Lesson 2

Grammar

The Passive Voice

Participles Used as Adjectives

***Get* + Participles and Adjectives**

Context

Hollywood





ALL RIGHTS RESERVED – NOT FOR RESALE

2.1 The Passive Voice—An Overview

We use the passive voice when the subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Popcorn **is sold** in movie theaters. Old movies **were filmed** in black and white. Many movies **have been made** in Hollywood.	Passive verb = a form of *be* + past participle
subject **verb** **object** **Active:** The children **saw** the movie. **subject** **verb** **by agent** **Passive:** The movie **was seen** *by* the children.	Compare active and passive. The object of the active sentence (*movie*) is the subject of the passive sentence. If the agent of the action (the person who performs the action) is mentioned, it follows *by*.

The Oscars

Before You Read

1. Who is your favorite actor? Who is your favorite actress?
2. What movies have you seen recently?

CD 1, TR 08

Read the following magazine article. Pay special attention to verbs in the passive voice.

Did You ***Know?***

Walt Disney has won the most Oscars ever: 26.



The Academy Awards **are given** out every year to recognize outstanding work of movie actors, directors, and others who are part of the movie-making industry. These awards, called Oscars, **are presented** in a formal ceremony in Hollywood. Several people **are nominated** in specific categories, such as Best Movie, Best Actor, Best Music, and Best Costumes. One nominee **is chosen** to receive an award in each category.

When the awards ceremony started in 1929, 15 awards **were presented** and the ceremony **was attended** by only 250 people. Tickets cost $10, and anyone who could afford a ticket could attend. Today about two dozen Oscars **are presented**. Tickets **are** no longer **sold** to the general public; invitations **are sent** only to people involved in making the movies and to their guests. Today the awards **are presented** in the 3400-seat Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.

Until 1941, the winners' names **were** already **known** before the ceremony and **published** in newspapers the night before the ceremony. Now the winners' names

are placed in sealed envelopes and the envelopes **are** not **opened** until the night of the ceremony.

Since 1953, Oscar night **has been televised** and **broadcast** all over the world. This show **is seen** by hundreds of millions of people. Viewers watch as their favorite movie stars arrive looking beautiful and hopeful.

2.2 The Passive Voice—Form

Compare active voice and passive voice in different tenses.

Tense	Active	Passive = *Be* + Past Participle
Simple Present	A committee **chooses** the winner.	The winner **is chosen** by a committee.
Present Continuous	They **are presenting** an award now.	An award **is being presented** now.
Future	They **will pick** the best movie. They **are going to pick** the best movie.	The best movie **will be picked**. The best movie **is going to be picked**.
Simple Past	They **announced** the winner's name.	The winner's name **was announced**.
Past Continuous	They **were interviewing** the winners.	The winners **were being interviewed**.
Present Perfect	They **have chosen** the best movie.	The best movie **has been chosen**.
Modal	You **can see** the movie on DVD.	The movie **can be seen** on DVD.

Language Notes:

1. Both the active voice and the passive voice can be used with different tenses and with modals. The tense of the passive sentence is shown in the verb *be*. Use the past participle with every tense.
2. If two verbs in the passive voice are connected with *and*, do not repeat *be*.
   The Oscar ceremony **is televised *and* seen** by millions of people.

(continued)

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Before 1941, the winners' names **were *already* known** before the ceremony. Today the winners **are *never* announced** ahead of time.	An adverb can be placed between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.
Affirmative: The movie **was filmed** in the U.S. **Negative:** It **wasn't filmed** in Canada. ***Yes/No* Question: Was** it **filmed** in Hollywood? **Short Answer:** No, it **wasn't**. ***Wh-* Question:** Where **was** it **filmed**? **Subject Question:** Which movie **was filmed** in Canada?	Observe affirmative statements, negative statements, and questions with the passive voice. Never use *do*, *does*, or *did* with the passive voice. (*Wrong:* The movie **didn't** filmed in Canada.)
Active: **She** saw **him**. **Passive:** **He** was seen *by* **her**. **Active:** **They** helped **us**. **Passive:** **We** were helped *by* **them**.	Notice the difference in pronouns in an active sentence and a passive sentence. After *by*, the object pronoun is used.

EXERCISE 1 Read the following sentences. Decide if the underlined verb is active (A) or passive (P).

EXAMPLES The actress received an Oscar. A

The actress was given an Oscar. P



1. The actress wore a beautiful gown.
2. Halle Berry presented an Oscar.
3. Halle Berry has been seen in many movies.
4. The director has been nominated many times.
5. Old movies were filmed in black and white.
6. Many actors live in California.
7. Many movies are made in Hollywood.
8. The names of the winners will be printed in tomorrow's newspaper.
9. The actress thanked all the people who helped her win.
10. The actress was driven to the ceremony in a white limousine.
11. Hollywood was built at the beginning of the twentieth century.
12. Hollywood has become the movie capital of the U.S.

EXERCISE 2 Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses. Use the tense or modal given.

EXAMPLE (simple present: *give*)

The best actor ___is___ ___given___ an Oscar.

1. (simple present: *see*)
   The awards ceremony _____ _____ by millions of people.
2. (future: *choose*)
   Which actor _____ _____ _____ next year?
3. (modal: *can / see*)
   The movie _____ _____ _____ at many theaters.
4. (present perfect: *make*)
   Many movies _____ _____ _____ about World War II.
5. (simple past: *give*)
   Kate Winslet _____ _____ the best actress award in 2009.
6. (present continuous: *show*)
   A good movie _____ _____ _____ at a theater near my house.
7. (simple past: *make*)
   Star Wars _____ _____ in 1977.
8. (present perfect: *show*)
   The movie _____ _____ _____ on TV many times.
9. (present perfect: *give*)
   Over 2,000 Academy Awards _____ _____ _____ out since 1929.
10. (simple past: *give*)
    In 1929, only one award _____ _____ to a woman.
11. (simple past: *add*)
    When _____ sound _____ to movies?
    It _____ _____ in 1927.
12. (simple present: *often / make*)
    Movies _____ _____ _____ in Hollywood.
13. (present perfect: *film*)
    How many movies _____ _____ _____ in black and white?

2.3 Passive Voice and Active Voice—Uses

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Compare: **Active:** The man **ate** the fish. **Passive:** The man **was eaten** by the fish.  	When the verb is in the active voice, the subject performs the action. When the verb is in the passive voice, the subject receives the action.
A. **Active:** I **see** the Academy Awards ceremony every year. **Passive:** The Academy Awards ceremony **is seen** by millions. **B.** **Active:** **Do** you **know** the winners' names? **Passive:** The winners' names **are not known** until the night of the ceremony. **C.** **Active:** The Academy **presents** awards to the best actors and directors. **Passive:** The awards **are presented** every year.	The active voice focuses on the person who does the action. The passive voice focuses on the receiver or the result of the action. Sometimes the passive voice mentions the agent, the person who does the action (A). Sometimes it is not necessary to mention the agent (B and C).

EXERCISE 3 **Write an active sentence and a passive sentence for each subject. Choose an appropriate tense.**

EXAMPLE *Active:* The test has 12 questions.

Passive: The test will be given in a large auditorium.

1. *Active:* My textbook _____
   Passive: My textbook _____
2. *Active:* My best friend _____
   Passive: My best friend _____
3. *Active:* Some students _____
   Passive: Some students _____
4. *Active:* I _____
   Passive: I _____

5. *Active:* Actors _____

Passive: Actors _____

6. *Active:* Movies _____

Passive: Movies _____

2.4 The Passive Voice Without an Agent

The passive voice is used more frequently without an agent than with an agent.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
The invitations **have been sent** out. The winners' names **are placed** in envelopes.	The passive voice is used when it is not important to mention who performed the action.
A. **Active:** *Someone* **stole** my wallet. **Passive:** My wallet **was stolen** last week. **B.** **Active:** *Someone* **told** me that you like movies. **Passive:** I **was told** that you like movies.	The passive voice is used when we do not know the agent (A) or when we prefer not to mention the agent (B).
a. One person **is chosen** to receive the award. b. Oscar night **has been televised** since 1953.	The passive voice is used when the agent is obvious and doesn't need to be mentioned. a. It is obvious that the Academy chooses the winner. b. It is obvious that TV stations have televised Oscar night.
Compare Active (A) and Passive (P): **A:** *You* **can rent** DVDs at many stores. **P:** DVDs **can be rented** at many stores. **A:** *They* **sell** popcorn in movie theaters. **P:** Popcorn **is sold** in movie theaters.	In conversation, the active voice is often used with the impersonal subjects *people, you, we,* or *they*. In more formal speech and writing, the passive is used with no agent.

EXERCISE 4 **Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Choose an appropriate tense.**

EXAMPLE Hollywood _____was built_____ (build) in the early 1900s.

1. Most American movies _____ (make) in Hollywood.
2. Let's get some popcorn. It's fresh. It _____ (make) right now.

(continued)

3. Movie listings _____ (can/find) in the newspaper.

4. Children _____ (not/allow) to see some movies.

5. Hurry! The winners _____ (announce) in ten minutes.

6. In 1929, only fifteen Oscars _____ (present).

7. Before 1941, the winners' names _____ (publish) in newspapers the night before the ceremony.

8. A new theater _____ (build) near my house at this time.

9. We can't get into the movie theater because all the tickets _____ (sell) already.

10. Did you see the movie *Harry Potter*? Where _____ it _____ (film)?

11. I went to the lobby to buy popcorn, and my seat _____ (take).

12. No one knows why the award _____ (call) "Oscar."

13. *Slumdog Millionaire* _____ (choose) as the best film of 2009.

14. In a movie theater, coming attractions[1] _____ (show) before the feature film begins.

15. Sound _____ (add) to movies in 1927.

16. The Kodak Theatre, where the awards _____ (present) each year, _____ (build) in 2001.

[1]*Coming attractions* are short previews of new movies. Theaters show coming attractions to get your interest in returning to the theater to see a new movie.

2.5 The Passive Voice with an Agent

Sometimes the passive voice is used with an agent.

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Active: Steven Spielberg **has made** many movies. **Passive:** Many movies **have been made** by Steven Spielberg. **Active:** Ralph Lauren **designs** many of the actresses' gowns. **Passive:** Many of the actresses' gowns **are designed** by Ralph Lauren. 	When the sentence has a strong agent (a specific person: Steven Spielberg, Ralph Lauren), we can use either the active or the passive voice. The active voice puts more emphasis on the person who performs the action. The passive voice puts more emphasis on the action or the result. In general, the active voice is more common than the passive voice when an agent is mentioned.
Active: ***The first Oscar ceremony*** took place in 1929. **Passive:** ***It*** **was attended** by 250 people. **Active:** ***The Oscar ceremony*** is popular all over the world. **Passive:** ***It*** **is seen** by millions of viewers each year.	Sometimes the passive voice is used to continue with the same subject of the preceding sentence.
Active: Steven Spielberg **directed** ***Star Wars,*** didn't he? **Passive:** No. ***Star Wars*** **was directed** by George Lucas.	We can use the passive voice to shift the emphasis to the object of the preceding sentence.
Passive: The dress **was designed** by Vera Wang. **Passive:** The music **was composed** by Bob Dylan. **Passive:** The movie projector **was invented** by Thomas Edison.	We often use the passive voice when the agent *made, discovered, invented, designed, built, wrote, painted,* or *composed* something.
The song **was written** ***by Randy Newman***. It **was performed** ***by him*** too.	When the agent is included, use *by* + noun or object pronoun.

EXERCISE 5 Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the past tense.

1. Mickey Mouse _____ (create) by Walt Disney.
2. The movie projector _____ (invent) by Thomas Edison.
3. *Romeo and Juliet* _____ (write) by William Shakespeare in 1595.
4. Romeo and Juliet _____ (make) into a movie in 1968.
5. *My Heart Will Go On* _____ (sing) by Celine Dion.
6. *Star Wars* _____ (direct) by George Lucas.

EXERCISE 6 Fill in the blanks with the active or passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the tense indicated.

EXAMPLES I _____ saw _____ (past: see) an old movie on TV last night.

The movie _____ was filmed _____ (past: film) in black and white.

It _____ will be shown _____ (future: show) again on TV tonight.

1. Many movies _____ (present: make) in Hollywood.
2. Steven Spielberg _____ (present perfect: make) many movies.
3. We _____ (future: rent) a DVD this weekend.
4. Vera Wang _____ (present: design) beautiful dresses.
5. The actress _____ (past continuous: wear) a dress that _____ (past: design) by Ralph Lauren.
6. Who _____ (past: write) the music for the movie? The music _____ (past: write) by Randy Newman.
7. The first Academy Awards presentation _____ (past: have) 250 guests.
8. I _____ (present perfect: never/see) *Star Wars*.

9. Computer animation _____ in many movies.
(present: use)

10. Movie reviewers _____ predictions weeks before the Oscar presentation.
(present: make)

11. Oscar winners _____ the people who helped them.
(present: always/thank)

2.6 Verbs with Two Objects

Some verbs have two objects: a direct object (D.O.) and an indirect object (I.O.).

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Active: They gave Spielberg (I.O.) an award (D.O.). **Passive 1:** Spielberg was given an award. **Passive 2:** An award was given to Spielberg.	When an active sentence has two objects, the passive sentence can begin with either object. Notice that if the direct object (*an award*) becomes the subject of the passive sentence, *to* is used before the indirect object.

Language Note: Some verbs that use two objects are:

bring	lend	pay	serve	teach
give	offer	sell	show	tell
hand	owe	send	take	write

EXERCISE 7 **Change the following sentences to passive voice in two ways. Omit the agent.**

EXAMPLE They gave the actress an award.

The actress was given an award.

An award was given to the actress.

1. They handed the actress an Oscar.

_____

_____

2. Someone served the guests dinner.

_____

_____

(continued)

3. Someone told the students the answers.

_____

_____

4. Someone will send you an invitation.

_____

_____

5. They have shown us the movie.

_____

_____

6. They will give the winners flowers.

_____

_____

7. Someone has given you the key.

_____

_____

The History of Animation

Before You Read

1. Do you know how cartoons are created?
2. Are cartoons just for children? Do adults enjoy cartoons too?

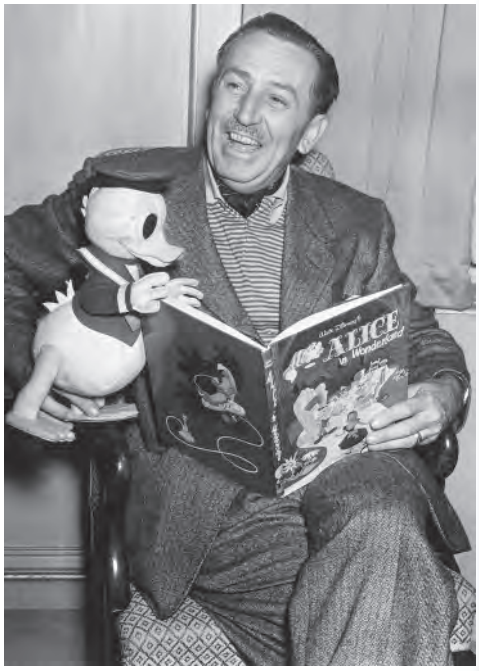


Gertie the Dinosaur
Created by Winsor McCay

CD 1, TR 09

Read the following textbook article. Pay special attention to active and passive verbs.

Animated movies **have changed** a lot over the last 100 years. Winsor McCay **is considered** the father of animation. In the early 1900s, McCay **animated** his films by himself. He **drew** every picture separately and had them photographed, one at a time. Hundreds of photographs **were needed** to make a one-minute film. Sometimes it would take him more than a year to make a five-minute cartoon.



Walt Disney

In 1914, the development of celluloid (a transparent material) made animation easier. Instead of drawing each picture separately, the animator could make a drawing of the background, which **remained** motionless, while only the characters **moved.**

Walt Disney **took** animation to a new level. He **created** Mickey Mouse, **added** sound and music to his movies, and **produced** the first full-length animated film, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.* Many people think he was a great cartoonist, but he wasn't. Instead, he was a great story editor and clever businessman who had other artists do most of the drawings.

Today most animated films **are** not **drawn** by hand. The animation **is done** by computer software. Also special effects for movies, such as *Star Wars,* **are done** by computer animation. To create the illusion of movement, an image **is put** on the computer and then quickly **replaced** by a similar image with a small change. While this technique is similar to hand-drawn animation, the work **can be done** much faster by computer. In fact, anyone with a home computer and special software **can create** a simple animation.

(continued)

1901 Walt Disney was born.

1914 Winsor McCay **created** the first animation on film, *Gertie the Dinosaur.*

1918 Walt Disney **opened** a cartoon studio in Kansas City, Missouri.

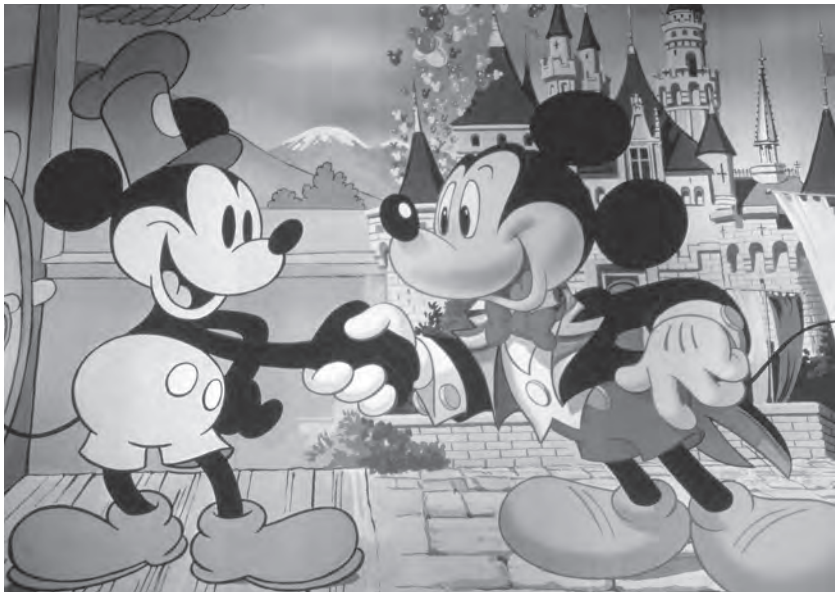
1923 Disney **moved** his studio to Hollywood.

1928 The first Mickey Mouse cartoon **was introduced**. It was the first talking cartoon.

1937 Disney **produced** *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs,* the first full-length animated cartoon.

1995 *Toy Story* **became** the first full-length film animated entirely on computers.

2009 *WALL-E* **won** the Academy Award for best animated film.



2.7 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Compare: verb object **Active:** McCay **created** the first animated film. **Passive:** The first animated film **was created** in 1914. verb object **Active:** Walt Disney **didn't draw** his cartoons. **Passive:** His cartoons **were drawn** by studio artists.	Most active verbs are followed by an object. They can be used in the active and passive voice. These verbs are called *transitive* verbs.
Active Only: Disney **lived** in Hollywood most of his life. He **became** famous when he created Mickey Mouse. He **worked** with many artists. What **happened** to the first Mickey Mouse cartoon? I'd like to see it.	Some verbs have no object. We cannot use the passive voice with these verbs: agree, arrive, be, become, come, die, fall, go, happen, live, look, occur, rain, recover, remain, seem, sleep, stay, walk, work These are called *intransitive* verbs.
Compare: a. Disney **left** Kansas City in 1923. b. The DVD **was left** in the DVD player. 	*Leave* can be intransitive or transitive, depending on its meaning. In sentence (a), *leave* means "go away from." It is an intransitive verb. It has no passive form. In sentence (b), leave means "not taken." It is a transitive verb. It has a passive form.
Compare: a. Cartoons **have changed** a lot over the years. b. The light bulb **was changed** by the janitor.  a. In a cartoon, it looks like the characters **are moving**, but they are not. b. The chairs **were moved** to another room. 	*Change* and *move* can be intransitive or transitive. When a change happens through a natural process (a), it is intransitive. When someone specific causes the change (b), it is transitive.
Compare: Walt Disney **was born** in 1901. He **died** in 1966.	Notice that we use *was/were* with *born*, but we don't use the passive voice with *die*. *Born* is not a verb. It is a past participle used as an adjective.

EXERCISE 8

Which of the following sentences can be changed to passive voice? Change those sentences. If no change is possible, write *no change*.

EXAMPLES Today they create most animation with computer software.

Today most animation is created with computer software.

Walt Disney moved to Hollywood in 1923.

No change.

1. What happened at the end of the movie?

2. Someone left a box of popcorn on the seat.

3. Many movie stars live in California.

4. Paul Newman was a famous actor. He died in 2008.

5. I slept during the movie.

6. You can rent *Finding Nemo* on DVD.

7. They will show a movie at 9:30 in the auditorium.

8. They have sold all the tickets.

EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks with the active or passive form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the tense indicated.

EXAMPLES Walt Disney ___was___ (past: be) a clever businessman.

His cartoons ___are seen___ (present: see) all over the world.

1. Walt Disney _____ (past: become) famous when he _____ (past: create) Mickey Mouse.

2. Walt Disney _____ (past: not/draw) most of his cartoon characters.

3. Most of his cartoons _____ (past: draw) by studio artists.

4. Walt Disney _____ 26 Oscars.
(past: give)

5. Walt Disney _____ his studio to Hollywood.
(past: move)

6. Walt Disney _____ in Hollywood most of his life.
(past: live)

7. Disney _____ in 1966.
(past: die)

8. Today's animations _____ using computers.
(present: create)

9. Cartoon characters look like they _____.
(present continuous: move)

10. Even today, Disney's old cartoons _____ beautiful.
(present: look)

EXERCISE 10

Fill in the blanks with the active or passive form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the past tense.

CD 1, TR 10





Ronald Reagan **was elected** (example: elect) president of the United States in 1980. Before he **became** (example: become) president, he was governor of California. Even before that, he _____ (1 work) as a Hollywood actor. He _____ (2 appear) in 53 Hollywood movies between 1937 and 1964. He _____ (3 not/consider) a great actor, and he never _____ (4 win) an Oscar.

On March 20, 1981, the day the Oscar ceremony _____ (5 schedule) to take place, something terrible _____ (6 happen). Reagan _____ (7 shoot) in an assassination attempt. Fortunately, he _____ (8 past: not/die) from his wounds. One of his aides, who was with him at the time, _____ (9 also/wound). Out of respect for the president, the Academy Awards ceremony _____ (10 postpone) for one day. Reagan _____ (11 recover) and continued to serve as president until he _____ (12 finish) his second term in 1989. He _____ (13 die) in 2004 at the age of 93.

EXERCISE 11

Find the mistakes with the underlined verbs in the sentences below and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write *C*.

EXAMPLES Before the 1950s, most movies ~~filmed~~ *were* in black and white.

I ~~like~~ old movies. *C*

1. We ~~went~~ to see a movie.
2. I don't like scary movies. I ~~can't be slept~~ afterwards.
3. ~~Did~~ the movie ~~directed~~ by Steven Spielberg?
4. People in the audience ~~are eaten~~ popcorn.
5. The popcorn is fresh. It ~~is been popped~~ right now.
6. Popcorn ~~sells~~ in the lobby of the theater.



7. Before the movie, coming attractions ~~are show~~.
8. At the end of the movie, we ~~were left~~ the theater and went home.
9. A lot of popcorn containers and candy wrappers ~~was left~~ on the floor of the theater.
10. Some movies ~~can be enjoy~~ by the whole family.
11. Tickets ~~can bought~~ online ahead of time.
12. What ~~was happened~~? I can't find my ticket.
13. The theater is big. Fourteen movies ~~are shown~~ at the same time.
14. The movie is for adults. Children ~~don't permitted~~ to enter.



15. I ~~enjoyed~~ the movie. Did you?
16. Parking is free at the theater, but the parking pass ~~must be validated~~ in the theater.
17. Some movies should not ~~seen~~ by children.
18. Senior citizens ~~can get~~ a discount on tickets.
19. At the Oscar ceremony, the actors ~~are arrived~~ in limousines.
20. The actresses ~~wear~~ beautiful dresses.

2.8 The Passive Voice with *Get*

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Hollywood actors **get paid** a lot of money. I don't like violent movies. A lot of people **get shot** and **killed.**	In conversation, we sometimes use *get* instead of *be* with the passive. *get paid = be paid* *get shot = be shot* *get killed = be killed* We usually omit the agent after *get*. Compare: He **was shot** by a cowboy. He **got shot** three times.
How much **do** actors **get paid** for a movie? She **didn't get paid** last Friday.	When *get* is used with the passive voice, questions and negatives are formed with *do, does, did,* and other auxiliaries. *Be* is not used with *get*. *Wrong:* She *wasn't* get paid last Friday.
She **got hired** for the job. He **got laid off** last month.	*Get* is frequently used with: *shot, killed, injured, wounded, paid, hired, fired, laid off, picked, caught, done, sent, stolen.*

EXERCISE 12 **Fill in the blanks with *get* + the past participle of the verb in parentheses ( ). Choose an appropriate tense.**

EXAMPLE Who got chosen (choose) for the part in the movie?

1. Reagan _____ (shoot) on the day of the Oscars.
2. No one _____ (kill).
3. Did you _____ (hire) for the movie role?
4. Famous actors _____ (pay) millions of dollars for a film.
5. His car _____ (steal) from in front of his house.
6. The little boy told a lie, and he _____ (punish).
7. Everything will _____ (do) little by little.
8. The test scores _____ (send) to the wrong person.
9. One student _____ (catch) cheating on the exam.
10. If you leave your car there, it might _____ (tow).

2.9 Participles Used as Adjectives

A present participle is verb + *-ing*. A past participle is the third form of the verb (usually *-ed* or *-en*). Both present participles and past participles can be used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
We saw an **entertaining** movie. *Star Wars* is an **exciting** movie. *The Matrix* has **amazing** visual effects.	In these examples, a *present participle* is used as an adjective.
What's in the **sealed** envelope? I wasn't **bored** during the movie. Are you **interested** in action movies? Do you like **animated** films?	In these examples, a *past participle* is used as an adjective.

Charlie Chaplin

Before You Read

1. Have you ever heard of Charlie Chaplin?
2. Have you ever seen a silent movie? Do you think a silent movie can be interesting today?

CD 1, TR 11

Read the following magazine article. Pay special attention to participles used as adjectives.

Charlie Chaplin was one of the greatest actors in the world. His **entertaining** silent movies are still popular today. His **amusing** character "Little Tramp" is well **known** to people throughout the world. Chaplin had an **amazing** life. His idea for this poor character in **worn**-out shoes, round hat, and cane probably came from his childhood experiences.



Charlie Chaplin, 1889–1977

Born in poverty in London in 1889, Chaplin was abandoned by his father and left in an orphanage by his mother. He became **interested** in acting at the age of five. At ten, he left school to travel with a British acting company. In 1910, he made his first trip to America. He was **talented**, athletic, and **hardworking**, and by 1916 he was earning $10,000

Did You Know?

When Ronald Reagan was governor of California, he did not want Chaplin to be allowed back into the U.S.

a week.[2] He was the highest-**paid** person in the world at that time. He produced, directed, and wrote the movies he starred in.

Even though "talkies" came out in 1927, he didn't make a movie with sound until 1940, when he played a comic version of the **terrifying** dictator, Adolf Hitler.

As Chaplin got older, he faced **declining** popularity as a result of his politics and personal relationships. After he left the U.S. in 1952, Chaplin was not allowed to re-enter because of his political views. He didn't return to the U.S. until 1972, when he was given a special Oscar for his lifetime of **outstanding** work.

2.10 Participles Used as Adjectives to Show Feelings

The participles of a verb can be used as adjectives.

Chaplin's movies interest us.
(verb)

Chaplin's movies are interesting.
(present participle)

We are interested in his movies.
(past participle)

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
The movie *bored* us. (*bored* = verb)	In some cases, both the present participle (a) and the past participle (b) of the same verb can be used as adjectives.
a. The movie was **boring**. I left the **boring** movie before it was over.	The present participle (a) gives an active meaning. The movie *actively* caused a feeling of boredom.
b. Some people were **bored**. The **bored** people got up and left.	The past participle (b) gives a passive meaning. It describes the receiver of a feeling. The people were bored by the movie.
Chaplin had an **interesting** life. He was poor and then became very rich. I am **interested** in Chaplin. I would like to know more about him. The main character in *Friday the 13th* is a **frightening** man. I was **frightened** and couldn't sleep after seeing the movie.	A person can cause a feeling in others or he can receive a feeling. Therefore, a person can be both *interesting* and *interested, frightening* and *frightened,* etc.
The book is **interesting**. The movie is **entertaining**.	An object (like a book or a movie) doesn't have feelings, so a past participle, such as *interested* or *entertained,* cannot be used to describe an object.

[2]In today's dollars, that amount would be close to $200,000 a week.

(continued)

Language Notes:

1. The following pictures show the difference between (a) a *frightening* man and (b) a *frightened* man.

a. The man is frightening the children. = He's a *frightening man*.



b. The man is frightened by the robber. = He's a *frightened man*.



2. Common paired participles are:

amazing	amazed	exhausting	exhausted
amusing	amused	frightening	frightened
annoying	annoyed	frustrating	frustrated
boring	bored	interesting	interested
confusing	confused	puzzling	puzzled
convincing	convinced	satisfying	satisfied
disappointing	disappointed	surprising	surprised
embarrassing	embarrassed	terrifying	terrified
exciting	excited	tiring	tired

EXERCISE 13 **Use the verb in each sentence to make two new sentences. In one sentence, use the present participle. In the other, use the past participle.**

EXAMPLE The game entertains the children.

The game is entertaining.

The children are entertained.

1. The movie frightened the children.

2. The book interests the children.

3. The children are amusing the adults.

4. The trip tired the children.

5. The game excited the children.

_____

_____

6. The vacation exhausted the adults.

_____

_____

7. The movie bored the adults.

_____

_____

8. Chaplin interests me.

_____

_____

EXERCISE 14

Fill in the blanks with the correct participle, present or past, of the verb in parentheses ( ).

CD 1, TR 12

Last night my friend and I went to see a new movie. We thought it was ___boring___ (example: bore). It had a lot of stupid car chases, which were not _____ (1 excite) at all. And I didn't like the characters. They weren't very _____ (2 convince).

We were pretty _____ (3 disappoint) because the reviewers said it was a good movie. They said it had _____ (4 amaze) visual effects. But for me, it wasn't _____ (5 interest) at all. I was _____ (6 annoy) that I wasted $10 and a whole evening for such a _____ (7 disappoint) movie. The only thing that was _____ (8 satisfy) was the popcorn.

EXERCISE 15

ABOUT YOU **Fill in the blanks and discuss your answers.**

EXAMPLE I'm interested in ___sports___.

1. I'm interested in _____ movies.
2. Now I'm worried about _____.
3. In the past, I was worried about _____.
4. In my opinion, _____ is an amazing *(choose one)* actor / athlete / politician.
5. I'm not interested in _____.

6. I'm annoyed when people _____.
7. _____ is a boring subject for me.
8. I feel frustrated when _____.
9. I am amazed that _____ in the U.S.
10. It's not surprising that _____ in the U.S.
11. Sometimes I feel embarrassed when I _____
_____.
12. I was very excited when _____.
13. When I came to this school, I was surprised that _____
_____.

2.11 Other Past Participles Used as Adjectives

Some sentences look passive (*be* + past participle), but there is no action in the sentence. The past participles below are used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
 a. No one knows the winners' names because the envelope is **sealed**. b. Is this seat **taken**? c. Chaplin was **born** in England.	In some cases, we are looking at the result of a previous action. We no longer care about the agent, and the action itself is not important.[3] a. **Previous Action:** Someone *sealed* the envelope. b. **Previous Action:** Someone *took (occupied)* the seat. c. **Previous Action:** His mother *bore* a child. 
d. The dress is **made** of silk. e. The door is **locked** now. f. He bought a **used** car. 	d. **Previous Action:** The dress *was made* by someone. e. **Previous Action:** The door *was locked* by the janitor. f. **Previous Action:** The car *was used* by another owner. 

[3]These forms are sometimes called "stative passives."

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Many people are **involved** in making a movie. Hollywood is **located** in California. Is Geraldine Chaplin **related** to Charlie Chaplin? We are **done** with the video. When you are **finished** with the video, return it to the store. Is the theater **air-conditioned**? The theater was very **crowded**.	In some cases, we use a past participle as an adjective even though there is no previous action. The sentences to the left have no equivalent active form.
a. The glass is **broken**. b. Don't touch the **broken** glass. a. The child is **lost** in the park. b. Let's take the **lost** child to the park office. a. The child seems **tired**. b. Let's put the **tired** child to bed.	Past participles can be used: a. after *be* and other linking verbs (*seem, look, feel, sound,* etc.). OR b. before a noun.
Chaplin was a ***well*-known** actor. He was a ***highly* paid** actor.	To emphasize and further describe the adjectives used as past participles, an adverb can be added.

Language Notes:

1. Some phrases that contain an adverb + past participle are:

a well-liked teacher	a highly skilled worker
a well-educated person	a closely watched experiment
a well-behaved child	a slightly used book
a well-dressed woman	closely related languages
a well-fed dog	an extremely crowded room

2. The following are some common combinations of ***be*** + past participle:

be air-conditioned	be filled (with)	be married (to)
be accustomed (to)	be finished (with)	be permitted (to)
be allowed (to)	be gone	be pleased (to) (with) (by)
be born	be injured	be prepared (to) (for)
be broken	be insured	be related (to)
be closed	be interested (in)	be taken (*occupied*)
be concerned (about)	be involved (in)	be used
be crowded	be known (for) (as)	be used to
be divorced (from)	be located	be worried (about)
be done	be locked	be wounded
be dressed	be lost	
be educated	be made (of, in)	

EXERCISE 16 Underline the past participle in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE Movie theaters are crowded on Saturday night.

1. The movie theater is closed in the morning.
2. Where is the movie theater located?
3. How many people were involved in making *WALL-E*?
4. Children are not allowed to see some movies.
5. Many movies are made in Hollywood.
6. Ronald Reagan was involved in movies before he became a politician.
7. Chaplin was born in England.
8. He was not an educated man.
9. Chaplin was a well paid actor.
10. He was well known all over the world.
11. Charlie Chaplin was married several times.

EXERCISE 17 Find the mistakes and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write *C*.

EXAMPLES The theater ^ located near my house. (is)

Are you interested in action movies? *C*

1. Is Halle Berry marry?
2. I'm concerned about the violence in movies.
3. Almost every seat in the theater is fill.
4. Is this seat taken?
5. How many people are involved in making a movie?
6. Walt Disney born in 1901.
7. When you're finish with the DVD, please return it to the video store.
8. Is the Oscar make of gold?

Being Famous

Before You Read

1. In the U.S., movie stars get divorced a lot. Is this true in other countries?
2. Do you think being famous would be fun?

CD 1, TR 13

Read the following Web article. Pay special attention to *be* and *get* before past participles and adjectives.

http://www.hollywood*lives.com



Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton

Becoming a Hollywood star is a dream for many. Glamour, money, beauty, and even power make the occupation very attractive. However, the life of a Hollywood star can **be difficult** and **challenging**, both personally and professionally.

Hollywood stars **are known** for their short and frequent marriages—and divorces. Elizabeth Taylor **got married** eight times. In fact, she married the same man (Richard Burton) twice—and divorced him twice. Britney Spears **got married** one day and **got divorced** the next day. But, of course, there are exceptions. Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward **were married** for 50 years, until Newman died. And Meryl Streep **has been married** to the same man for over 30 years.

Why is **being famous** so difficult? Some actors **get rich** overnight and don't handle their sudden wealth and fame easily. Life can **be difficult** in the public eye, when reporters record an actor's every moment. Also, Hollywood stars need to look great to stay on top. They do not like to **get old**. Many Hollywood stars use cosmetic surgery to look young. Many work out with a personal trainer because they don't want to **get fat** or out of shape.

(continued)

Some Hollywood actors go into politics when they **get tired** of acting. They use their popularity as actors to win elections. Ronald Reagan and Arnold Schwarzenegger both went from being actors to becoming governor of California. Ronald Reagan went on to become president of the U.S.[4] A famous wrestler, Jessie Ventura, even got to be governor of Minnesota.

Life in the public eye seems wonderful, but it can **be difficult** at times.



Schwarzenegger as actor

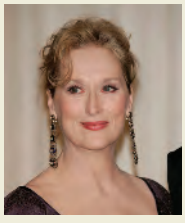


Schwarzenegger as governor

2.12 Past Participles and Other Adjectives with *Get*[5]

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
a. ***Is*** Julia Roberts **married**? b. When did she ***get*** **married**?	a. *Be* + past participle describes the status of a noun over a period of time.
a. The actress ***is*** **divorced**. b. She ***got*** **divorced** soon after she ***got*** **married**.	b. *Get* + past participle means *become*. There is no reference to the continuation of this status.
a. You're yawning. I see you ***are*** **tired**. b. When Arnold Schwarzenegger ***got*** **tired** of acting, he went into politics.	
a. Movie stars ***are*** **rich**. b. A lot of people would like to ***get*** **rich** quickly.	a. *Be* + adjective describes the status of a noun over a period of time.
a. My grandfather ***is*** **old**. b. Most stars don't want to ***get*** **old**. They want to look young forever.	b. *Get* + adjective means *become*.

Usage Note: Notice the difference between *to be married, to marry, to get married.*
Meryl Streep **is married**. She **has been married** to the same man for many years. (*Be married* describes one's status.)
She **married** Don Gummer in 1978. (The verb *marry* is followed by an object.)
Meryl and Don **got married** in 1978. (*Get married* is not followed by an object.)



[4]Schwarzenegger can't become president because he was not born in the U.S.
[5]For a list of expressions with *get*, see Appendix C.

Past Participles with *get*		Adjectives with *get*	
get accustomed to	get hurt	get angry	get old
get acquainted	get lost	get dark	get rich
get bored	get married	get fat	get sleepy
get confused	get scared	get hungry	get upset
get divorced	get tired	get nervous	get well
get dressed	get used to		
get worried			

EXERCISE 18 **Circle the correct words to complete this conversation between a young man and a young woman.**

CD 1, TR 14

A: Angelina Jolie is my favorite actress. When she (*was* / (*got*)) (*example*) married, I felt so sad. But then she (*was* / *got*) (1) divorced just two years later, I was so happy. But then, she started dating Brad Pitt.



B: Happy? Sad? Do you think Angelina (*is* / *gets*) (2) interested in you? She doesn't even know you!

A: I keep sending her letters. I would like to (*be* / *get*) (3) acquainted with her.

B: She's not going to answer your letters. She (*is* / *gets*) (4) too rich and famous to pay attention to you.

A: Well, I'm an actor too, you know.

B: Mostly you're just a waiter.

A: I'm not always going to be a waiter. When acting studios discover me, I'm going to be famous, and Angelina will notice me if she (*gets* / *is*) (5) single again.

B: Well, it's possible that she'll (*get* / *be*) (6) divorced. But you'll be an old man when, and if, you are famous.

A: That doesn't matter. Someday it will happen, and I'll meet Angelina.

B: By that time, she will (*be* / *get*) (7) old and you won't be interested in her anymore.

A: I'll always (*get* / *be*) (8) interested in her. She's my one true love.

B: Oh, really? What does your girlfriend have to say about that?

A: I never talk to her about Angelina. One time I told her how much I like Angelina, and she (*was* / *got*) (9) angry.

B: I don't think your girlfriend has anything to worry about.

Summary of Lesson 2

1. Passive Voice

Passive Voice = *Be* + Past Participle	Use
With an agent: Mickey Mouse **was created** by Walt Disney. *Star Wars* **was directed** by George Lucas.	The passive voice can be used with an agent, especially if we want to emphasize the result of the action.
Without an agent: a. Hollywood **was built** at the beginning of the twentieth century. b. Children **are** not **allowed** to see some movies. c. The Oscar ceremony **is seen** all over the world. d. I **was told** that you didn't like the movie.	The passive voice is usually used without an agent: a. when it is not important to mention who performed the action b. when the agent is obvious c. when the agent is not a specific person but people in general d. to hide the identity of the agent **Note:** Do not mention the agent if it is not a specific person. *Wrong:* Spanish is spoken *by people* in Mexico.
Reagan **got shot** in 1981. No one **got killed**. Some people **got wounded**.	*Get* can be used instead of *be* in certain conversational expressions. Do not use *get* when the agent is mentioned. *Wrong:* Reagan got shot *by John Hinckley*. *Right:* Reagan **was** shot *by John Hinckley*.

2. Participles Used as Adjectives

Examples	Explanation
a. Silent movies are very **interesting**. b. The students are **interested** in the life of Charlie Chaplin.	Use the present participle (a) to show that the noun (silent movies) produced a feeling. Use the past participle (b) to show that the noun (the students) received a feeling.
The movie theater will be **closed** at midnight. Is this seat **taken**?	Use the past participle to show the result of a previous action. **Previous Actions:** Someone *will close* the theater. Someone *took* the seat.
The child is **lost**. The bus is **crowded**. Where is Hollywood **located**?	Some past participles are not related to a previous action.
She **got confused** when the teacher explained participles. I **got lost** on my way to your house. She **got upset** when she couldn't find her keys.	Use *get* with past participles and other adjectives to mean *become*.

Editing Advice

1. Use *be*, not *do / does / did* to make negatives and questions with the passive voice.

   wasn't
   My watch ~~didn't~~ made in Japan.

   was
   When ~~did~~ the movie filmed?

2. Don't use the passive voice with intransitive verbs.

   The accident ~~was~~ happened at 10:30 p.m.

   Her grandfather ~~was~~ died three years ago.

3. Don't confuse the *-ing* form with the past participle.

   eaten
   The popcorn was ~~eating~~ by the child.

4. Don't forget the *-ed* ending for a regular past participle.

   ed
   The floor was wash^by the janitor.

   d
   I'm very tire^now. I have to go to sleep.

5. Don't forget to use a form of *be* in a passive sentence.

   was
   The movie^seen by everyone in my family.

6. Use *by* to show the agent of the action.

   by
   Tom Sawyer was written ~~for~~ Mark Twain.

7. Use an object pronoun after *by*.

   her
   My mother prepared the soup. The salad was prepared by ~~she~~ too.

8. In questions and negatives, use *do, does,* or *did* when you use *get* with the passive voice.

   Did
   ~~Were~~ you get fired from your job?

9. Don't forget to include a verb (usually *be*) before a participle used as an adjective.

is
My college ^ located on the corner of Broadway and Wilson Avenues.

was
The movie ^ boring, so we left.

10. Use *be*, not *do*, with past participles used as adjectives.

isn't
My sister ~~doesn't~~ married.

Are
~~Do~~ you bored in your math class?

Editing Quiz

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write *C*.

C
A: Did (example) you ever see the movie *Titanic*? It was the most successful film ever made ~~make~~ (example).

B: I saw part of it. It was shown (1) on my flight to the U.S. But I never finished watching it because I fell asleep. It was a long and tiring (2) flight. I was too exhaust (3) to keep my eyes open.

A: You were probably bore (4) because you saw (5) it on a tiny screen. It should seen (6) on a large screen or at a theater. It's such an interested (7) movie. It was direct (8) for (9) James Cameron.

B: I've never heard of James Cameron. What else was he directed (10)?

A: The *Terminator* movies. And *Avatar* was directed (11) by he (12) too. *Avatar* is a 3-D movie.

B: What's that? I've never heard of 3-D.

A: It's a movie with a lot of special effects. Special glasses are worn (13) during the movie, which make everything appear three-dimensional.

B: Wow! I'd like to see a movie like that.

A: I saw it in 3-D at a theater. I was eaten (14) popcorn when the movie was started (15) and then, suddenly, I couldn't believe what I was seeing.

B: When did (16) *Avatar* made?

A: In 2009.

B: Is it still in the movie theaters?

A: No, but the DVD can rented (17).

B: Can it be seeing (18) in 3-D on DVD?

A: I don't know.

B: So, tell me. What was happened (19) at the end of *Titanic*? Was (20) the main character died (21)? Or did (22) the man and woman get marry (23)?

A: I'm not going to tell you the ending and spoil it for you. I have the DVD. I've been watched (24) it three times. Do you want to borrow it?

B: Thanks. I'd love to.

Lesson 2 Test/Review

PART 1 **Fill in the blanks with the passive or active form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the tense indicated.**

EXAMPLES The movie _____will be filmed_____ in New York.
(future: film)

The movie director _____has won_____ many awards.
(present perfect: win)

1. Which actor _____ next year?
(future: choose)

(continued)

2. Meryl Streep _____ in many movies.
(present perfect: see)

3. My sister _____ popcorn during movies.
(simple present: not/eat)

4. A new movie _____ about World War II.
(present continuous: make)

5. I _____ the Oscar ceremony last year.
(past: not/see)

6. The audience _____ the movie.
(past: enjoy)

7. We _____ our tickets tomorrow.
(future: buy)

8. Her parents _____ her to watch R-rated movies.
(present: not/permit)

9. While the movie _____, one of the actors
(past continuous: make)

_____.
(past: hurt)

10. *Star Wars* is a great movie. It _____ on a large
(should/see)

screen, not on a TV screen.

11. Today's animation _____ on a computer. It
(simple present: do)

_____ by hand.
(simple present: not/draw)

12. Charlie Chaplin _____ interested in acting at
(past: become)

the age of five.

13. Chaplin _____ the U.S. in 1952 and
(past: leave)

_____ in 1972.
(past: return)

14. President Lincoln _____ while he
(past: shoot)

_____ a play. He _____ a few
(past continuous: watch) (past: die)

days later. The killer _____.
(past: catch)

PART 2 The following sentences would be better in the passive voice. Change to the passive voice using the same tense as the underlined verbs. Do not mention the agent.

EXAMPLE They considered Charlie Chaplin a great actor.

Charlie Chaplin was considered a great actor.

1. They use subtitles for foreign movies.

2. They don't permit children to see this movie.

3. When did they build this theater?

4. Someone is cleaning the theater now.

5. Someone has left a popcorn box on the floor.

6. Someone will make a movie about Chaplin's life.

7. When is someone going to close the theater?

PART 3 The following sentences would be better in the active voice. Change to the active voice using the same tense as the underlined verbs.

EXAMPLE The movie has been seen by my whole family.

My whole family has seen the movie.

1. I will be driven to the theater by my sister.

2. The movie wasn't seen by me.

3. The movie is being filmed by George Lucas.

4. A decision should be made by the director.

5. A new costume is needed by the actor.

(continued)

6. Were you met at the theater by your friend?

_____

7. When was the DVD broken by the child?

_____

PART 4 Fill in the blanks with the present participle or the past participle of the verb in parentheses ( ).

EXAMPLES The movie was very good. It wasn't boring (bore) at all.

I liked the ending of the movie. I felt very satisfied (satisfy) with the ending.

1. We read an _____ (interest) story about Charlie Chaplin.
2. He became _____ (interest) in acting when he was a child.
3. He was well _____ (know) all over the world.
4. When he left the U.S. in 1952, he was not _____ (allow) to re-enter.
5. Chaplin was _____ (marry) four times.
6. He was an _____ (entertain) actor.
7. I am never _____ (bore) during one of his movies.
8. There's an _____ (excite) new movie at the Fine Arts Theater.
9. Are you _____ (interest) in seeing it with me?
10. The movie theater is _____ (crowd) on Saturday night.
11. I was _____ (frighten) when I saw *Friday the 13th*.
12. It was a very _____ (frighten) movie.
13. I didn't like the movie I saw last week. I was very _____ (disappoint) in it.
14. My friend liked the movie. He thought it was a very _____ (excite) movie.

Expansion

Classroom Activities

1 Tell if these statements are true in your native country. Form a small group and discuss your answers in your group.

1. Popcorn is sold in movie theaters.
2. Movie tickets can be bought on the Internet.
3. Most people have a DVD player and watch movies at home.
4. Musicals are popular.
5. Many movies are shown in the same theater at the same time.
6. Movie tickets are expensive.
7. Senior citizens pay less money to enter a movie theater.
8. Children are not allowed to see some movies.
9. Actors are well-paid.
10. Many famous actors get divorced.
11. Actors are given awards for great performances.
12. Animated films are popular.

2 Make a list of the movies you've seen recently. Compare your list with another student's list.

Talk About It

1 Is it important to give awards to actors and actresses? Why or why not?

2 Have you ever seen an Academy Awards ceremony? What did you think of it?

3 How are American films different from films made in other countries?

4 Who are your favorite actors and actresses?

5 What American movies have been popular in your native country?

Write About It

1 **Write about an entertainment event that you have recently attended (such as a movie in a theater, a concert, an art fair, or a museum exhibit). Did you enjoy it? Why or why not? Was there anything surprising or unusual about it?**

2 **Write a short summary of a movie you saw recently.**

3 **Write about a famous person you admire. Give a short biography of this person and tell why you admire him or her.**

EXAMPLE

A Person I Admire

I really admire actress Angelina Jolie. She's not only an amazing and talented actress, she's also a humanitarian. When she was filming in Cambodia, she was shocked by the conditions she saw there . . .



For more practice using grammar in context, please visit our Web site.