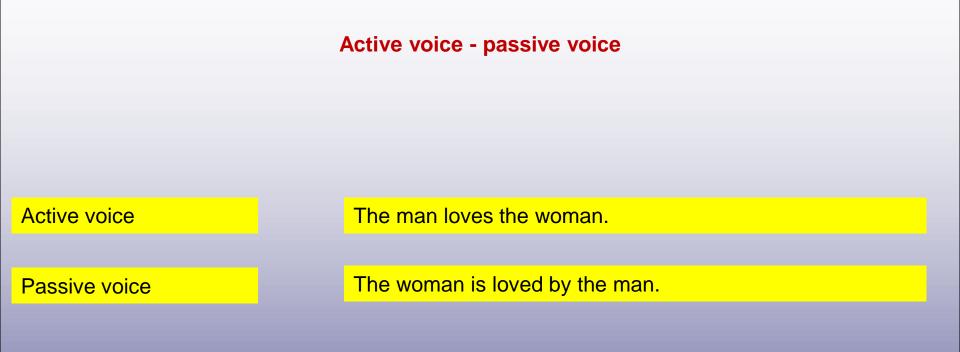
Objectives 14/03/24:

- Revise previous contents (homework)

- Introduce and practise the passive vs. the active voice

- Brief revision of negations and questions



	Activ	e voice - p	assive voice		
The active voice			sed when the entreceiving t		ng the action is the the object.
	Elemer	nt doing act	ion + predicate	+ element	receiving the action.
	verb. Mos	st tenses cannot have been been been been been been been be	an be used in b	oth the activ	th the voice of the ve and passive voice. sentence performs
	7	The manage	er + presents +	the data. (p	present tense)
		subject	predicate	object	
	The	e manager	+ is presenting	+ the data.	(present tense)
		The manag	ger + presented	l + the data.	(past tense)
	Th	e manager	r + was present	ing + the da	ta. (past tense)
	The m	nanager + v	vill present + th	e data tomo	prrow (future tense)
	The man	ager + will I	be presenting +	the data to	morrow (future tense)
		likewise h	as presented,	has been pr	esenting, etc.

The passive voice	The passive voice is used when the element receiving the action is the subject of the sentence. The element doing the action may or may not be mentioned as the object <i>(by)</i> at the end of the sentence.				
	Element receiving the action + predicate (form of to be + past participle of the verb) + by + element doing the action.				
	In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence is the element <u>receiving</u> the action. As the subject it is always in the nominative <u>case</u> . That is different from the use of some German verbs in the passive voice.				
	German: <i>Mir wurde gesagt, dass…</i>				
	subject predicate				
	English: <i>I was told that</i>				
Examples	The sales team + is coached + by + an external expert.				
	Our products + were praised + by + our customers.				
	The office + will be cleaned + tomorrow				

Active voice - passive voice					
Tense of the passive voice	In the passive voice, the defining element for tense is the form of <i>to be</i> . The main verb always appears in its past participle format (<i>to take - took - taken</i>).				
Examples	The sales team + is coached + by + an external expert.				
	<i>is</i> = present tense				
	Our products + were praised + by + our customers.				
	were = past tense				
	The office + will be cleaned + tomorrow.				
	<i>will be</i> = future tense				
	The office + has been cleaned + this morning.				
	has been = present perfect				

Active voice - passive voice

Difference between the passive voice and the past tense

With verbs, the past participle format of which is identical with their past tense format (regular verbs, *to teach - taught - taught*), it is easy to confuse the past tense and the passive voice. To understand if you are using the passive voice rather than the active voice with a past tense verb, determine the element performing the action.

Our secretary received the memo before everybody else.

The secretary is performing the action: Active voice.

The memo was sent out the next day.

We do not know the element performing the action, but the memo is the element receiving the action: Passive voice.

	Active voice - passive voice
Active - passive	To convert a sentence from the active voice to the passive voice -
	 The object becomes the subject The tense is defined by the corresponding form of <i>to be</i> The main verb of the predicate appears as past participle (Optional): 4. The subject becomes the object following the preposition <i>by</i>.
Example	<i>My neighbour drove a red Audi.</i> 1. The object becomes the subject A red Audi
	 2. The tense is defined by the corresponding form of <i>to be A red Audi was</i> (<i>past tense</i>) 3. The main verb of the predicate appears as past participle <i>A red Audi was driven</i> 4. The subject becomes the object following the preposition <i>by</i>. <i>A red Audi was driven by my neighbour</i>.

Exercises

Fill in the gaps with the passive form (past, present, future)

1. Millions of books (to buy) by fans every year.

Millions of books are/were/will be bought by fans every year.

2. Board games (not, to play) by many people.

Board games aren't/weren't/won't be played by many people.

3. The gallery (to know) for its world-class exhibitions.

The gallery **is/was/will be known** for its world-class exhibitions.

Put into the passive voice

4. My sister is reading a book.

4. A book is being read by my sister.

5. My friend has cooked dinner tonight.

5. Dinner has been cooked by my friend tonight.

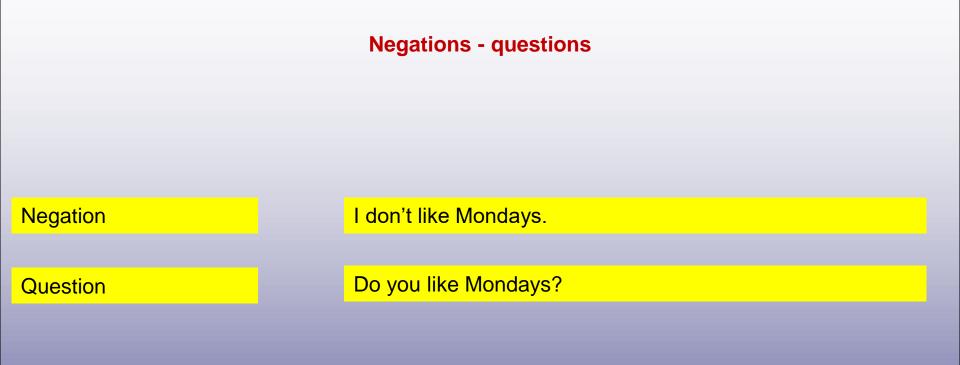
6. Lisa will have read the book by the time you arrive.

6. The book will have been read by Lisa by the time you arrive.

7. They had watched a film when we met them.

7. A film had been watched by them when we met them.

1. Halbjahr 2024 Englisch Grammar Refresher for You B1-B2 VhS Rhein-Sieg 241-40660, Do, 17.00 – 18.00 Uhr



Negations - questions					
Principles	To negate a sentence or to ask a question we have to paraphrase with <i>to do</i> .				
	I don't like Mondays.				
	Do you like Mondays?				
Exceptions	1. The predicate is a form of to be.				
	I am not the teacher.				
	Are you the teacher?				
	2. The use of another auxiliary or modal verb is required.				
Note: to have can be	l have not eaten lunch yet.				
both an auxiliary and a	Have you eaten lunch yet?.				
full verb. Do you have time for me?	I cannot come with you.				
	Can I come with you?				
for questions	3. The interrogative pronoun (who/what) asks for the subject.				
	Who drives the bus? (answer: the bus driver)				
	What looks beautiful? (answer: the weather)				

Questions
Marie lives in Siegburg.

Does Marie live in Siegburg?

Who lives in Siegburg?

Where does Marie live?.

Christine went to Rome.

Who went to Rome?

Did Christine go to Rome?

Where did Christine go?

Ask the "yes/no"-question Ask the "who"-question Ask the "where"-question

Ask the "yes/no"-question Ask the "who"-question Ask the "where"-question

We will seAsk the "yes/no"-questionAsk the "who"-questionAsk the "when"-questionWho will seAsk the "when"-question

We will see them tomorrow. Will we see them tomorroiw? Who will see them tomorrow? When will we see them?