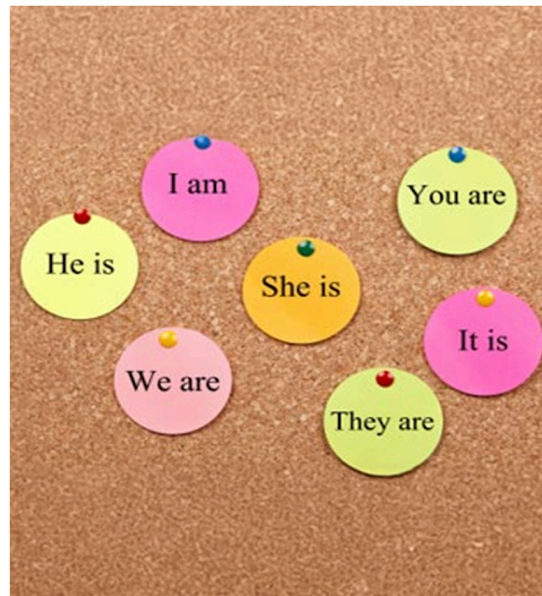


English Grammar

STUDY NOTES

Active & Passive (II)



Active and Passive Voice II

Sentence- based forms:

10. Interrogative Sentences:

a. Do, Does

Structure:

Active Voice: Do/Does + Subject + V1 + Object?

Passive Voice: Is/Are + Object of the active voice (Subjective case) + V3 + by + Subject of the active voice (Objective case)?

Examples:

Active: Do they play football?

Passive: Is football played by them?

Active: Does she write a letter?

Passive: Is a letter written by her?

b. Have, Has, Had

Structure:

Active Voice: Have/Has/Had + Subject + V3 + Object?

Passive Voice: Has/Have/Had + Object of the active voice (Subjective case) + been + V3 + by + Subject of the active voice (Objective case)?

Examples:

Active: Have they completed the project?

Passive: Has the project been completed by them?

Active: Has she finished the homework?

Passive: Has the homework been finished by her?

Active: Had he written a letter?

Passive: Had a letter been written by him?

c. Modal Auxiliary Verb

Modal verbs show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity. Common examples of modal verbs include can, should, and must. Because they're a type of auxiliary verb (helper verb), they're used alongside the infinitive form of the main verb of a sentence.

Modal verbs are used to express certain hypothetical conditions, such as advisability, capability, or requests (there's a full list in the next section). They're used alongside a main verb to inflect its meaning.

Some of the important modal verbs are:

can
may
might
could
should
would
will
must

Structure:

Active Voice: Modal Auxiliary Verb + Subject + V1 + Object?

Passive Voice: Modal Auxiliary Verb + Object of the active voice (Subjective case) + be + V3 + by + Subject of the active voice (Objective case)?

Examples:

Can:

Active: Can she write a letter?

Passive: Can a letter be written by her?

May:

Active: May she write a letter?

Passive: May a letter be written by her?

Might

Active: Might he finish the task?

Passive: Might the task be finished by him?

Could

Active: Could they solve the problem?

Passive: Could the problem be solved by them?

Should

Active: Should we follow the rules?

Passive: Should the rules be followed by us?

Would

Active: Would he read the book?

Passive: Would the book be read by him?

Will

Active: Will she paint the picture?

Passive: Will the picture be painted by her?

Must:

Active: Must they complete the project?

Passive: Must the project be completed by them?

d. Which, What

Structure:

Active Voice: Which/What + Noun + do/does/did + Subject + V1?

Passive Voice: Which/What + Noun + is/are/was + V3 + by + Subject of the active voice (Objective case)?

Examples:

Active: Which book did she read?

Passive: Which book was read by her?

Active: What songs do they sing?

Passive: What songs are sung by them?

e. Who, Whom

Structure:

Active Voice (Who): Who + V1 + Object?

Passive Voice (Who): By whom + is/are/was/were + Object of the active voice
(Subjective case) + V3?

Active Voice (Whom): Whom + do/does/did + Subject + V1?

Passive Voice (Whom): By whom + is/are/was/were + Object of the active voice
(Subjective case) + V3?

Examples:

Active (Who): Who wrote the letter?

Passive: By whom was the letter written?

Active (Who): Who plays the piano?

Passive: By whom is the piano played?

Active (Whom): Whom did she invite?

Passive: By whom was she invited?

Active (Whom): Whom do they trust?

Passive: By whom are they trusted?

11. Imperative Sentences:

a. Order

Structure:

Active Voice: V1 + Object

Passive Voice: Let + Object of the active voice (Subjective case) + be + V3

Examples:

Active: Close the door.

Passive: Let the door be closed.

Active: Finish your work.

Passive: Let your work be finished.

b. Suggestion

Structure:

Active Voice: V1 + Object

Passive Voice: Let + Object of the active voice (Subjective case) + be + V3

Examples:

Active: Write a letter.

Passive: Let a letter be written.

Active: Organize the meeting.

Passive: Let the meeting be organized.

c. Request

Structure:

Active Voice: Please + V1 + Object

Passive Voice: You are requested to + V1 + Object

Examples:

Active: Please open the window.

Passive: You are requested to open the window.

Active: Please call the doctor.

Passive: You are requested to call the doctor.

Exceptions:

12. Removal of 'by'

There are certain verbs that don't agree with the preposition "by" in Passive form.

They take the preposition which is appropriate to them.

Some of the verbs along with the prepositions are given in the table below:

Verb	Preposition
Known	to
Surprised	at
Amazed	at
Annoyed (somebody)	with
Annoyed (something)	at
Included	in
Moved	by

Examples:

Active Voice: She annoyed me.

Passive Voice: I was annoyed with her.

Active Voice: The news surprised him.

Passive Voice: He was surprised at the news.

13. Fixed Prepositions:

The preposition “by” is used before the object made in Passive Voice. However, it is optional in some cases.

In questions like this, the preposition is kept intact with the verb while transforming the sentence in Passive Voice.

Some verbs that have their prepositions intact in Passive voice:

Verb + Preposition
Look at
Look down upon
Look after
Laugh at
Smile at
Enquired into
Ignorant of

Examples:

Active Voice: The detective enquired into the case.

Passive Voice: The case was enquired into by the detective.

Active Voice: The teacher looked after the children.

Passive Voice: The children were looked after by the teacher.

14. Multiple Clauses

The first clause remains unchanged, and the rest changes according to structure in the case of 'it is..' or 'there is...'.

Examples:

Active: It is necessary to complete the project by tomorrow.

Passive: It is necessary for the project to be completed by tomorrow.

Active: There are several tasks to finish today.

Passive: There are several tasks to be finished today.

15. Universal/ General Statements and other rules

'It is believed', 'it is hoped', 'it is said' is used in passive voice in the case of universal or general statements. The rest of the clause remains unchanged.

Examples:

Active: People believe that he is skilled.

Passive: It is believed that he is skilled.

Active: The sun rises in the East.

Passive: It is said the sun rises in the East.

When adjective is object in active:

Active: Sugar tastes sweet.

Passive: Sugar is sweet when it is tasted.

When subject is the object of the verb:

Active: The cows are milking.

Passive: The cows are being milked.

