

Active and passive sentences worksheets pdf

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Next

Passive Voice

AFFIRMATIVE

Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice.

1. Teenagers read fashion magazines.
Fashion magazines _____
2. Lily wants Tina to buy shoes.
Tina _____
3. Susan follows fashion trends.

4. Most women appreciate shoes.

5. Fashion influences young teenagers.

6. Lily wears jeans clothes.

7. Teenage girls wear tight clothes.

8. Fashion magazines sell shoes.

9. Professional models teach young models.

10. My cousin buys fashionable long dresses.

NEGATIVE

Now rewrite the sentences in the passive voice (negative form). Follow the example.

1. Most boys don't watch Tina's fashion show.
Tina's fashion show _____
2. Models don't follow fashion trends.
Fashion trends _____
3. Some people do not accept fashion changes.

4. Paul doesn't buy fashion magazines.

5. My mother doesn't buy shoes.

6. Some designers don't use sensitive materials.

7. Teenage girls don't wear fashionable clothes.

8. Most models don't sell shoes.



INTERROGATIVE

Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice (interrogative form). Follow the example.

1. Do you watch Tina's fashion show?
Is Tina's fashion show watched by you?

2. Do teenagers read fashion magazines?
Are _____
3. Does fashion influence young teenagers?

4. Do you watch Portugal Fashion?

5. Do you buy jeans clothes?

6. Do fashion magazines sell shoes?

7. Do designers take clothes with different materials?

8. Do most people accept fashion changes?

SPECIAL CASES

Now pay attention to some passive cases, namely those that require the omission of the passive agent, and a change from subject process to object process.

1. International designers introduce more clothing styles.

2. People appreciate comfortable clothes.

3. I wear cotton clothes.

4. They sell jeans and shoes clothes in this shop.

5. The shop fashion magazines.

6. Some photographers manipulate mobile photographs.

PASSIVE VOICE

Turn these sentences into the passive

Simple Present

1. They grow coffee in Brazil.

2. His assistant presents on the second floor.

3. She feeds the animal twice a day.

4. They deliver the newspaper in the morning.

5. We lend books only to students.

6. They serve lunch at 12:00.

7. England makes the best computers.

Simple Past

1. He found the child in the park.

2. They broke the glasses with a stone.

3. She saw the mouse in the kitchen.

4. I pushed the furniture in the afternoon.

5. He made the dress.

6. Somebody pushed Mary into the water.

7. People from all over the world visited the museum.

1. He doesn't spend money on magazines.

2. I don't take back on Sundays.

3. They don't pay salaries during the weekend.

4. She doesn't teach French in all schools.

5. We don't keep cows in the city.

6. They don't make watches in South Africa.

7. People don't speak Spanish in Italy.

1. He didn't grow tomatoes in his garden.

2. They didn't fly the plane in the morning.

3. She didn't sing the song after the ceremony.

4. Some readers didn't like the book.

5. We didn't translate the book into English.

6. The guards didn't lock the back door.

7. I didn't take the photographs of the beach.

Ask questions

1. _____?
The car was driven by Jack.
2. _____?
The plane was flown past the airport.
3. _____?
The bottles of wine are drunk by me every day.
4. _____?
The flowers aren't picked by me often.



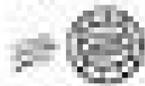
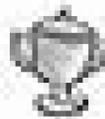
Active and passive

Active sentences describe an action done by the subject.
 Passive sentences describe an action done to the subject.
 The word 'was' is used to form the passive verb.

Change these sentences from passive to active.

The match was won by our team.

Our team _____



The exciting goal was scored by Rachel.

The party was enjoyed by all my friends.



It's not easy to be an animal trainer.

Now change these sentences from active to passive.

Miss Smith will finish.

Our planet is _____

Liam will be your partner for Miss One.

The team killed the group leader.

The team played the last week's great ball.

It happened inside the tent.

Passive Voice



Present Simple: AM/IS/ARE + Past Participle

Past Simple: WAS/WERE + Past Participle

Future Simple: WILL + BE + Past Participle

Present Continuous: AM/IS/ARE + BEING + Past Participle

Present Perfect: HAS/HAVE + BEEN + Past Participle

Reorder the sentences in Passive Voice:

- I clean my room every day.
- Tom bought a new present yesterday.
- Alice will sing a beautiful song.
- Ben repaired my computer yesterday.
- My sister is making a tasty cake now.
- We have bought tickets to the concert.
- John teaches French at school.
- They grow strawberries every year.
- The seat on 2B2 is his friend.
- She has written a text today.
- They visited that museum yesterday.
- I am watching a football match now.
- Pam has found the keys in the table.
- John is washing the clothes now.
- You have made a lot of mistakes.
- Bill will bring sandwiches.
- They played football every day.
- We are meeting the relatives now.
- He will copy this text.
- He has bought a new car.
- We are playing volleyball now.
- Our teacher explained the rule.
- She translates the texts every day.
- She is watching a comedy film now.
- He put the candle on the table.
- Pam has bought a new ring recently.
- He will correct the numbers.
- I have got a beautiful present.
- The cat dropped the vase yesterday.
- I am playing the piano now.
- He has turned off the TV set.
- We receive e-mails every day.
- John is eating an ice-cream now.
- She will lend money to her friend.
- I visit Paris every year.
- He has already prepared the report.

Change active voice into passive voice

1. Have the Browns built the large house?
2. Did a jellyfish sting her while she was swimming?
3. Did they give her a nice present?
4. Is Jane singing the new song?
5. Did the storm destroy the house?
6. Does she water the flowers every day?
7. Does the headmaster call his parents to the office?
8. Will Ben direct the show?
9. Has the dog broken the window pane?
10. You must pay the bill first.
11. Were they interviewing her for the job?
12. Can you learn French easily?
13. Your impolite tone surprises me.
14. James will repair the car.
15. An unknown author wrote the book.
16. They forced him to steal the money out of his dad's room.
17. Have our neighbours invited us to dinner?
18. I will present my ideas at the conference tonight.



Active and passive sentences worksheets pdf. Active and passive sentences worksheets with answers. Active and passive sentences ks2 worksheets. Active and passive voice interrogative sentences worksheets. Active and passive voice imperative sentences worksheets.

English grammar books in PDF format Passive entry is used in the following times. Present simple and passive continuously: The car is repaired. The car is being repaired. Simple and passive past continuous: The car has been repaired. The car was being repaired. Perfect passive presence: The car has just been repaired. Perfect passive pass: the car had been repaired. Simple passive future: The car will be repaired. Perfect passive future: The car will have been repaired. Present and perfect conditional liability: The car would have been repaired. The car would have been repaired. They form the passive voice in English is formed with the verb being and the past participle, which is different for regular verbs (translated, repaired) and irregular verbs (taken, cast). Declaration: The letter is written. This shop has been opened. It'll be done in time. Question: Is this the written letter? Has the store been opened? Will it be done in time? Negative: The letter is not written. The shop has not been opened. It won't be done in time. The sequel is as follows. (Other continuous times are normally used in the active, not passive voice.) Present: A new house is under construction in our street. Past: A new house was being built in our street. In all the above examples the agent is not mentioned. We don't know he wrote the letter or opened the store. The same way: flowers were planted in the garden. We don't know who did it. If you want to say you planted the flowers we quote the agent at the end of the sentence and we use preposition from. The flowers were planted by my mother. But the window was shattered with a stone. (The stone is not the agent. We do not know that he broke the window. We only know how he or she did it.) Direct and indirect objects If there are both direct and indirect objects in the active item (My friend sent me a letter), the indirect object (my friend), not the object (a letter), usually becomes the subject in the liability item. Active: My friend sent me a letter. Passive: I received a letter from my friend. (This form is more natural in English than a letter sent to me by a friend.) Likewise, they offer Trevor a place. - Trevor's being offered a job. The infinite without a In the active voice some verbs are followed by the nude infinite (infinitive without a). In the passive form we use most of these verbs with infinity with a. Active: We saw them coming. She made him do it. Passive: They were seen coming. He was forced to do it. But they let us go. - We got fired. Use The liability is used: 1. If the action is more important than the agent. There was a demonstration. This theatre was built in 1868. What's important is what happened, not who did it. 2. If the agent is not known. They offered him a job. (Someone offered him the job.) They should be good students. (Some teachers assume that.) The difference in meaning between the simple and the continuous A new home is built in our street. (The house is finished.) They're building a new house on our street. (They're building it these days, it's not finished.) I was being introduced to Mrs. Jones when her husband showed up. (Her husband arrived in the middle of the introduction.) When your husband arrived, they introduced me to Mrs. Jones. (Her husband arrived first and then introduced me.) Notes This shape is typical of an impersonal and formal style, so it is often found in public notices, announcements, instructions or scientific articles. English is spoken in this shop. Visitors are not allowed to smoke. The seal must be removed. In a less formal style the active voice is more common. English is spoken in this shop. - We speak English in this shop. He was seen in Dover. - They saw him in Dover. The seal must be removed. - You have to unseal it. In the English language this form is more common than in other languages. In addition, you can find some facilities in English that are not possible in some languages. I've been told you'll go have a baby. It is thought that the crises will end soon. The sentences in this continuous time have the following structure: subject + s / are / am + -ing form of the verb + passive object in this continuous time have the following structure: the object of the active phrase + is / am / am + -ing + the form of participle past of the verb + from + subject of the active phrase. Here are some examples. I'm reading a story. A story is read by me. Active: The engine is driving the train. Passive: the train is driven by the engine. He is singing a song. A song is sung by her. The carpenter is building furniture. Passive: the furniture is made by the carpenter. When the verb followed by a preposition Read the phrase below: my mother is talking to a stranger. Here the noun of a stranger is the subject of preposition to, and not the verb who speaks. But this sentence can be transformed into passive: passive: a stranger is spoken by my mother. Children are laughing of the old beggar. The old beggar is derided by children. I'm waiting for it. He is expected by me. Modifying a negative phrase in a passive when a negative sentence is transformed into passive, it won't be between being and being. He is not writing a story. A story is not written by her. Modifying a question sentence in the passive the passive forms of these sentences will begin to be (IS / AM / ARE). When the active phrase begins with a question word like when, whose, because, which one and how, the passive phrase will also start with a question word. When the active phrase begins with those who or who, the passive phrase will begin by those who or by those. When the sentence starts with whom, the passive phrase will start with whom. Active: are the masons building a house? Passive: it's a house that is built by the Active: Who is waiting for you? Who are you waiting for? Who are you waiting for? Passive: Who was expected of you? Active: why © Aren't you learning your lessons? Passive: why © Aren't his lessons learned from him? Active: Whose father is helping you? Passive: whose father are you helping? Help?

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