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Past Simple Passive is usually used to talk about some completed actions in the past. In a passive voice, the emphasis is on the effect of the action, not on the doer. Compare the proposals with an active and passive voice: through the fortress was built 120 years ago. Two people were taken to hospital after the accident. As a result of the storm, the railway was damaged. Past Simple Passive Structure Let's compare active and passive structures in the past simply. Past Simple Active is shaped as: verb with -ed ending (or past simple form for irregular verbs) To make statements with the past simple passive, Use: was/was - past Participation form verb Note: We use 'was' for special nouns and pronouns (me, he, it is) and were for plural noun SingularPlural heard You were heardHe/she/it was audible We heard We heard I was bitten by a dog a few days ago. The errors were corrected by the teacher. No apples were eaten by Laurent. When using past simple passive We use the past simple passive for actions or events that have occurred in the past (yesterday, last week (month, year), 2010). Unlike perfect Passive's past, there is no specific moment in the past. In such statements, we focus on the person or things affected by the action when the subject is unknown, unclear, or irrelevant. Compare: Tom repaired the car. - The car was repaired by Tom.Thomas Edison invented the light bulb. - The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison. These examples focus on the impact of past actions, no matter who has done the action. We use Past Simple Passive with the same value as Past Simple in an active voice, except for the fact that Past Simple Passive focuses on the effect (or object) rather than on the action object. Read more about Using Past Simple here. Negative forms of the past Simple Passive Creation negative Past Simple Passive form easily. Just paste not between was or was past Participle (contract forms were not and were not). Mary wasn't invited to the party. Our team didn't win the match. You weren't invited to the party. The questions in the past are simple passive to make the issue in the past simple passive, change the topic and was or have been. The structure for asking questions in the past Just Passive is: was / have (subject) - Past participation Were students taught at home? The article was written by Nick? To make a wh-question, insert a question word before it was or have been: When was the test passed? Where did the grapes grow? In this video, you'll learn how to use the past simple passive: Read more about: The real simple passive future of a simple passive home Grammar and vocabulary resources are zgt; Grammar Rules all the English zgt; I was told about it yesterday. He (he) was fired from the company. I (I) got the money from a friend. The room was decorated. This problem was solved last week. This problem was resolved last week. To make the past passive form we use was/were - past participle verb. This problem was resolved last week. This problem was resolved last week. To make the past passive form we use was/were - past participle verb. My car was being repaired at the time. My car was being repaired at the time. To make the past a passive form of continuous time we use was/were - time - past participle verb. She's already invited. She's already invited. To make a passive form of perfect time we use have/had/had - were by verb participle. Past simple passive PDF exercises with answers Grammar rules with examples of English PDF book pdf e-grammar.org. The Grammatical Exercise PDF Book Grammar Rules PDF Book Exercises PDF Examples and Grammatical Rules Passive Voice is formed with a verb to be and past participle, which differs for regular verbs (fixed) and irregular verbs (taken). Statements: The car has been repaired. The text was written. The questions: Was the text written? Negatives: The text was not written. The agent is not mentioned in the examples above. We don't know who repaired the car or wrote the text. If we want to say who repaired the car, we mention the agent at the end of the sentence and use the excuse. My brother repaired the car. If there are both direct and indirect objects in the active voice (my friend sent me a letter), an indirect object (my friend) rather than a direct object (letter) becomes the subject of a passive voice. Active: A friend of mine sent me a letter. Passive: A friend of mine sent me a letter. (No: The letter was sent to me by a friend of mine. Used passive: 1. If the action is more important, then the agent. A demonstration was held. This theatre was built in 1868. What matters is what happened, not who did it. 2. If the agent is not known. He was offered a job. (Someone offered him a job.) They had to be good students. (Some teachers assumed that.) This form is typical of impersonal and formal style. In a less formal style, the active voice is more familiar. He was seen at Dover. They saw him in Dover. top to report this ad 1. Choose a simple past passive sentence from the following options. When we first got married, our parents didn't make fun of us. When we first got married, our parents didn't make fun of us. When we first got married, our parents didn't make fun of us. 2. Are they transfer garbage bags to waste Turn this sentence into a mere passive proposition of the past. Here's a good one. Garbage bags weren't handed over to the garbage collector? The garbage bags weren't handed over to the garbage collector? Garbage bags not handed over to the garbage collector? Garbage bags are not handed over to the garbage collector? 3. Technician to check all cars? Turn this sentence into a mere passive proposition of the past. Here's a good one. Are all machines checked by a technician? Are all cars checked by a technician? Did all the machines check the technicians? All the cars were inspected by a technician? 4. The President of India awarded the Bharat Ratna Prize to the leading

scholar Professor C N R Rao. Turn this sentence into a mere passive proposition of the past. Here's a good one. The leading scientist, Professor C N R Rao was awarded the Bharat Ratna Prize by the President of India. Leading scientist, Professor C N R Rao awards the Bharat Ratna Prize to the President of India. Leading scientist, Professor C N R Rao has been awarded the Bharat Ratna Prize by the President of India. Leading scientist, Professor C N R Rao is awarded the Bharat Ratna Prize president of India. 5. Did you beat your opponent in a boxing match? Turn this sentence into a mere passive proposition of the past. Here's a good one. Was your opponent beaten in a boxing match? Is your opponent beaten in a boxing match? Is your opponent beaten in a boxing match? Was your opponent beaten in a boxing match? 6. When the accident occurred, Trappy filed two complaints. Turn this sentence into a mere passive proposition of the past. Here's a good one. When the accident occurred, Trappy filed two complaints. Trupti filed two complaints when the accident occurred. When the accident occurred, two complaints were filed by Trupti. When the accident occurred, two complaints were filed by Trupti. 7. I didn't touch the snake because I knew it wouldn't hurt me if I didn't bother it. Turn this sentence into a mere passive proposition of the past. Here's a good one. The snake won't touch me because I know it won't hurt me if I don't bother her. The snake wasn't touched by me because I knew it wouldn't hurt me if I didn't bother her. The snake won't touch me because I know it won't hurt me if I don't bother her. The snake wasn't touched by me because I knew it wouldn't hurt me if I didn't bother her. 8. Didn't he collect his salary last month? Turn this sentence into a mere passive proposition of the past. Here's a good one. Is the salary for the last month not collected by him? Is the salary for the last month not going to them? There was a salary for the last month not collected Was the salary for the last month not collected by him? 9. Choose a simple past passive sentence from the following options. When I was five years old, I was teased by my older brother. When I was five years old, I was teased by my older brother. When I was five years old, my older brother teased me. When I was five years old, I was teased by my older brother. 10. The police do not arrest them. Turn this sentence into a mere passive proposition of the past. Here's a good one. They're not arrested by the police. The police don't arrest them. They were not arrested by the police. The police don't arrest them. There are several reasons why we use a passive voice in English. In these notes, we will focus on the past simply in the passive voice and its developments. We generally use passive when the focus is on actions rather than WHO or WHAT performs actions. Construction: was/were in the past participle (helped, known) Verb example: find I was located We were located You (guys) were located He/she/he was located They were locatedA agent unknown, so we do not know who or what agent Something was stolen from our garage last night. A creature was born. We use passive to emphasize the topic the queen told to listen to. It was Henry who yelled at the guards. We use passive talk about the common truths The Earth was occupied by dinosaurs more than sixty-five million years ago. World War II was spread over six years. We can use passive if we want to be unclear or vague about the object of the suitcase was found at the airport. (We don't know about the specific contents of the suitcase, as a result we use passive). All she told me was that the letters were written. English verbs - Full guide We use passive when the subject doesn't matter (We don't care who or what caused the action to be). Great literature was written at the end of the eighteenth century. The painting was sold for more than one million euros last night. We use passive in a more formal atmosphere, like a thesis or an important part of writing, especially scientifically speaking elements of the structure have been put into the mix. The issue of climate change was discussed. English verbs - Full GuideLesson #35: Past Simple - passiveExplanationConstruction: was/was - past participle (found, spoken) Example verb: the rise I was raised We were raised You (guys) were raised You/she/she were raised They were raised ComtextHiGood in the morning. Do you know if my book was found?1. I left it here in the library yesterday. Sorry, I haven't heard of any missing books.2 Was the book buried from our library?3Yes, I buried it from here.4What was the title of the book, and who was the author? It's called The verbs are a complete guide, and its author5 English reservoir. Look, I'll lock it down,6, and I'll be back to you as soon as I hear something. It is ok? Of course, no problem. Thank you so much. No problem. Analysis Do you know if my book was found? Here, the topic doesn't matter because we don't care about who found the book, but whether the book was found. This past was simply found in a passive voice. I haven't heard of any missing books. The current perfect (active) not heard is used because the action of not hearing about any missing books continues to the present. The book was buried from our library? Was buried this past just in a passive voice. The focus is on the book burying action, so a passive voice is needed. I buried it from here. 'Borrowed' is a simple time (active). In passive it would have been a book buried by me. It's called English verbs - a complete guide, and its author... Remember not to confuse it with this. Here, 'it's' is an possessive adjective and the author now possesses it, which replaces the noun English verbs - The Complete Guide. I'll take it. The future is simple (active) 'I will note' (will be an infinitive) used here to describe the instantaneous desire to do something. We use the future simply for an instant, positive english reaction. I'll come back to you. Once again, the future is simple (active) 'I'll get...' used to show an instant, positive reaction. See also: also: past simple passive rules pdf. present and past simple passive rules. simple past tense active and passive voice rules. passive voice past simple rules

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