



## Understanding Passive Voice (被動性)

When writing sentences, we often have to consider whether it is Active, or Passive.

Common sentences are written in the Active Voice.

→ Notice that the entire sentence follows the Subject Verb Agreement, or SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) format, and the entirety of the sentence is focused on the subject doing said action.

The man eats five cheesecakes	→	The man (subject) is doing the <b>eating</b> (verb)
Mary mailed the parcel.	→	Mary (Subject) is doing the <b>mailing</b> (verb).
Colourful parrots live in the rainforests	→	Parrots (Subject) are doing the <b>living</b> (verb)

When focusing on Passive Voice, the sentence structure is changed.

The subject is no longer **active**, but is, instead, being acted upon by the verb, or passive.

→ It means that the object is now 'acted upon' by the subject. (Focus 在主角)

Mary mailed the letter. (Notice Mary is doing it)



The letter was mailed by Mary. (The focus is now placed on the letter, and the action being done by Mary)

What if we don't know who does the action?

People drink water to maintain life. → \_\_\_\_\_



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1. People kill sharks for their fins.

Sharks \_\_\_\_\_ for their fins.

2. People cut trees for wood.

\_\_\_\_\_ for wood.

3. People build tall buildings nowadays.

\_\_\_\_\_ nowadays.

4. The janitor mops the floor every afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_ every afternoon.

5. Karen draws pictures in her sketchbook.

\_\_\_\_\_ in her sketchbook.

6. My brother builds a Lego house in the living room.

\_\_\_\_\_.



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