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The chair is being made
by the carpenter.





(a) **ACTIVE:** The carpenter *sanded* the wood.



same
meaning

(b) **PASSIVE:** The wood *was sanded* by the carpenter.



ACTIVE:

(c) **S** *Carol* sold **O** *the house*.

PASSIVE:

(d) **S** *The house* was sold *by Carol* **by + O**.

object of active → **subject of passive**

subject of active → **object of *by***



Cars are driven by people.





BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

- (a) Cars *are driven* by people.
- (b) The award *was given* by the boss.
- (c) The book *will be published* by Pearson.



SIMPLE PRESENT

People *drive* cars.

Cars *are driven* by people.

SIMPLE PAST

The new job *thrilled* Tim.

Tim *was thrilled* by the new job.



PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

The boys *are eating* the cookies.

The cookies *are being eaten* by the boys.

PAST PROGRESSIVE

Jamal *was washing* the dishes.

The dishes *were being washed* by Jamal.



PRESENT PERFECT

Al *has printed* the photo.

The photo *has been printed* by Al.

FUTURE

Talya *will make* the announcement.

The announcement *will be made* by Talya.



ACTIVE

The squirrel gathered the nuts.

PASSIVE

The nuts were gathered by the squirrel.





ACTIVE

Matthew painted the wall.

PASSIVE

The wall was painted by Matthew.





ACTIVE

The voters will determine the election results.



PASSIVE

The election results will be determined by the voters.



Erica sneezed.





10-3 TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

(a -c) **TRANSITIVE**

S	V	O
Janet	<i>earned</i>	<i>the promotion.</i>
They	<i>saw</i>	<i>the accident.</i>

(d-f) **INTRANSITIVE**

S	V	
A problem	<i>occurred.</i>	
They	<i>arrived</i>	late.

TRANSITIVE**verb + object****INTRANSITIVE****verb ~~+ object~~**



TRANSITIVE VERBS

(g) ACTIVE: Janet *earned* the promotion.

(h) PASSIVE: The promotion *was earned* by Janet.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

(i) ACTIVE: Birds *fly*.

(j) PASSIVE: (Not possible)

(k) *INCORRECT: Birds are fly.*



transitive
intransitive

?

It rained yesterday.





transitive
intransitive

?



Eva won a medal.

PASSIVE: A medal was won by Eva.



transitive
intransitive

?

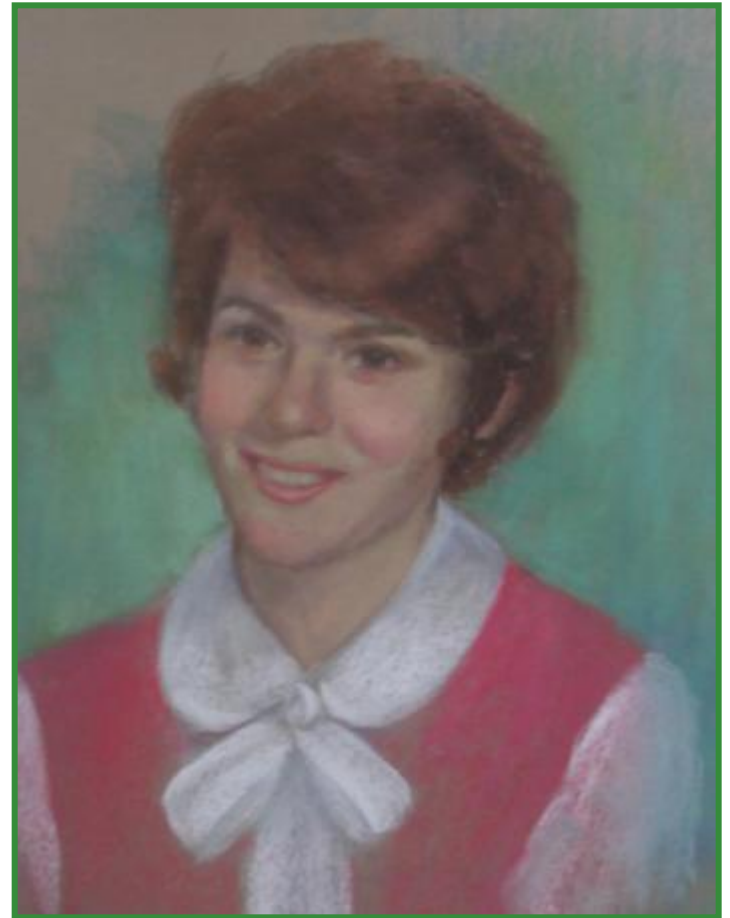
Tim Berners-Lee invented the
World Wide Web.



PASSIVE: The World Wide Web was
invented by Tim Berners-Lee.



This painting
was done by
my mother.





(a) This desk *was made by Manuel*.

by phrase → important information



- (b) This desk *was made* in Taiwan.
- (c) Corn *is eaten* in many places.
- (d) That apartment *was built* in 2007.
- (e) Spanish *is spoken* in many countries.

usually NO *by*-phrase



ACTIVE

- (f) **My mother** is a great artist.
She *Painted* many beautiful portraits.

PASSIVE

- (g) **This painting** *was done by* my mother.
That one *was done by* her friend.

focus ➡ **my mother**

***by*-phrase** ➡ **focus on subjects**



ACTIVE

Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet*.

PASSIVE

Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.





ACTIVE

Many students use computers.

PASSIVE

Computers are used by many students.



ACTIVE

Tina taught me how to knit.

PASSIVE

I was taught to knit by Tina.





Lin will e-mail you.





ACTIVE MODAL AUXILIARIES

Lin *will send* it.

Lin *can send* it.

Lin *must send* it.

Lin *may send* it.

PASSIVE MODAL AUXILIARIES

It *will be sent* by Lin.

It *can be sent* by Lin.

It *must be sent* by Lin.

It *may be sent* by Lin.

FORM: *modal* + *be* + *past participle*



ACTIVE MODALS

Someone must mow the grass today.

PASSIVE MODALS

This grass must be mowed today.





ACTIVE MODALS

You should not feed candy to babies.

PASSIVE MODALS

Babies should not be fed candy.





ACTIVE MODALS

People cannot control hurricanes.

PASSIVE MODALS

Hurricanes cannot be controlled.





10-6 USING PAST PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES (NON-PROGRESSIVE PASSIVE)

Lily is pleased with her life.





10-6 USING PAST PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES (NON-PROGRESSIVE PASSIVE)

BE + ***ADJECTIVE***

- (a) Lily ***is*** ***brave.***
- (b) Lily ***is*** ***short.***
- (c) Lily ***is*** ***healthy.***

BE + ***PAST PARTICIPLE***

- (d) Lily ***is*** ***divorced.***
- (e) Lily ***is*** ***excited.***
- (f) Lily ***is*** ***pleased.***

like an adjective



10-6 USING PAST PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES (NON-PROGRESSIVE PASSIVE)

- (g) Lily *is divorced from* Jack.
- (h) Lily *was happy with* her career.
- (i) Lily *will be excited for* the trip.

**past
participle + particular
 prepositions + object**



married

Jenny is married to Grant.



happy

Alma is happy with her new laptop.



young

Abe is 17.

He seems young for his age.



Emma makes pottery.
I am interested in making pottery.





(a) I am **interested** in pottery.

INCORRECT: I am interesting in pottery.

(b) Pottery is **interesting**.

INCORRECT: Pottery is interested.

past participle ➡ **feelings**

present participle ➡ **cause of feeling**



Ben was thrilled with the promotion.

(c) Ben was *thrilled*.

(d) The promotion was *thrilling*.

past participle ➡ **passive meaning**

present participle ➡ **cause of feeling**



(e) I heard some *disappointing* news.

(f) Jill read the *shortened* version of the book.

participial
adjectives nouns





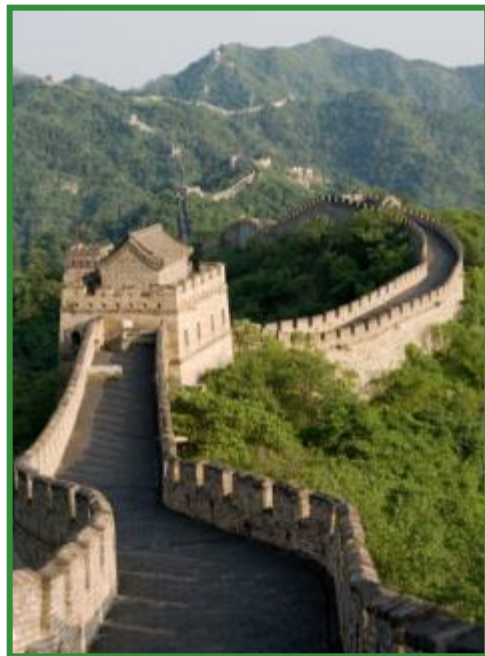
Gail

Gwen

surprised
surprising

Gwen's news must be surprising.

Gail looks very surprised.



amazed
amazing

The Great Wall is amazing.

Most people are truly amazed when they first see it.



terrified
terrifying

Some bugs are scary.
This spider is terrifying !

I wonder if it is terrified of anything?



People often get thirsty
when they exercise.





GET + *ADJECTIVE*

- (a) I *am getting thirsty*.
- (b) Fahad *got angry* at him.

GET ADJECTIVE



change, beginning to be



GET* + *PAST PARTICIPLE

- (c) I ***'m getting worried.***
- (d) My friend and his wife ***got divorced.***

GET

PAST PARTICIPLE



like an adjective, describes subject



get + sleep

He got sleepy while he was working.



get + frustrated

He is getting frustrated with his work.



get + cold

It got cold early this year.



10-9 USING *BE USED/ACCUSTOMED TO* AND *GET USED/ACCUSTOMED TO*

We are used to driving in traffic.





(a) We *are used to* this city.



same meaning

(b) We *are accustomed to* this city.



(c) We *are used to living* in this city.

(d) We *are accustomed to living in* this city.

to + *-ing* form
(gerund)



10-9 USING *BE USED/ACCUSTOMED TO* AND *GET USED/ACCUSTOMED TO*

(e) I just moved to Athens, Greece. I have never lived in this city before, but I ***am getting used to (accustomed to)*** it.

beginning to feel normal





be used to
(affirmative or negative)

I always go to the beach.

I am used to the sand and sea.





be used to
(affirmative or negative)

I'm confused. I am not used to this new computer.





be used to
(affirmative or negative)

Maybe I'll call Eva. She is used to
this type of computer.





He used to eat meat, but
now he is a vegetarian.





(a) He *used to eat* meat, but now he is a vegetarian.

INCORRECT: He used to be eating meat.

INCORRECT: He is used to eat meat.

habitual past

used to + simple form of verb



(b) He *is used to eating* meat.

be used to + *-ing* form of verb
(gerund)



be
Ø

When I was young, I often went skiing.
I was used to skiing back then.





be
Ø

I Ø used to like skiing, but
now I prefer snowboarding.





be
Ø

Now, I am used to snowboarding.





You were supposed to
clean out the garage
this morning.



(a) The flight *is supposed to leave* in 10 minutes.



I expect the flight to leave in 10 minutes.



- (a) The flight *is supposed to leave* in 10 minutes.
- (b) I *am supposed to write* to Jim.

an expectation



(c) The flight *was supposed to leave*
at 4:30.

expected event didn't occur



be supposed to

I expect to get email today .

I am supposed to get email today.



be supposed to

They were expected to arrive on May 4,
but they came on May 6.

They were supposed to arrive on May 6.



be supposed to

I expected you to
call me at noon!

You were
supposed to
call *me* at
noon!





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