
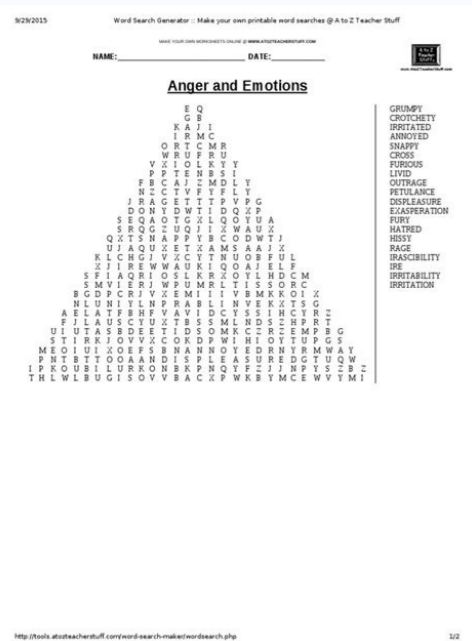


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Passive Voice

What is the passive voice?

The passive voice is used when the subject of the sentence is the recipient of the action.

Structure: **to be** + **past participle**

Example: The house **was painted** by Sarah.

When do I identify the passive voice?

1. The subject of the sentence is the recipient of the action.

2. The verb is in the passive form (to be + past participle).

3. The agent (the person who does the action) is often mentioned after the verb.

Active vs Passive

Verb to be + past participle

Active: Sarah painted the house. *Past or present?*

Passive: The house was painted by Sarah. *Was or were?*

Active: The man cleaned the windows.

Passive: The windows _____.

Active: The Smiths own that house. *Past or present? is, are, was were*

Passive: That house _____.

Active: Mrs Smith planted the flowers.

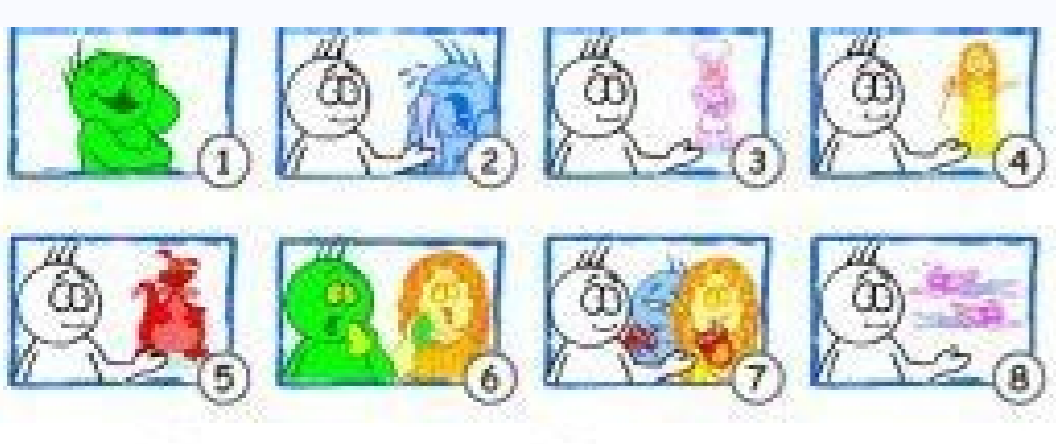
Passive: _____.

Revising Fragments and Run-ons

DIRECTIONS The following paragraph is confusing because it contains some sentence fragments and run-on sentences.

- Identify the fragments by underlining them once.
- Identify the run-ons by underlining them twice.
- Rewrite the paragraph, revising each fragment and run-on to make the meaning clear.

Scuba diving is a popular pastime. Scuba is an acronym it stands for "self-contained underwater breathing apparatus." In the fifteenth century, Leonardo da Vinci designed an underwater diving suit. Functional equipment not developed until much later. The eighteenth century brought practical devices for breathing under water. Such as diving suits and diving bells. Wearing these suits, divers could breathe under water, their mobility was limited. The twentieth century had Jacques Cousteau and Emile Gagnan to solve the problem. Perfected the aqualung. The aqualung is a cylinder of compressed air, it is worn on the back and connected to a mouthpiece. With an aqualung, divers have both air and mobility. Since 71 percent of the earth's surface is covered by oceans, Scuba diving opened up a whole new world.



- 6 We are eating.
- She is singing.
- I am laughing.
- You are crying.
- They are swimming.
- It is standing.
- You are drinking.
- He is cooking.

2 Write 'm, 're or 's.

We re eating. They _____ swimming.

She _____ singing. It _____ standing.

I _____ laughing. You _____ drinking.

You _____ crying. He _____ cooking.

They had their eyes pierced. Passive: The report was/got written (by the assistant). Sanjay had the windows cleaned. In the active form, some of these verbs require the action verb to have "to" before it. For example: She is having her wedding planned for past seven months. She got her hair cut. Note that there is an obvious difference between "I have taken my photograph" and "I have my photograph taken". Basic causative structures. There are two basic causative structures. Use contractions where possible. Structures for Causative Verb "Have". To form an active causative sentence with Causative Verb "Have", the construction takes the following structures: Active Causative Form. Get also has a causative meaning. The Continuous Form of "Have". Note that a sentence with continuous form of causative verb "have" (having) may express past/present/future tense. Get is possible for two reasons: Get is the casual passive form. The passive causative structure is preferably used in the following cases: When the person who does something is obvious. When it is not necessary to mention the person who does something. When we don't know the person who does something. Example I: I have my photograph taken. Subject + C.V "Have" + Object (person/thing) + Past Participle of Verb + ("By" + "Agent" (person/thing)) Passive in Nature. Passive causatives can be likened to passive voice. When it is used to shift attention away from the doer of the action, and base attention to the action being done. Causative verbs (have, let, make) are used when one person is causing another to do something. (Past Tense) This means: I arranged for my photograph to be taken by him. Subject + C.V. "Have" + Agent (person/thing) + Verb's Base Form + Object (person/thing) Active in Nature. Example I: I have him take my photograph. Instead of the problem was solved, you can say the problem got solved. Yep. Lesson II As we pointed out in Lesson I, a causative verb indicates an action which is caused by the subject (a person or thing) to happen. (No passive form) get same as "have" "to" form I got Jae Won to pick me up in the car. This page will explain how causatives are formed, and how to use them. (Future Tense) This means: I will arrange for my photograph to be taken by him. Causative verbs are structured into two forms: Active Causative Form (Done by Somebody/Something) Passive Causative Form (Done to Somebody/Something) Remember we said in Lesson I the five most important causative verbs are: "Have," "Get," "Make," "Let," and "Help." In this unit, we'll emphasize more on Causative Verb "Have". Other causative verbs. All the examples above use the causative verb "have". Example II: She has him take my photograph. We don't know who, so this is like a passive.) The active causative structure. This is the basic structure of the active form, along with some more examples: Subject Causative verb Agent Action verb Object Susan had her brother do her homework. The police had the suspect stop his car. When you combine them together, you are essentially saying someone caused something to be done (by someone). I had the car fixed. See our Causative Verbs post for more information. (No passive form) Complete the sentences using the correct form of have something done and the words in brackets. Yukiko had her hair cut. In the first instance, 'my photograph had been taken by me.' In the second, 'someone else took my photograph'. (I arranged for the car to be fixed by John — I caused him to fix it.) (I arranged for the car to be fixed by someone. Since the causative verbs are have, let, and make, students might be wondering why the passive causative is formed with have or get. Passive Causative Form. Example III: I had him take my photograph. 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. Therefore, the expression is in the passive causative form. Here the person who had taken the photograph is not mentioned because: It is obvious a photographer took it. One More Example... I got my hair cut is probably one of the most commonly used passive causative sentences around. Again, in Lesson I, we stressed that in a causative sentence, the Causative Verb "Have" indicates the subject's arrangement for something to be done, or the agent's duty or responsibility to carry out an action for the subject. (Past Tense) This means: I arranged for my photograph to be taken by someone. Note that there is an obvious difference between "I will have taken my photograph" and "I will have my photograph taken". In other words: I will cause him to take my photograph. You can say I got someone to do something, with the meaning of cause or force. i.e. "To suffer the effects of what somebody/something does to you." Consider the following examples: A student when passing by the country side had his backpack snatched by some hoodlums. Try showing them these sentences: Causative: The manager had the assistant write the report. The passive causative structure. In the passive form, there is usually no agent. (Present Tense) This means: She arranges for my photograph to be taken by someone. (Present Tense) This means: I arrange for my photograph to be taken by someone. In the first instance, 'my photograph will have been taken by me.' In the second, 'someone else will have taken my photograph'. The active verb is in the past participle, and the object comes before it: Subject Causative verb Object Action verb We had our door fixed. The passive is used when the focus is on the thing instead of the person. He had his head ripped from his spine in a horrific car crash. These examples use the causative verb "have": Active Passive I had John fix the car. This expression is active in nature. But do they realize that causative verbs can be passive too? What? Note that there is an obvious difference between "I had taken my photograph" and "I had my photograph taken". Some thoughtless hoodlums snatched it from her.) Leopards have their paws broken or crushed. let allow plain form I'll let you borrow my bike. Passive Causative: The manager had/got the report written (by the assistant). These are some examples of the most common causative verbs. In other words: [I cause him to take my photograph.] The expression is active in nature. The students had the grammar explained to them by their teacher... Do your students understand the passive voice? Related The causative is a common structure in English. Here the person who takes the photograph is not mentioned because: It is obvious a photographer takes it, or I don't know who takes it. Example IV: I will have my photograph taken. In the first instance, 'my photograph has been taken by me.' In the second, 'someone else takes my photograph'. One is like an active, and the other is like a passive. Have they mastered causative verbs? Try presenting it using the method below, and wait for that Aha moment! What is the Passive Causative? 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). (Present Tense) This means: She arranges for my photograph to be taken by him. However, many other verbs can be used in causatives. In other words: [She causes him to take my photograph.] Also this expression is active in nature. Don't let the passive causative cause your students any angst. The Passive Causative - Grammar & Usage Resources Why "Get"? It is used when one thing or person causes another thing or person to do something. Example II: She has my photograph taken. In the first instance, 'my photograph has been taken by her.' In the second, 'someone else takes my photograph'. Sure. Verb Meaning Form of Action Verb Examples make force, compel plain form The robbers made us lie on the floor. Example IV: I will have him take my photograph. We had the carpenter fix our window. (Present Tense) This means: I (the subject) arrange for my photograph to be taken by him, or It is unnecessary to mention who took it. Note that there is an obvious difference between "she has taken my photograph" and "she has my photograph taken". He had his money confiscated by custom officials in airport. or I don't know who took it. (Future Tense) This means: I will arrange for my photograph to be taken by someone. (In this case, the poor student didn't cause her backpack to be snatched. Here the person who will take the photograph is not mentioned because: It is obvious a photographer will take it or I don't know who will take it. In other words: I caused him to take my photograph. Again, this expression is active in nature. Non Causative Contexts Causative "have" may also be used in the passive causative form to express accidents, bad effects, uncontrollable actions, and grievances that someone suffers. Example III: I had my photograph taken. Now, we look out the structures we can use to form sentences with the Causative Verb "Have".

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