

Active and Passive Voice

Worksheet A. Name _____

In the **active voice**, the subject performs the action expressed by the verb.
Example: **The boy threw the ball.**
(The subject of the sentence is "boy," and because he is the one who threw the ball, this is a subject in the active voice.)

In the **passive voice**, the action is performed upon, **acted on by**, the subject.
Example: **The ball was thrown by the boy.**
(In this sentence, the subject is "ball," but the ball is not doing the throwing; instead the ball is the thing that is thrown. The subject is not doing an action, but receiving the action, so this sentence is in the passive voice.)

Directions: On the line, write the letter A if the underlined words or verb phrase is in the active voice, and P if it is in the passive voice.

- _____ 1. Black holes can be caused by the collapse of a massive star.
- _____ 2. At the very core bigger than the sun exists a singularity where the size of a large city.
- _____ 3. Princeton physicist John Wheeler coined the term "black hole" in 1967.
- _____ 4. The gravitational pull of a black hole pulls even light from everything.
- _____ 5. The black appearance of black holes is caused by the absorption of all light.
- _____ 6. Black holes often [is] at the center of most galaxies.
- _____ 7. Supermassive black holes contain a mass equal to billions of suns.
- _____ 8. The center of a black hole [called] a singularity.
- _____ 9. Matter falls "falling down" at the singularity.
- _____ 10. Black holes have a point of no return boundary called the "event horizon."
- _____ 11. An object accelerates when it reaches the event horizon.
- _____ 12. Pulling things towards when an object passes the point of no return.
- _____ 13. An outside observer will think the object is moving infinitely slow because of an effect called gravitational time dilation.
- _____ 14. The observer will never actually see the object disappear into the black hole.
- _____ 15. Gravitational pull can pull the object to escape velocity and slower.
- _____ 16. The object will [be] torn apart by tidal forces.
- _____ 17. These tidal forces cause a process called "spaghettification" or "the noodle effect."
- _____ 18. If, for example, a car fell into a black hole from bumper to bumper, the tidal forces would pull the front bumper faster than the back bumper (and the car would stretch out to the breaking point).
- _____ 19. This force compresses the car until it is reduced to a string of atoms, like a long spaghetti noodle.
- _____ 20. This "spaghetti" of atoms will eventually be pulled into the singularity.