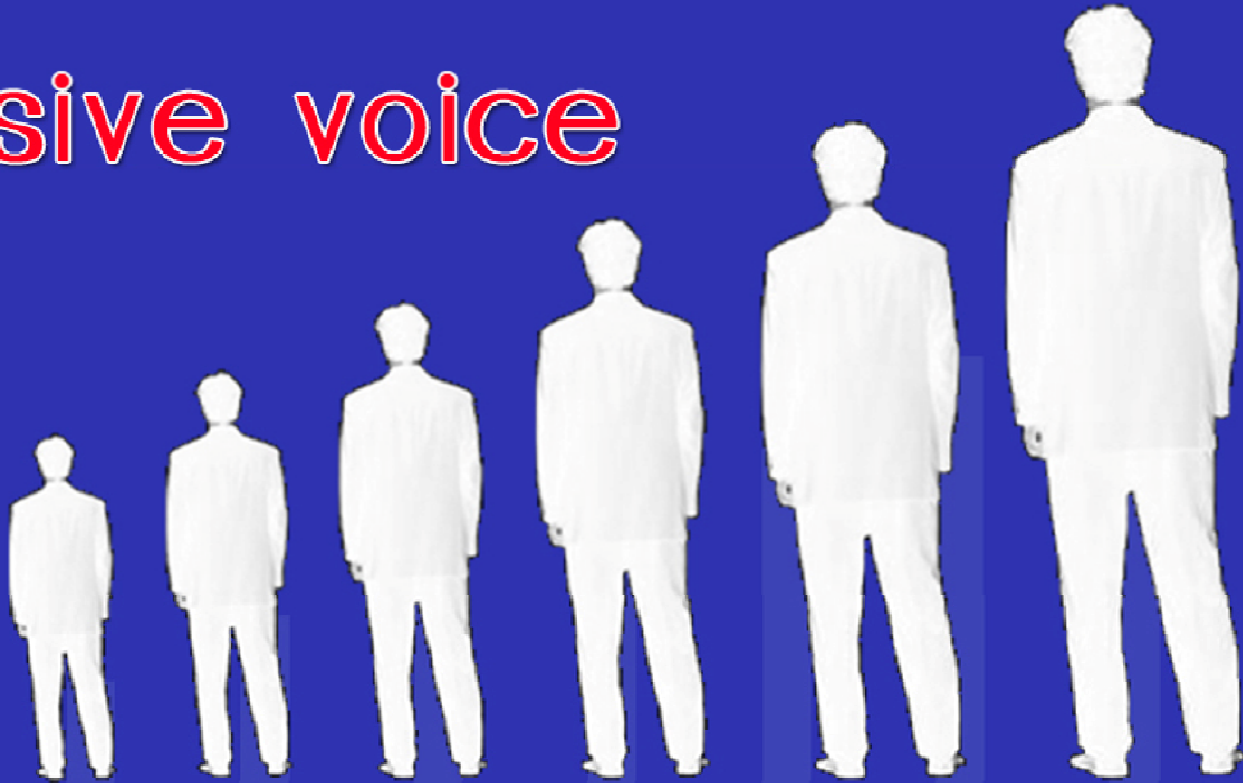




Unit 8

Passive voice



(114-202 English IV)

ภาคการศึกษาที่ 2/2554

หมวดวิชาศึกษาทั่วไป >> <http://www.gened.siam.edu>

Passive voice



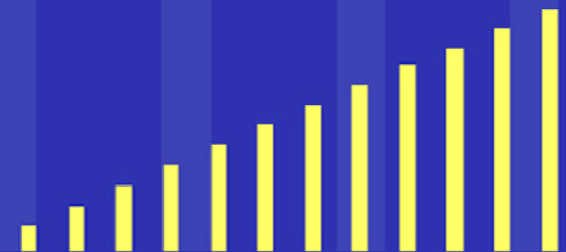


Introvert

A sentence can be expressed in the **active voice** or the **passive voice**.



- South Africa **held** World Cup 2010.
- World Cup 2010 **was held** in South Africa.













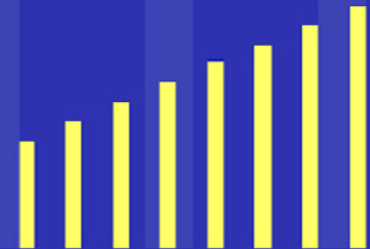
Active & Passive : Introduction

- When A does something to B, there are often two ways to talk about it: **“active”** and **“passive”**.
- We use **active** verbs if we want A to be the subject.
- We use **passive** verbs if we want B to be the subject.



Active & Passive : Introduction

 <p>A novel</p>  <p>written by Charles Dickens</p>	<p>www.bogglesworldesl.com</p>  <p>A play</p> <p>written by William Shakespeare</p> 
 <p>A paperback</p>  <p>written by Stephen King</p>	<p>A screenplay</p>  <p>written by Steven Spielberg</p> 





Active & Passive : Introduction

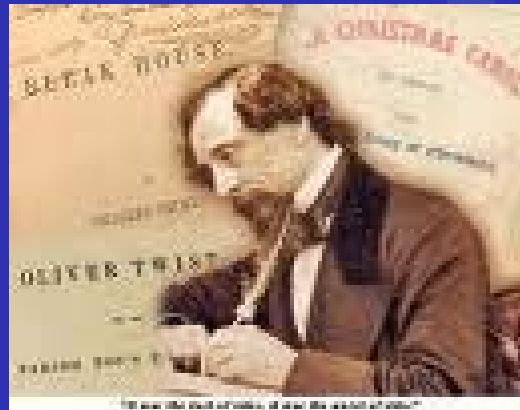
- If we would like to talk about Charles Dickens and his work we use **active verb**.

S.

V.

O.

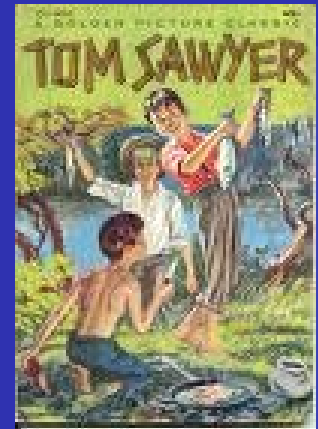
- Charles Dickens wrote **Tom Sawyer**.





Active & Passive : Introduction

- If we would like to focus on his work,
- we can put it as the subject of a sentence with the **passive verb**.
- Passive verb = **V. to be + past participle**



S. (To be + pp.)

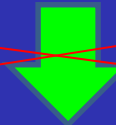
O.(by + doer)

- Tom Sawyer** was written by Charles Dickens.



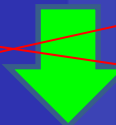
Active & Passive : Introduction

❑ William Shakespeare **wrote** Romeo and Juliet.

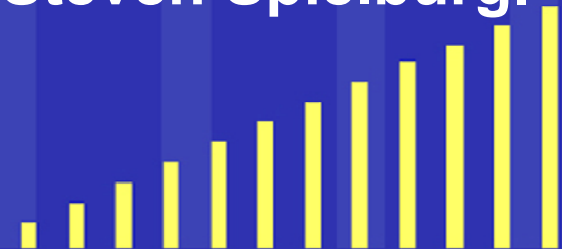


❑ Romeo and Juliet **was written** by William Shakespeare.

❑ Steven Spielberg **wrote** ET.

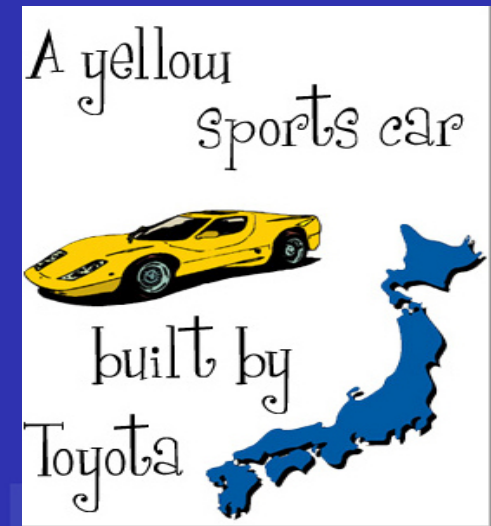
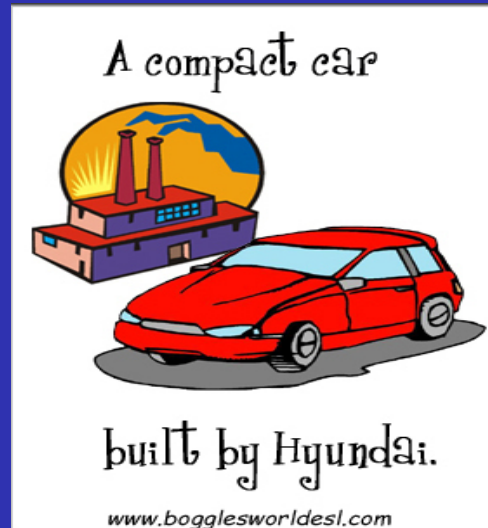
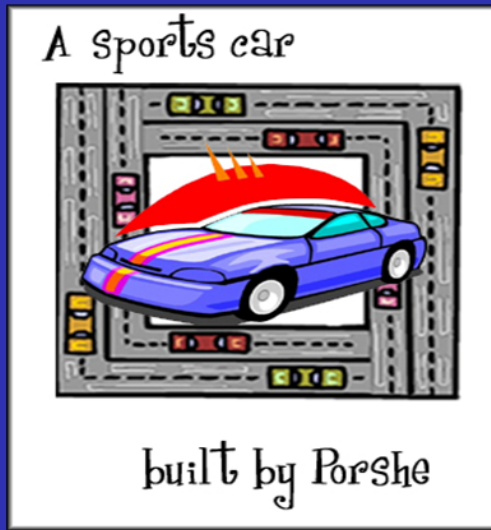


❑ ET **was written** by Steven Spielberg.





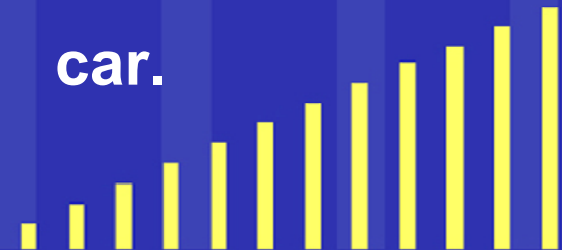
Active & Passive : Introduction



➤ Porsche built
a sports car.

➤ Hyundai built
a compact
car.

➤ Toyota built a
yellow sports
car.





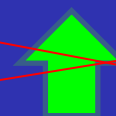
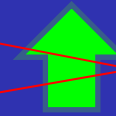
Active & Passive : Introduction

❑ **Passive** : A sports car **was built** by Porche.

❑ **Active** : Porche **built** a sports car.

❑ **Passive** : A compact car **was built** by Hyundai.

❑ **Active** : Hyundai **built** a compact car.



Active & Passive : Introduction

<p>An impressionist painting</p>  <p>Painted by Claude Monet</p> 	<p>Abstract paintings</p>  <p>Painted by Pablo Picasso</p> 
<p>Cave paintings</p>  <p>Painted by prehistoric people</p> 	<p>The Sunflower</p>  <p>Painted by Vincent van Gogh</p> 



Active & Passive : Introduction

- Vincent Van Gogh painted **the sunflower**.
- **The Sunflower** was painted by Vincent Van Gogh.
- Prehistoric people painted **cave paintings**.
- **Cave paintings** were painted by prehistoric people.





Active & Passive : Introduction

- ☐ **Claude Monet** painted an impressionist painting.
- ☐ An impressionist painting was painted by **Claude Monet**.
- ☐ **Pablo Picasso** painted abstract paintings.
- ☐ Abstract paintings were painted by **Pablo Picasso**



Passive structure

□ Passive structure = verb to be + past participle
(V3)

□ Verb to be

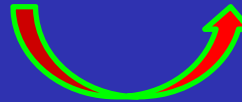
Tense	Verb to be
Present simple	is / am / are
Past simple	was / were
Continuous	being
Perfect	been
Modal	be



Passive structure

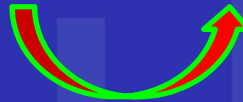
☐ Active : She **cooks** the meal.

☐ Passive : The meal **is cooked**.



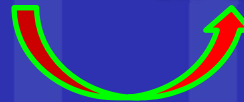
☐ Active : They **eat** the meal.

☐ Passive : The meal **is eaten**.



☐ Active : We **read** the papers.

☐ Passive : The papers **are read**.

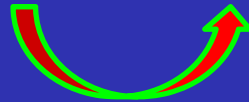




Active & Passive : Introduction

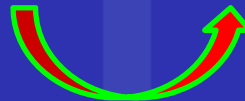
Active : Someone **stole** her car.

Passive : Her car **was stolen**.



Active : The kidnappers **released** the hostages.

Passive : The hostages **were released**.





Active & Passive

Active : Mrs. Harris **cooks** our meals.

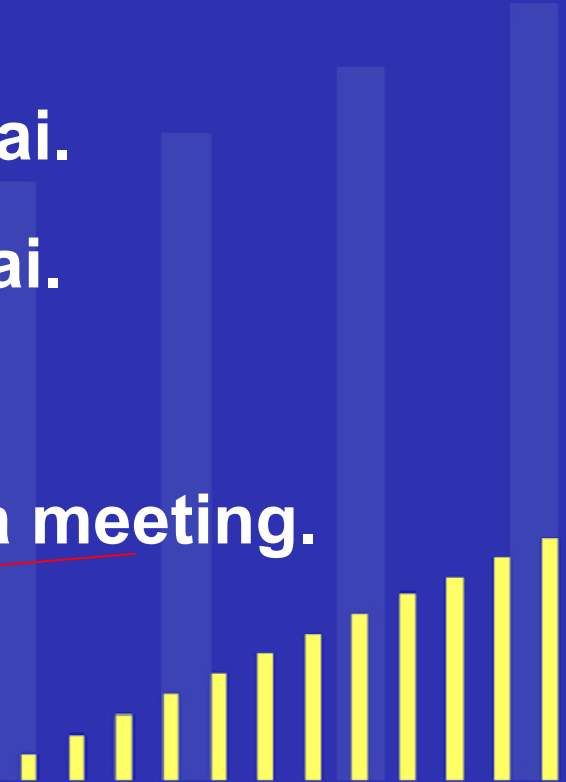
Passive: Our meals **are cooked** by Mrs. Harris.

Active : John **saw** her in Dubai.

Passive : She **was seen** in Dubai.

Active : The manager **will hold** a meeting.

Passive : A meeting **will be held**.





Passive voice : Use

1. The passive voice is used to show that the action is more important by the doer.

The housework **is done** by the maid.

What is done?

The housework

Who does the action?

The maid





Passive voice : Use

2. The passive voice is used when the doer of the action is not known or uncertain. The doer is left out of the statement.

Active : Someone **stole** Jean's wallet.

Passive : Jean's wallet **was stolen**.



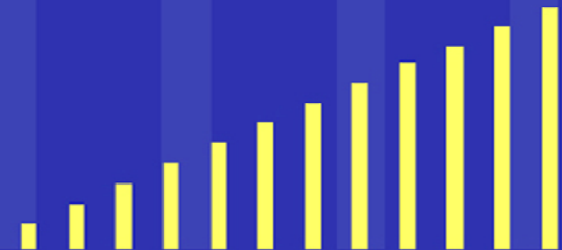
We do not know who stole the wallet.



Passive voice : Use

3. The passive is used when we are not interested in who or what does something.

- The factory **was built** during the war.
- Sarah **has been invited** to the party.





Passive voice : Use

4. The passive is also used when we do not want to say who or what does something.

- Active : I **made** a cake.
- Passive : A cake **was made**.





Verbs with two objects

Some verbs can have two objects: a person and a thing.

□ They **gave** Susan a prize.



1. **Susan** was given **a prize**.



2. **A prize** was given **to Susan**.



Verbs with two objects

□ We sent Andy a birthday card.

1. **Andy** was sent a **birthday card**.

2. **A birthday card** was sent to **Andy**.





Who was it made by?

- If we want to say who or what does the action, we use **'by'**
- Urdu **is spoken by** a lot of people in London.
- The earrings **were made by** a Roman goldsmith.
- The missing child **was found by** the police.
- Thousands of fish **were killed by** the chemicals.



DAMN! Ninja, why did you stab that English professor in the throat?

The passive voice will be used by me and none shall question my diction!!



Alas, I am slain...



Nic