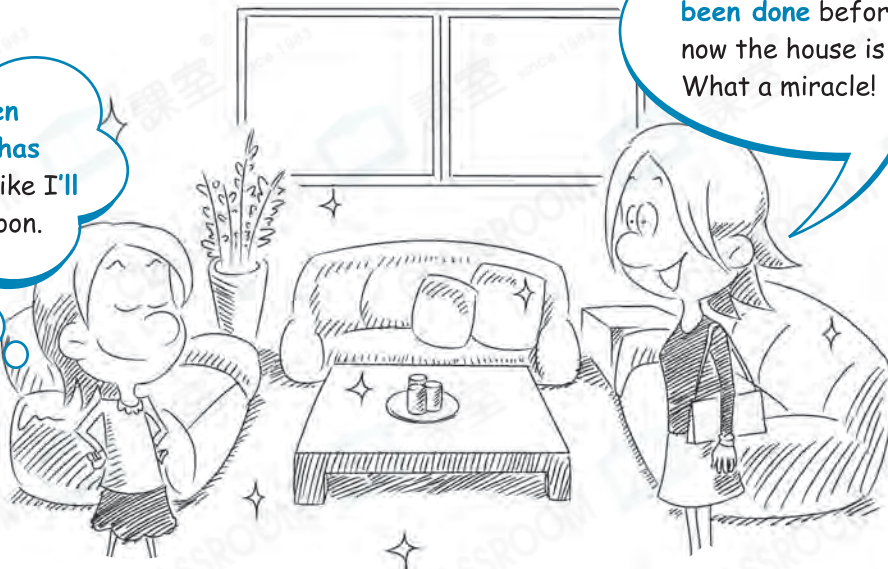


The living room **has been tidied up** and the floor **has been vacuumed**. Looks like I'll **be rewarded** by Mum soon.

All the housework **had not been done** before I left. But now the house is spotless. What a miracle!



Usage

A sentence can be in the active or passive voice. In an active sentence, the doer of the action is the subject. However, in a **passive** sentence, the **receiver of the action is the subject** and the form of the verb is changed to **'verb to be + past participle (p.p.)'**.

Active voice	Subject: doer Three masked men	stole	Object: receiver the diamond.
Passive voice	Subject: receiver The diamond	Verb: 'be' + p.p. was stolen	Object: doer* (by three masked men).

* In the passive voice, the doer of the action can either be put after the preposition 'by' or omitted. We often omit it when it is unimportant, unknown or obvious.

We use the passive voice:

1. to put **the focus** on the **receiver** of the action.

e.g. The public library **was built** by the government last year.

2. when the doer of the action is **unknown**.

e.g. The windows **were broken**.
(We don't know who broke the windows.)

3. when the doer is **obvious**.

e.g. Students **are taught** in schools.
(It is clear that it is teachers who teach students in schools.)





Educator's Tips



We CANNOT use the passive voice in sentences with:

1. intransitive verbs (verbs that are not followed by an object).

Intransitive verb

✗ *Emily **was laughed** happily yesterday.*

✓ *The thief **was caught** yesterday.*

Transitive verb

2. verbs describing states instead of actions such as *be*, *feel* and *have*.

✗ *I **was felt** moody last Sunday.*

✓ *I **felt** moody last Sunday.*



Part 1 Revision

In *Grammar Revolution S.2*, we learnt to form passive statements in the simple present, present continuous, simple past and past continuous tenses in the following ways:

Tense	Verb form	Example
Simple present	am / is / are + (not) + p.p.	Breakfast is made by Dad every day.
Present continuous	am / is / are + (not) + being + p.p.	The clothes are being washed now.
Simple past	was / were + (not) + p.p.	The victim was not saved last Sunday.
Past continuous	was / were + (not) + being + p.p.	The lifts were being fixed at 10 am yesterday.

Exercise 1.1

Circle the correct verbs in brackets.

1. Stories (are told / were being told) at 9 pm yesterday on the radio.
2. A birthday cake (was cut / is cut) after the candles are blown out.
3. Pets (are examined / were examined) by Dr. Phillips every day.
4. Rosalie (was not scolded / is not being scolded) by the teacher yesterday.
5. These pictures (were drawn / are drawn) by the children in the Art lesson last Friday.
6. A party (is held / is being held) in the ball room at the moment.



Exercise 1.2

Form passive statements using the words given. You need to change the form of the verbs and add 'by' where necessary.

1. The floor / sweep / Johnny / three hours ago

The floor was swept by Johnny three hours ago.

2. Famous pieces of music / play / the violinist / at present

3. 50 people / kill / in the earthquake / last night

4. The drama / broadcast / the TV channel / every Monday and Friday

5. Free tickets / not distribute / at 7 am yesterday



We can change statements from the active voice to the passive voice by three steps:



STEP 1

Swap the position of the doer and receiver. For other expressions except the verb (e.g. time and place), we usually put them at the end.

STEP 2

Add *by* before the doer where necessary.

STEP 3

Change the verb to its passive form according to the tense or verb.

Example

Polly feeds the cat every day.
(Active voice)

The cat feeds Polly every day.

The cat feeds **by** Polly every day.

The cat **is fed** by Polly every day.
(Passive voice)

Exercise 1.3

Change the following statements from the active voice to the passive voice.

- Dogs eat bones. → Bones are eaten by dogs.
- A dog bit my leg two days ago. → _____ was bitten by _____.
- Patrick did not water the plants this morning.
→ The plants were not watered _____ Patrick this morning.
- The boss was signing the cheques. → The cheques _____ by the boss.
- ★ Someone is painting the wall now.
→ _____
- ★ Dad usually washes his car on Saturday.
→ _____
- People were following the famous actress the whole evening.
→ _____



Part 3 The Present Perfect & The Past Perfect

We form passive statements in the present perfect and past perfect tenses in the following ways:

Tense	Receiver	Verb to be	p.p.		Doer	
Present perfect	I / You / We / They	have + (not) + been	punished	by	Miss Chan	twice.
	He / She / It	has + (not) + been				
Past perfect	I / You / We / They	had + (not) + been	found	by	the maid	before Dad left.
	He / She / It					



Educator's Tips




In passive statements, we put the whole **phrasal verb** after the receiver of the action. You may refer to Unit 15 for further explanation on phrasal verbs.

e.g. ✗ The case **has been looked** by the police **into** for three days.

e.g. ✓ The case **has been looked into** by the police for three days. **Phrasal verb**

Exercise 2.1

Fill in the blanks with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets. Underline the time expression in each statement.

1.  The poor man has been rejected by the pretty woman twice already. (reject)

2. A sweater _____ by Mum by the time I got home.
(knit)



3.  Chris's skin _____ before the sun set. (burn)

4. The reporter _____ away by the typhoon yet. (not blow)



Exercise 2.2

Form passive statements using the words given. You need to change the form of the verbs and add 'by' where necessary.

1. This series of books / read / me / for many times
This series of books has been read by me for many times.

2. The packages / not send / yet

3. A job / seek / the man / since last month

4. The fruit tarts / eat / by the time I arrived

5. The TV / not turn off / Wanda / when she went to bed

Exercise 2.3

Change the following statements from the active voice to the passive voice.

1. Liz has thrown away the bag. → The bag has been thrown away by Liz.

2. I had taken a shower by 10 pm. → _____ had been taken by _____.

3. A banana had hit Don's head before he left the garden.

→ Don's head had been hit _____ a banana before he left the garden.



4. The grumpy diner has not made a complaint yet. → A complaint _____ by the grumpy diner yet.

★ 5. Johnny has never hit his little brother.

→ _____

6. People have given second-hand books away for a year.

→ _____

7. Someone had looked after my cat before I got back from my holiday.

→ _____



Part 3 The Simple Future, Be going to & Modal Verbs

We form passive statements in the simple future tense, with *be going to* and with modal verbs in the following ways:

Tense	Receiver	Verb to be	p.p.		Doer	
Simple future	I / You / We / They	will + (not) + be	checked	by	the doctor	tomorrow.
	He / She / It					
Be going to	I	am + (not) + going to be	helped	by	the volunteers	this coming Sunday.
	You / We / They	are + (not) + going to be				
	He / She / It	is + (not) + going to be				

Verb	Receiver	Modal verb + Verb to be	p.p.		Doer
Modal verbs	I / You / We / They	can / could / should / must + (not) + be	visited	by	the government officials.
	He / She / It				

Exercise 3.1

Form passive statements using the words given. You need to change the form of the verbs and add 'by' where necessary.

1. That piece of art / must preserve

2. The rooms / set up / tomorrow

3. Henry / should not wake / the barks / outside

4. The story / continue / in the future



Exercise 3.2

Change the following statements from the active voice to the passive voice.

1. Mum is going to call him later. → _____ is going to be called by _____

_____.

2. The couple will love the new flat. → The new flat will be loved _____ the couple.

3. We should not pick flowers. → Flowers _____.

4. No one can see the singer before the show begins.

→ _____

5. The policeman is going to catch the masked criminal.

→ _____



6. People ought to clear the beach before the end of the week.

→ _____



Exercise 3.3

Circle the correct verbs in brackets.

Mabel Li **(1)** (has been / had been) noticed by the public from the start of the talent show a few months ago. Many critics believe that the champion title **(2)** (is going to be / has been) taken by her in the final next month. Recently, Mabel **(3)** (will be / has been) interviewed by *Fame Magazine* to share her tips about singing. She says that practices **(4)** (must be / had been) carried out strictly and regularly. Also, sweet food and drinks **(5)** (should not be / is not going to be) eaten or drunk a day before each show. That is how she ensures great performance.

More theme-related vocabulary on P.144 **DSE**

Theme: Health and fitness

Text Type: Journal article

Unit Recap

Rick is reading an article about a new medicine in a medicine journal but he has found some mistakes. Correct the underlined mistakes by writing the correct words in the spaces provided.

New drugs for the obese

For many years, taking drugs **(1)** has not been recommend as a means of losing weight. However, Belviiq, a kind of weight-loss drug, **(2)** approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the US in 2012.

Belviiq **(3)** has been developed in California in 2009. It **(4)** can be let brain cells produce the 'I am very full' message to stop people from eating. The experiment results showed that about 40% of patients **(5)** were lost over 5% of their body weight in a 12-week clinical test.

Despite reaching the FDA standard, Belviiq **(6)** must used carefully because it may produce several side effects. Cases of depression and anxiety **(7)** were being reported lately. **Prescription** **(8)** should stop if the drug takers fail to lose weight in 12 weeks.

Belviiq **(9)** is being used widely in the near future. It **(10)** expects to bring **soaring** revenue to the drug company.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____



Vocabulary:

prescription (n.): a medicine which the doctor tells you to take

soaring (adj.): very high