



Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

Definitions

Active voice

Active voice is a grammar term used to classify sentences in which the subject of the sentence is the one actively performing the action of the verb

Passive voice

A verb is in the passive voice when the subject of the sentence is acted on by the verb

Example

The men like that leader



Example

That leader is liked by the men.

Rules of Active and Passive Voice!

Change the order or arrangement of the words in the sentence. Bring the object to the beginning so as to show that it is being acted on. We, thus, make it the passive voice subject. But in question, the order is according to the situation.

Change The Main Verb Into Its Third Form.

Use the necessary helping verb (is, was, be, etc.) in the passive voice according to the tense.



Exercises of Active and Passive Voice



Formation of Passive voice

Formation of Passive voice

The third form of the main verb, past participle, is always used in the passive voice.

Change The Main Verb Into Its Third Form.

Use the necessary helping verb (is, was, be, etc.) in the passive voice according to the tense.

Examples

- ✓ Tina writes an essay every day. Muslims had ruled (or had ruled over) Spain. China can make great scientific progress.
- ✓ Here Tina is the subject, writes is the transitive verb and essay is the object. Muslims are the subject, ruled is the transitive verb and Spain is the object. China is the subject; make is the verb and scientific progress is the object.
- ✓ A verb is in the passive voice when its subject is acted on.
- ✓ An essay is written by Nisha every day. (Or) Every day an essay is written by Nisha. Spain had been ruled by Muslims.
- ✓ Great scientific progress can be made by Pakistan.



Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

Note.

The words unconnected with the subject and object. _ the additional words_ like “fat away” in the second sentence and “in the Morning” in the Morning” in the third sentence above remain the same in the passive voice.

Detailed lesson:

- Only a transitive verb sentence can be changed into the passive voice because only a transitive verb can have an object. Thus, we can't change a sentence with an intransitive verb into a passive voice.

Some of the sentences cannot be changed into Passive voice

- They sleep at noon.
- It can't be changed into the passive voice.
- If a passive voice sentence like the one given below does not have the subject, it cannot be changed into the active voice readily.
- English and other language are taught here.
- But we can imagine the subject and change the sentence without the subject into the active voice thus:
- Some foreigners teach English and other languages here



Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

Helping Verb

The helping verb is followed by the past participial in the passive voice. The past participle is “taught” here.

Examples

Active voice: He helped me.

Passive voice: I was helped by His.

Active voice: will you visit America?

Passive voice: will America be visited by you?

Active voice: Mr. John teaches poor people.

Passive voice: poor people are taught by Mr. John.

Active voice: let us throw the ball far away.

Passive voice: let the ball be thrown by us far away.



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Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

Rules of Active and Passive Voice!

- When a transitive verb has two objects, either of them can be made the subject in the passive voice.
- The direct object is a noun or pronoun that comes after the action verb. It answers the question what? Or whom? The indirect object comes before the direct object and names the person or thing for which something is done.

Active voice: Tanisha teaches us English.

Passive voice: we are taught English (indirect or retained object) by Tanisha. (Or) English is taught us (retained object) by Tanisha.

- The object of the transitive verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the passive voice.

Active: we are playing Hockey.

Passive: Hockey is being played by us.

- Here Hockey is the object of “playing” in the active voice. It is the subject of “is being played” in the passive voice.
- We cannot change a passive voice sentence into the active voice unless it has the subject of the active voice verb.

Passive: Tennis is played by us in the afternoon.

Active: we play Tennis in the afternoon.





Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

Rules of Active and Passive Voice In Tenses:

Present, past, or future indefinite tense

Note

- **In the simple present**, the helping verb “is” is used, and then the third form of “study.”
- **In the simple past**, the helping verb “was” is used, and then the third form of “eat.”
- **In the simple future**, the helping verb “be” is used, and then the third form of “write.” The same for “meet.”

Examples:

Active voice: They study English.

Passive voice: English is studied by them.

Active voice: Jaclyn ate a cake.

Passive voice: A cake was eaten by Jaclyn.

Active voice: Joni will write a letter.

Passive voice: The letter will be written by Joni.

Active voice: They will meet him.

Passive voice: I shall be met by them.





Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

Present continuous and past continuous tense:

Note in the passive voice of the following sentences:

- **in the present continuous**, the helping verb “being” is used, and then the third form of “cook.” The same in the following sentences:
- **In the past continuous**, the helping verb “being” is used, and then the third form of “learn.” The same for “learn” and “examine.”

Examples:

Active voice: Norma is cooking food.

Passive voice: food is being cooked by Norma.

Active voice: we are learning our Stories.

Passive voice: our Stories were being learned by us.

Active voice: the Nurse was examining him.

Passive voice: He was being examined by the Nurse.

Active voice: the Headmaster is teaching the class.

Passive voice: The class is being taught by the Headmaster.





Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

- **Future continuous tense, present perfect continuous tense, and past perfect continuous tense** do not admit of passive voice in sensible English.
- ✓ She will be meeting her old friends in Multan. (**Future continuous**)
- ✓ We have been reading these Novels since last month. (**present perfect continuous**)
- ✓ Had you been visiting the park off and on? (**Past perfect continuous**)

Present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect tense:

While converting verbs in the present, past, and future perfect tenses from active, “been” is used.

Note the following sentences:

- **In the present perfect**, the helping verb “been” is used, and then the third form of “see.”
- **In the past perfect**, the helping verb “been” is used, and then the third form of “visit.”
- **In the future perfect** the helping verb “been” is used, and then the third form of “finish.”

Examples:

Active voice: She has seen this picture.

Passive voice: the picture has been seen by her.

Active voice: she had visited Lahore.

Passive voice: Lahore had been visited by her.





Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

Active: shut the door after Hira come in.

Passive: let the door be shut after Hira come in.

Active: Don't trouble your neighbors.

Passive: let your neighbors not be troubled by you.

Active: I saw them at the police station yesterday.

Passive: they were seen at the police station by me yesterday.

Active: My principle does not punish me.

Passive: I am not punished by principle.

Active: The Student was to teach classes at noon.

Passive: classes were being taught by the Student at noon.

Active: we shall play a Hockey match tomorrow.

Passive: A hockey match will be played by us tomorrow.

Active: please make coffee for me.

Passive: Have coffee made for me, please.

Active: when will you return the novel?

Passive: When will the novel be returned by you?

Active: His sudden visit surprised me.

Passive: I was surprised at his sudden visit.

Active: she took the letter to the post office.

Passive: the letter was taken by her to the Post office.





Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

Active: he was planting new trees in the home garden.

Passive: New trees were being planted by him in the home garden.

Active: Go and wash the utensils.

Passive: Be gone and let the utensils be washed.

Active: sana behavior displeases me.

Passive: I am displeased by sana behavior.

Active: he will address a meeting here tomorrow.

Passive: The meeting will be addressed by him here tomorrow.

Active: The people need able leaders.

Passive: able leaders are needed by the people.

Active: we should construct new dams.

Passive: New dams should be constructed by us.

Active: Do not read harmful books.

Passive: let harmful books not be read by you.

Active: Read useful looks.

Passive: let the useful books be read.

Active: why are you wasting the best part of your school life?

Passive: why is the best part of your life being wasted by you?



Practice Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

1. We compelled the enemy to surrender.
2. The boy was bitten by a lion.
3. The thief was not caught.
4. The boy made a painting.
5. The ship was spelled.
6. The boy made a disturbance at the meeting.
7. The captive was bound to a plant.
8. The bird was killed by a girl.
9. The sudden noise frightened the dog.
10. She is loved by all.
11. The exhibition was opened by the headmaster.
12. Anwar see a dark cloud.
13. her command was promptly obeyed.
14. Some of the cargo had been damaged by the aircraft.
15. Nothing will be gained by hurry.
16. The lion chased the sheep.
17. This letter was posted last morning.
18. The field is ploughed.
19. The cat was teased by the girl.
20. The monkey drank all the water.
21. A ball struck me on the head.





Practice Exercises of Active and Passive Voice

1. The old girl takes snuff.
2. The food was lost.
3. The letter has just been posted.
4. Rama was making a kite.
5. The boy caught the ball.
6. My father will write a book.
7. I will conquer her.
8. she kept me waiting.
9. The hunter shot the sheep.
10. Hart opened the door.
11. Gentlemen caught the thief.
12. Rishi threw the ball.
13. He scored fifty runs.
14. He made a remarkable discovery.
15. Everyone loves her.
16. My sister has drawn this picture.
17. We expect good news.
18. The farmer gathers the harvest.
19. Her own sister swindled her.
20. The recitation pleased the policemen.
21. Somebody has put out the light.

