

## Grammar Notes cont.

### F. Form: Verb Tenses

Most verb tenses can be used with the passive voice.  
See the chart below for examples of different tenses.

Verb Tense	Active	Passive
<b>simple present</b>	The chef prepares the meal.	The meal is prepared (by the chef.)
<b>present progressive</b>	The chef is preparing the meal.	The meal is being prepared.
<b>simple past</b>	The chef prepared the meal.	The meal was prepared.
<b>past progressive</b>	The chef was preparing the meal.	The meal was being prepared.
<b>simple future</b>	The chef will prepare the meal. The chef is going to prepare the meal.	The meal will be prepared. The meal is going to be prepared.
<b>future progressive</b>	The chef will be preparing the meal.	—
<b>present perfect</b>	The chef has prepared the meal.	The meal has been prepared.
<b>present perfect progressive</b>	The chef has been preparing the meal.	—
<b>past perfect</b>	The chef had prepared the meal.	The meal had been prepared.
<b>past perfect progressive</b>	The chef had been preparing the meal.	—
<b>future perfect</b>	The chef will have prepared the meal.	The meal will have been prepared.
<b>future perfect progressive</b>	The chef will have been preparing the meal.	—
<b>modals</b> (can, should, must, etc.)	The chef must prepare the meal.	The meal must be prepared.
<b>past modals</b> (could, should, had to, etc.)	The chef should have prepared the meal.	The meal should have been prepared.

## Exercise 4

### ACTIVE TO PASSIVE

Change the following sentences from active to passive.

Ex. modal (must)                      They must complete the project before 5:00 pm.

*The project must be completed before 5:00 pm.*

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1. simple present                      People speak English in Australia.

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2. present progressive                I am writing the report now.

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3. simple past                            The dog bit the mailman.

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4. past progressive                    He was still fixing the car when I arrived at the garage.

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5. future (will)                         Someone will give us a tour of the museum.

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6. future (be going to)                They are going to tear down the old building.

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7. present perfect                      She has already given him the bad news.

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8. past perfect                         We had built the houses before the tsunami hit.

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9. modal (can)                         They can deliver the furniture on Tuesday.

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10. past modal (should)              You should have finished your homework hours ago.

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