |
| 8. The audience is surprised. | active | passive |

II. The following sentences are written in active voice. Rewrite each sentence in PASSIVE voice.

1. Mark Lee writes that new book.

2. The audience applauds the performers.

3. Someone gives Brent a lot of money.

4. Do thunder scare the dogs?

5. They don't buy magazines.

III. The following sentences are written in passive voice. Rewrite each sentence in ACTIVE voice.

1. Food is placed in the bowl by Harry.

2. Plates are dropped by the girl.

3. A bike is ridden by Sandra.

4. The boat is driven by the captain.

5. The Magazine isn't read by the teacher.
