IELTS PREPARATION

STUDY NOTES

EPISODE 7: ENVIRO-LOO

The Passive Voice

The passive voice is used for descriptive writing, especially descriptions of processes or procedures.

The process or procedure essay either tells how something is done or explains how something happens.

For this kind of writing, it is not necessary to mention the person or thing doing the action, rather the emphasis is placed on the action itself. Thus, passive constructions are important for this style of writing.

In *IELTS Writing Task 1*, you may be asked to describe a process or a procedure. The passive voice is commonly used for these kinds of descriptions.

Study Tips

When describing a process or procedure in IELTS Writing Task 1, it is important to use passive constructions. This makes your writing impersonal and, thus, more formal.

For general descriptions of a process or procedure, the present passive is commonly used.

When reporting a particular procedure, such as the procedure in conducting a survey, past passive verb forms are commonly used.

Remember to use sequence markers, for example first, then, after that, finally. These make your writing cohesive and your sentences flow smoothly.

In passive constructions, the subject **receives** the action and the focus is on **what happens** to the subject. The person or thing responsible for the action is either unknown or unimportant.

For example:

Air pollution was investigated in the study.



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Active and Passive Voice

Active voice: subject of the sentence does the action and is called the agent

ABC television screened the English language series.

subject/agent object

active form: subject/agent + verb + (+object)

Passive voice: subject receives the action, shifting the focus from the agent

to the object

The English language series was screened by ABC television.

Gubject agent

passive form: subject + be + past participle (+ by + agent)

Active versus Passive Verb Forms

| TENSES | Active Form | Passive Form | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| Infinitive | to perform | to be performed | |
| Simple present | perform(s) | is/are performed | |
| Simple present | is/are performing | is/are being performed | |
| continuous | and the same of th | | |
| Present perfect | has/have performed | has/have been performed | |
| Simple past | performed | was/were performed | |
| Simple past | was/were performing | was/were being performed | |
| continuous | Thinks | | |

Compare the following irregular past participle verb forms:

| INFINITIVE | Present Participle | Simple Past | Past Participle |
|------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| be | being | was/were | been |
| bend | bending | bent | bent |
| do | doing | did | done |
| draw | drawing | drew | drawn |
| give | giving | gave | given |
| grow | growing | grew | grown |
| have | having | had | had |
| hold | holding | held | held |
| make | making | made | made |
| prove | proving | proved | proved/proven |
| read | reading | read | read |





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| shake | shaking | shook | shaken |
|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| teach | teaching | taught | taught |
| understand | understanding | understood | understood |
| write | writing | wrote | written |

Passive constructions can only be made from **transitive verbs** because these verbs can have objects. Examples of verbs that cannot occur with passive constructions include: *happen*, *occur*, *seem*, *die*, *live*.

