



Worksheet

Name :

Subject:

Lesson 5 A (Grammar) U3

Class:

12th grade

Date:

The Passive Voice

When do we use the Passive?

We use the passive when:

1. We emphasize the action more than the agent.

Example: Florida was destroyed.

2. The agent is unknown or unimportant.

Example: A fully electric vehicle was developed.

3. The agent is "people in general."

Example: Much less energy was consumed.

4. The agent is so obvious that we don't need to express it.

Example: Aviation fuel is taxed.

5. We don't want to start the sentence with a long subject.

Example: The amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere was reduced by storing the gas in carbon sinks.

When to Use "by + agent"

We use "by" when we mention the agent in a passive sentence and when the agent is new or important information.

Example: Florida was destroyed by Hurricane Irma.

In Spoken English

In spoken English, the passive form is often replaced with an active form using get instead of be.

Examples:

- The car got repaired by the side of the road.
- I got hit by a bicycle while crossing the road.
- His leg got broken when he was skiing.

Passive Tense Forms

Present Simple (Passive)

Form: object + am/is/are + past participle (+ by subject)

Examples:

- The power is provided by hydrogen fuel-cells.
- Behavioural Economics is used for making good decisions.

Past Simple (Passive)

Form: object + was/were + past participle (+ by subject)

Examples:

- The first fully electric vehicle was developed in 2013.
- The participants were shown photos of themselves.

Past Continuous (Passive)

Form: object + was/were + being + past participle (+ by subject)

Examples:

- Too much water was being wasted.
- The goods were being flown from the other side of the world.

Present Perfect Simple (Passive)

Form: object + have/has + been + past participle (+ by subject)

Examples:

- All of your suggestions have been taken into account.
- My brother has been awarded a promotion.

Past Perfect Simple (Passive)

Form: object + had + been + past participle (+ by subject)

Examples:

- A bigger pay rise had been promised to Saeed.
- The new regulations had been implemented before the audit began.

Future Simple (Passive)

Form: object + will + be + past participle (+ by subject)

Examples:

- The job will be given to Adnan.
- The customers will be served the chef's finest dishes.

Modals (Passive)

Form: object + modal + be + past participle (+ by subject)

Examples:

- The data can be stored for a short time.
- The skills may be transferred to other industries.

Passive Infinitive

Form: to be + past participle (P.P.)

Used when: we focus on the action or event itself, not the person doing it.

Examples:

- A difficult decision had to be made.
- Issa is expecting to be given a pay rise.

Common verbs followed by Passive Infinitive:

expect, want, need, plan, hope, decide, intend, promise, ask, tell, order, require, advise, allow, encourage, force, persuade, seem, appear, claim, arrange, prefer, manage, offer, prepare, refuse, tend, would like, afford.

The Infinitive

Form: to + base verb

Example: to eat, to go, to study

Use: after certain verbs to express purpose, intention, or preference.

Examples:

- I want to learn English.
- She decided to travel abroad.

The Gerund

Form: verb + ing

Example: eating, going, studying

Use: after prepositions and certain verbs when the action is treated as a noun.

Examples:

- I enjoy reading.
- She finished studying.
- He is interested in learning.

Difference Between Infinitive and Gerund

Function	Infinitive	Gerund
Form	to + base verb	verb + ing
Used after	want, decide, hope, plan, need...	enjoy, finish, avoid, mind, suggest...
Example	I want to go.	I enjoy going.
Meaning	Often future or purpose	Action as a concept or activity

Passive Gerund

Form: being + past participle

Use: when the action is received and used as a noun.

Examples:

- She hates being ignored.
- He enjoys being praised.
- I'm afraid of being bitten by a dog.