# ENGLISH II

GRAMMAR PART OF THE MODULE

QESEM ACADEMY

## Active voice

- When the subject of a sentence performs the verb's action, we say that the sentence is in the active voice. Sentences in the active voice have a strong, direct, and clear tone. Here are some short and straightforward examples of active voice.
- Active voice examples
  1) Monkeys adore bananas.
  2) The cashier counted the money.
  3) The dog chased the squirrel.
- All three sentences have a basic active voice construction: subject, verb, and object. The subject monkey performs the action described by adore. The subject the cashier performs the action described by counted. The subject the dog performs the action described by chased. The subjects are doing, doing, doing—they take action in their

# Passive Voice

- A sentence is in the passive voice, on the other hand, when the subject is acted on by the verb. The passive voice is always constructed with a conjugated form of to be plus the verb's past participle. Doing this usually generates a preposition as well. That sounds much more complicated than it is—passive voice is actually quite easy to detect. For these examples of passive voice, we will transform the three active sentences above to illustrate the difference
- Example
    - Passive voice examples
    - Bananas are adored by monkeys.
    - The money was counted by the cashier.
    - The squirrel was chased by the dog
- Let's take a closer look at the first pair of sentences, "Monkeys adore bananas" and "Bananas are adored by monkeys." The active sentence consists of monkeys (subject) + adore (verb) + bananas (object). The passive sentence consists of bananas (object) + are adored (a form of to be plus the past participle adored) + by (preposition) + monkeys (subject). Making the sentence passive flipped the structure and necessitated the preposition by. In fact, all three of the transformed sentences

| Active | Passive |
|---|---|
| **present simple**<br>She does the homework. | **am/are/is + past participle**<br>The homework is done (by her). |
| **past simple**<br>He did the homework. | **was/were + past participle**<br>The homework was done (by him). |
| **present continuous**<br>She is doing the homework. | **am/are/is + being + past participle**<br>The homework is being done (by her). |
| **past continuous**<br>He was doing the homework. | **was/were + being + past participle**<br>The homework was being done (by him). |
| **present perfect**<br>She has done the homework. | **have/has + been + past participle**<br>The homework has been done (by her). |
| **past perfect**<br>He had done the homework. | **had + been + past participle**<br>The homework had been done (by him). |
| **future (will)**<br>She will do the homework. | **will + been + past participle**<br>The homework will be done (by her). |
| **future (going to)**<br>He is going to do the homework. | **am/are/is going to + be + past participle**<br>The homework is going to be done (by him). |
| **infinitive**<br>She wants to do the homework. | **to be + past participle**<br>She wants the homework to be done (by her). |
| **Modal**<br>He can do the homework. | **modal + be + past participle**<br>The homework can be done (by him). |
| **Gerund**<br>They are building the house. | **being + past participle**<br>The house is being built. |
| **Present Conditional**<br>When I have time, I do the filing. | **get +past participle**<br>When I have time, the filing gets done. |

# Rules for Active – Passive Voice Conversions

**Rule 1.** Identify the (S+V+O) Subject, Verb and object in the active sentence to convert to passive voice .Example:
He drives car. (Subject – He, verb – Drives, object – Car)

**Rule 2**. Interchange the object and subject with each other, i.e. object of the active sentence become the subject of the passive sentence. Example :

Active voice : She knits sweater. (Subject – She, Verb – Knits, Object – Sweater)

Passive Voice : The sweater is knitted by her. (Object sweater is interchanged

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- **Rule 3**. In passive voice sometimes the subject is not used, i.e. the subject in passive voice can be omitted if the sentence without it gives enough meaning.
- Eg .Milk is sold in litres

- **Rule 4**. Change the base verb in the active sentence into the past participle ie. third form verb in a passive sentence i.e. preceded by (By, With, to, etc). Base verbs are never used in passive voice sentences.

- Example:
  i. Active voice: She prepares dinner.
  ii. Passive voice: The dinner is prepared by her.
  iii. Active voice: She knows him.
  iv. Passive voice: He is known to her.
  v. Active voice: Juice fills the jar.
  vi. Passive voice: The jar is filled with juice.
  vii. Rule 5. While conversion of Active voice sentence to Passive voice sentence, the pronoun used in the sentence also changes in the following manner.

- Rule 5. While conversion of Active voice sentence to Passive voice sentence, the pronoun used in the sentence also changes in the following manner.

| Active Voice Pronoun | Passive Voice Pronoun |
|---|---|
| I | Me |
| We | Us |
| He | Him |
| She | Her |
| They | Them |
| You | You |
| It | It |

# Multiple choice questions

- Following quiz provides Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) related to Active & Passive Voice. You will have to read all the given answers and click over the correct answer.

1) I …… for five weeks without rest.

A - Have been working

B - Has been working

C - Was working

D - Am working

Answer : A

The action takes place in the present perfect progressive

2) As the patient could not walk he … home in a wheel chair.

A - Has carried

B - Has been carried

C - Was carried

D - Was carrying

Answer : C

The action takes place in the past progressive, and the doer of the action is shown as lesser important than the addressee.

3 )Has anybody seen your bike?[change to passive voice]

A - Your bike has been seen?

B - Anybody has seen your bike?

C - Has your bike been seen?

D - Have you seen your bike?

Answer : C

The action takes place in the present perfect, and the doer of the action is shown as lesser important than the addressee.

4) We ought to have helped Sam.

A - Sam ought to had been saved.

B - Sam ought to have been save.

C - Sam ought to have been saved.

D - Sam ought to have saved.

Answer : C

The action takes place in the present perfect, and the doer of the action is shown as lesser important than the addressee.

5) Don’t sleep.

A - You ordered to not sleep

B - You are instructed not to sleep

C - You ordered not to sleep.

D - You are advised to not sleep.

Answer : B

The action takes place in the present, and the doer of the action is shown as lesser important than the addressee.

6)You must help him.

A - He must helped by you.

B - He must helped you.

C - He must get help from you.

D - He must be helped by you.

Answer : D

The action takes place in the present