THE PASSIVE The Passive– Have something done

How the Passive is formed

We form the Passive by using the verb TO BE followed by the past participle.

The police officer saw the robber at the airport. She's following him.

She'll catch him soon.

The robber was seen at the airport.

He's being followed.

He'll be caught soon.

Active		Passive
to catch	→	to be caught
to have caught	\rightarrow	to have been caught
catching	\rightarrow	being caught
having caught	\rightarrow	having been caught
am/are/is catching	\rightarrow	am/are/is being caught
catch(es)	\rightarrow	am/are/is caught
will catch	\rightarrow	will be caught
am/are/is going to catch	\rightarrow	am / are/ is going to be caught
has/have caught	\rightarrow	has/have been caught
caught	\rightarrow	was/were caught
was catching	\rightarrow	was being caught
had caught	\rightarrow	had been caught
would catch	\rightarrow	would be caught
would have caught	->	would have been caught

When the Passive is used

It is used quite often in English, both in speech and writing.

When...

=		
	We don't know who or what did something.	"My bike has been stolen" (I don't know who stole it) = Someone has stolen my bike.
	The action is more important than who did it.	"Kennedy was shot in 1963" (I know who shot him, but the important fact is that Kennedy was shot).
	It is obvious who or what did something.	"The thief's been arrested" (By the police, of course).

We can add BY + Person / thing to show who does the action if this information is important:
 "The thief's been arrested BY THE POLICE OFFICER"

If the verb has 2 objects

"A witness gave the police some information".

"A witness gave some information to the police".

Either object can be the subject of a passive sentence:



"The police were given some information by a witness"



"Some information was give to the police by a witness"

To have something done

Structure we use when we ask someone else to do something for us. It is not usually necessary to say who did the action:

The president **had** the car **taken** to the airport (by his driver). (= The president's driver **took** the car to the airport.)

I had my hair cut. (= The hairdresser cut my hair.)

I'm having my kitchen painted. (= The decorator is painting my kitchen.)
They want to have their car fixed. (= They want the garage to fix their car.)

In informal speech, we sometimes use get instead of have:

I got my hair cut. (= I had my hair cut.)

EXERCISE

	five of these sentences there is a mistake in a verb form. Underline ch mistake and write the correction.
1	The children wanted to be allow to stay up late and see the fireworks. to be allowed
2	Our flight was delaying by fog and we missed our connection.
3	Lauren was sulking because she hadn't been invited to Ralph's party.
4	By the time we arrived at the market, the best fruit had be sold.
5	While the meal was being prepare we had a drink on the terrace.
6	The new library will be opened by the Mayor next Saturday.

ANSWERS:

7 I can't see any coffee in this cupboard. Was it all been finished?

1 2 delaying delayed 3 correct 4-be been 5 prepare prepared 6 correct 7 Was Has (> Grammar, part 1)

EXERCISE

Fil	l in the gaps with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.
1	A government minister was found (find) guilty of fraud yesterday.
2	It was a lovely surprise to find all the washing-up
3	These souvenirs (make) by children from the local school.
4	I didn't come here in order (make) a fool of!
5	The votes (count) right now and we should know the result before midnight.
6	This parcel appears
7	As he (sack) from his previous job, he found it hard to get another.
8	The judges still have to decide which design

ANSWERS:

2 had been done 3 are made/have been made/were made 4 to be made 5 are being counted 6 to have been opened; was delivered 7 had been sacked 8 will be awarded