

VOICE

Form: **am/is/are**
was/were + **past participle (-ed)**
has/have been
will

The past participle of regular verbs ends **-ed**. There are many common irregular verbs.

For example: The film is directed by Steven Spielberg. The house was built.

We use the infinitive after modal verbs and a number of other verbs-have to, be going to, want to. I can swim. Some verbs can have two objects :offer, tell, send, pay..

There are two special forms for verbs called **voice**: **active voice** and **passive voice**. The **active voice** is the "normal" voice.

This is the voice that we use most of the time. You are probably already familiar with the active voice. In the active voice,

the **object** receives the action of the verb: Cats eat fish. The **passive voice** is less usual. In the passive voice, the **subject** receives the action of the verb: Fish are eaten by cats. But sometimes we need the passive voice. The structure of the

passive voice is very simple: The main verb is **always** in its past participle form.

subject+ auxiliary verb (be) + main verb (past participle)

We use the passive when: we want to make the **active object** more important ;we do not know the **active subject** .We can form the passive in any tense. In fact, conjugation of verbs in the passive tense is rather easy, as the main verb is always in

past participle form and the auxiliary verb is always **be**. To form the required tense, we conjugate the auxiliary verb. So, for example: **present simple**: It **is made** **present continuous**: It **is being made** **present perfect**: It **has been made** .

Present Simple and Continuous passive; The uses are the same in the passive as in the active. My car is serviced regularly (= habit).Computers are used in all areas of life and work.(= fact which is always true).

Past Tense in the passive; The uses are same in the passive as in the active .The house was built in 1999-(past simple-finished action in the past).

Will-positive and negative;**10000 cars will be produced next year. The cars will not be sold in USA.**

There are two types of action verbs: **transitive** and **intransitive**.

A **transitive verb** expresses an action and is followed by an object that receives the action of the verb.

John *studies* (what?) English / direct object /

An **intransitive verb** expresses an action but is not followed by an object. Applying (*what?*) or (*whom?*) test to an intransitive verb shows immediately that an object cannot follow.

The mother *sang* (what? whom?) to her children. Many verbs can be both transitive and intransitive.

John *studies* (what?) English. John *studies* hard / intransitive verb /

Linking verbs do not show action. A linking verb links or establishes a relationship between the subject and its complement. It describes or renames the subject.

She is angry. The word *is* (a form of the verb to be) links the subject *she* to the subject complement **angry**.

Linking Verb followed :- by predicate nouns (My friend *is* a teacher); - by predicate adjectives (I **feel** nervous).