

# Passive and causative verbs

	ACTIVE FORM		PASSIVE FORM
Structure		<b>Subject + Verb + Direct Object</b>	<b>Subject</b> (direct object of active form) + <b>Verb to BE</b> (same tense as active verb) + <b>Past Participle</b> (of active verb) + <b>BY*</b> + <b>Indirect Object</b> (subject of active form)
Use		When it is important to underline who is responsible for the action, that is the subject that comes first.	When it is important to emphasise the person or thing acted on, that is the subject that comes first, or when who is responsible for the action is unknown or unimportant.
Main tenses	Simple present	▶ <i>They <b>pour</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>is poured</b> into the mould.</i>
	Present continuous	▶ <i>They <b>are pouring</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>is being poured</b> into the mould.</i>
	Past simple	▶ <i>They <b>poured</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>was poured</b> into the mould.</i>
	Present perfect	▶ <i>They <b>have poured</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>has been poured</b> into the mould.</i>
	Past continuous	▶ <i>They <b>were pouring</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>was being poured</b> into the mould.</i>
	Past perfect	▶ <i>They <b>had poured</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>had been poured</b> into the mould.</i>
	Will future	▶ <i>They <b>will pour</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>will be poured</b> into the mould.</i>
	Be going to	▶ <i>They <b>are going to pour</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>is going to be poured</b> into the mould.</i>
	Modal verbs	▶ <i>They <b>can/must pour</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>can/must be poured</b> into the mould.</i>
	Infinitive	▶ <i>They <b>used to pour</b> the molten metal into the mould.</i>	▶ <i>The molten metal <b>used to be poured</b> into the mould.</i>



In sentences where the active form has both a direct and an indirect object, the following form is usually preferred: the subject of the passive form is the indirect object of the active form.

▶ *Someone has left **him** a note.* → ***He** has been left a note.* = *A note has been left for **him**.*



\* The indirect object introduced by *by* is not necessary, and is usually omitted when generic or irrelevant.

▶ ***They** have built a new campsite in this area.* → *A new campsite has been built in this area (**by them**).*

## CAUSATIVE VERBS

Structure	<b>To make someone do something</b> (to force or to cause) <b>To let someone do something</b> (to allow) <b>To have someone do something</b> (you ask someone to do something for you) <b>To have something done</b> (other people do this thing for you) <b>To get someone to do something</b> (to persuade)
Use	When we want to talk about something that someone else did for us or for another person. The subject caused the action but didn't do it themselves.



### 37 Transform the given sentence according to the tense indicated.

<b>Present simple</b>	The casting is left to cool and harden.
<b>Present continuous</b>	
<b>Past simple</b>	
<b>Present perfect</b>	
<b>Past continuous</b>	
<b>Future simple</b>	
<b>Past perfect</b>	
<b>Could</b>	
<b>Used to</b>	

### 38 Turn these sentences into the passive form. Eliminate the agent if not necessary.

- They are selling drills at a reduced price.
- The company will pay a lot of money for the new grinder.
- The secretary has sent us the invoice for the laser beam machine.
- He was fastening the materials with bolts.
- The metalsmith must finish his work by the end of the week.
- They use an abrasive rotating wheel to remove the undesired material.
- You can use a boring machine to enlarge holes previously drilled.
- People require sophisticated turning machines nowadays.
- The multi-spindle lathe is using 12 spindles simultaneously.
- You should use protective glasses when working with a machine tool.



### 39 Turn these sentences about the soldering process into the active form.

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|---|--|
| 1. Metals that can be soldered include gold, silver, copper, brass, and iron.           | 6. The surfaces of the two materials can be kept clean with a flux.                        |
| 2. Once, solders were mainly made of lead.  | 7. The surfaces must be held together securely while they are being heated.                |
| 3. Industry has been pushed to lead-free alternative solders by environmental concerns. | 8. A heat source such as a blowtorch might be used to heat the materials around the joint. |
| 4. When joining two metal parts, a filler metal is often used.                          | 9. The solder filler rod must be rested on the joint.                                      |
| 5. Materials are being cleaned and degreased.   | 10. The joint will be left to cool and harden.   |

### 40 Re-write these sentences using a causative verb.

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| 1. Someone should mend the photocopier.<br>You .....                             | He .....   |
| 2. He told a courier to send the order.<br>They .....                            | 5. Brexit caused a drop in the value of the British currency.<br>Brexit .....  |
| 3. The manager allowed his clerks to leave an hour earlier.<br>The manager ..... | 6. They asked an architecture firm to design their new premises.<br>They ..... |
| 4. He convinced the boss to invest in his project.                               |  |