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Voice, mood, tense, person, and number are the five qualities of verbs in English grammar; we're only concerned with voice here. The active and passive voices are the two grammatical voices. Voice refers to the form of a verb that indicates when a subject acts or is the receiver of the action. When the subject performs the action it is active voice and when the subject receives the action it is passive voice. Examples of Active and Passive VoiceActive- He loves me. Passive- I am loved by him. The subject of the active voice example above is "he," the verb is "loves," and the object is "me." The subject of the passive voice phrase is "I," the verb is "am loved," and the object is "him." The active sentence's subject becomes the passive sentence's object. The components of both statements are the same, but the structure differs. Passive sentences describe what happens to the person or object that performs an action, whereas active sentences describe what happens to the person who does the activity. The active voice has a stronger, clearer tone than the passive voice, which is more subtle and weak. So, while passive voice sounds more elegant, it is better to use active voice if you want to get your point across effectively. There are times when passive voice is useful and called for. For example, "The squirrel was chased by the dog". The sentence construction would be helpful if the squirrel were the focus of our writing and not the dog. Structure of Active and Passive Voice Active voice describes a sentence where the subject is the doer of an action. Its structure goes like this- Subject + Verb+ Object Passive voice expresses an action that is carried out on the subject of the sentence. Its structure is- Object + verb +subject Some examples of Active and Passive Voice Active (A) Passive(B) They will do the work The work will be done by them. The mother is feeding the baby. The baby is being fed by the mother. You've probably noticed that when we transform from active to passive voice, the verb form changes. There are two types of verbs employed now: The main and auxiliary verbs. An auxiliary verb is usually used in conjunction with the main verb. The auxiliary verb, such as "be, do, or have", expresses the verb's tense or mood. One thing to note here is that the exact meaning of the sentence does not change even if the structure differs. Here are Certain Rules for Active and Passive Voice The subject of the verb in the active voice(they) becomes the object in the Passive voice sentences. It is a thumb rule that passive voice phrases, as a rule, always use the third form of the verb, also known as the past participle form of the verb (example- eat, ate, eaten- eaten is the third form of a verb). Auxiliary verb 'be' (am, is are, was, were) is added before the past participle according to the tense of the verb. Generally 'by' is used before the object of the passive voice sentences. If the notion you're attempting to express is obvious, you may sometimes drop the subject entirely from the passive voice. You just have to make a judgement call for that. For example: Active- weight is measured in kilograms. Passive voice: Kilograms is a measurement unit for weight. The certain verb takes fixed prepositions after them that replaces 'by'. Some of these verbs are- known to, surprised by/at, vexed by, amazed by, contained in, annoyed with/at, tired of, filled with, decorated with, engulfed in. For example Active- The fire engulfed the building. Passive- The building was engulfed in the fire. To differentiate between active and passive voice, simply ask the following three questions: What/who is the subject of the statement? What is the action/verb in the sentence? Is the subject of the sentence performing the action/verb? If the answer to the last question comes out to be 'yes', then the sentence is in active voice, and if the answer is 'no', then the passive voice is used. Changes in the auxiliary word's tense: When the main verb's verb form changes, the auxiliary word's tense changes as well. Let's look at a few examples to understand them more clearly: Voice and Tenses Present Tense- Use the simple present tense to make a generalisation, present a state of being, or indicate a habitual or repeated action. Active- I write a novel. Passive- A novel is written by me. Structure- Subject + auxiliary verb + past participle of the main verb+ by + object. Present Continuous- Use the present progressive to describe an ongoing activity or a temporary action. Active- I am eating breakfast. Passive- The breakfast is being eaten by me. Structure- Subject + auxiliary verb + being + by + object Present Perfect- Use the present perfect to describe an action occurring in the past but relevant to the present or extending to the present. Active- I have played the game. Passive- A game has been played by me. Structure- Subject + has/have been + past participle + by + object Past Tense- Use the simple past to indicate a general or habitual action occurring in the past or at a specific time in the past. Active- I invited you to the party. Passive- You were invited by me to the party. Structure- Subject +be+ past participle+by+ object Questions Active- Did you show me the dress? Passive- Was I shown the dress by you? Past Continuous- Use the past progressive to indicate an ongoing action in the past or an action continuing through a specific past time. Active- I was playing video games. Passive- The video games were being played by me. Structure- Subject+auxiliary verb + being+ past participle + by +object Past Perfect- Use the past perfect to indicate an action completed before a particular time or before another action in the past. Active- You had done the work. Passive- The work had been done by you. Structure- Subject+had+been+past participle + by + object Future Tense- Use the future to indicate an action that is expected to take place at a future time. Active- He will play the match. Passive- The match will be played. Structure- Subject+will+be+past participle +by+object Future perfect tense Active- you will have started the job. Passive- The job will have been started by you. Structure- subject shall/will have been past participle by subject. Note that Future continuous and perfect continuous tenses do not form passive voice. The more you practice the more you will understand the idea of changing active to passive and passive to active voice. Here are a Few Questions to practise Your Skills: Identify active and passive from the following- A book was given to me by him. The building seemed empty. Will you have started the job? They had not completed the assignment. My heart is filled with love. She is known to me. Ella will do the craftwork. Convert the Given Active Voice into Passive Voice- I will do the job. She walked my cat home. The dog chased the cat. Sun sets in the west. She bought a new phone. Was he driving a car? ESL PRINTABLES/WORKSHEETS Welcome to our downloadable ESL worksheets section. Whether you're an ESL student looking to practice English, or an ESL teacher looking for printables/handouts for the classroom, we've got a wide range of topics for you to choose from: verb tenses, phrasal verbs, articles, prepositions, pronouns, countable and non-countable nouns, and many more. We also have a popular collection of affordable exercise packages for those of you who want to save time. IMPORTANT: The worksheets are for classroom/home use only. WE DO NOT ALLOW THE REPOSTING OF ANY OF OUR WORKSHEETS ONLINE. If you plan to share any of our content, please review our content policy first. WRITING SKILLS (for advanced/native speakers): ARTICLES: A or AN? 1 A or AN? 2 A or THE? 1 A or THE? 2 A, AN or THE? 1 A, AN or THE? 2 A, AN or THE? 3 ARTICLE or NO ARTICLE? 1 ARTICLE or NO ARTICLE? 2 ARTICLE or NO ARTICLE? 3 ARTICLE or NO ARTICLE? 4 Mixed Articles 1 (A, An, The, No Article) Mixed Articles 2 (A, An, The, No Article) Mixed Articles 3 (A, An, The, No Article) Mixed Articles 4 (A, An, The, No Article) Mixed Articles 5 (A, An, The, No Article) Mixed Articles 6 Mixed Articles 7 VERB TENSES: SIMPLE PRESENT tense 1 SIMPLE PRESENT tense 2 Present tense of the verb TO BE 1 TO BE? or TO HAVE 1 TO BE? or TO HAVE 2 Past participles 1 Past participles 2 Contractions 1 Contractions 2 The PASSIVE VOICE (Mixed tenses) 1 The PASSIVE VOICE (Mixed tenses) 2 The PASSIVE VOICE (Mixed tenses) 3 The passive voice (Simple past) 1 The passive voice (Simple present) 1 Mixed Verb Tenses 1 Mixed Verb Tenses 2 Mixed Verb Tenses 3 Mixed Verb Tenses 4 Mixed Verb Tenses 5 Auxiliary Verbs (to do, to have, to be) 1 Auxiliary Verbs (to do, to have, to be) 2 Auxiliary Verbs (to do, to have, to be) 3 Mixed Modals 1(Should, Can, Must) Mixed Modals 2(Should, Can, Must) Mixed Modals 3(Should, Can, Must) Modals + infinitive 1 Modals + infinitive 2 Irregular Verbs 1 Irregular Verbs 2 GERUND or INFINITIVE? 1 GERUND or INFINITIVE? 2 GERUND or INFINITIVE? 3 GERUND or INFINITIVE? 4 Simple Past Tense 1 Simple Past Tense 2 Simple Past Tense 3 Past Continuous Tense 1 Past Continuous Tense 2 Present Perfect Tense 1 Present Perfect Tense 2 Reported Speech (Mixed tenses) 1 Reported Speech (Mixed tenses) 2 Reported Speech (Mixed tenses) 3 Reported Speech (Commands) 1 SIMPLE PAST or PAST CONTINUOUS? SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS? 1 SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS? 2 SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS? 3 SIMPLE PAST or PRESENT PERFECT? FUTURE PERFECT tense 1 Future Tenses 1 Future Tenses 2 The First Conditional 1 The Second Conditional 1 The Second Conditional 2 The Third Conditional 1 The Third Conditional 2 Mixed Conditional Tenses 1 Mixed Conditional Tenses 2 Causative Form (Mixed) 1 Causative Form (Mixed) 2 Causative Form (Mixed) 3 Causative Form (Passive) 1 Causative Form (Active) 1 Tag questions 1 Tag questions 2 PREPOSITIONS; EXERCISES/ QUIZZES: Prepositions after adjectives 1 Prepositions after adjectives 2 Prepositions after adjectives 3 Prepositions (Mixed) 1 Prepositions (Mixed) 2 Prepositions (Mixed) 3 Prepositions (Mixed) 4 Prepositions (On, At, In) 1 Prepositions (On, At, In) 2 Prepositions (On, At, In) 3 Prepositions (On, At, In) 4 PREPOSITION or NO PREPOSITION? PREPOSITIONS of TIME (since, for, in, from) Prepositions with phrasal verbs 1 Prepositions with phrasal verbs 2 Prepositions with phrasal verbs 3 PHRASAL VERB EXERCISES/ QUIZZES: ENGLISH PRONOUNS: COUNTABLE (COUNT) or NON-COUNTABLE (NON-COUNT) NOUNS: ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS: OTHER EXERCISES/ QUIZZES: How + (much, long, often, well) 1 How + (much, long, often, well) 2 Antonyms 1 Antonyms 2 OPPOSITES of words 1 OPPOSITES of words 2 OPPOSITES of words 3 Word order in English 1 Word order in English 2 Which word- WHO, WHICH, WHOSE? 1 Which word- WHO, WHICH, WHOSE? 2 Which word- THIS, THESE, THERE? 1 Which word- THIS, THESE, THERE? 2 Plurals of nouns - part 1 Plurals of nouns - part 2 THERE, THEY'RE, THEIR 1 THERE, THEY'RE, THEIR 2 WHO or WHOM? SOME or ANY? 1 SOME or ANY? 2 WHOLE or ALL? DID or MADE? TO DO or TO MAKE? Conjunction Exercise 1 Conjunction Exercise 2

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