

## Lesson

# 2

### Grammar

The Passive Voice

Participles Used as Adjectives

*Get* + Participles and Adjectives

### Context

Hollywood



## 2.1 The Passive Voice—An Overview

We use the passive voice when the subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Popcorn <b>is sold</b> in movie theaters. Old movies <b>were filmed</b> in black and white. Many movies <b>have been made</b> in Hollywood.	Passive verb = a form of <i>be</i> + past participle
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>subject    verb    object</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> <u>The children</u> <u>saw</u> <u>the movie.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>subject    verb    by agent</b></p> <p><b>Passive:</b> <u>The movie</u> <u>was seen</u> <u>by the children.</u></p>	<p>Compare active and passive. The object of the active sentence (<i>movie</i>) is the subject of the passive sentence.</p> <p>If the agent of the action (the person who performs the action) is mentioned, it follows <i>by</i>.</p>

## The Oscars

Before  
You Read

1. Who is your favorite actor? Who is your favorite actress?
2. What movies have you seen recently?



Read the following magazine article. Pay special attention to verbs in the passive voice.



The Academy Awards **are given** out every year to recognize outstanding work of movie actors, directors, and others who are part of the movie-making industry.

These awards, called Oscars, **are presented** in a formal ceremony in Hollywood. Several people **are nominated** in specific categories, such as Best Movie, Best Actor, Best Music, and Best Costumes. One nominee **is chosen** to receive an award in each category.

When the awards ceremony started in 1929, 15 awards **were presented** and the ceremony **was attended** by only 250 people. Tickets cost \$10, and anyone who could afford a ticket could attend. Today about two dozen Oscars **are presented**. Tickets **are** no longer **sold** to the general public; invitations **are sent** only to people involved in making the movies and to their guests. Today the awards **are presented** in the 3400-seat Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.

Until 1941, the winners' names **were** already **known** before the ceremony and **published** in newspapers the night before the ceremony. Now the winners' names

### Did You Know?

Walt Disney has won the most Oscars ever: 26.

**are placed** in sealed envelopes and the envelopes **are not opened** until the night of the ceremony.

Since 1953, Oscar night **has been televised** and **broadcast** all over the world. This show **is seen** by hundreds of millions of people. Viewers watch as their favorite movie stars arrive looking beautiful and hopeful.

## 2.2 The Passive Voice—Form

Compare active voice and passive voice in different tenses.

Tense	Active	Passive = <i>Be</i> + Past Participle
Simple Present	A committee <b>chooses</b> the winner.	The winner <b>is chosen</b> by a committee.
Present Continuous	They <b>are presenting</b> an award now.	An award <b>is being presented</b> now.
Future	They <b>will pick</b> the best movie. They <b>are going to pick</b> the best movie.	The best movie <b>will be picked</b> . The best movie <b>is going to be picked</b> .
Simple Past	They <b>announced</b> the winner's name.	The winner's name <b>was announced</b> .
Past Continuous	They <b>were interviewing</b> the winners.	The winners <b>were being interviewed</b> .
Present Perfect	They <b>have chosen</b> the best movie.	The best movie <b>has been chosen</b> .
Modal	You <b>can see</b> the movie on DVD.	The movie <b>can be seen</b> on DVD.

### Language Notes:

1. Both the active voice and the passive voice can be used with different tenses and with modals. The tense of the passive sentence is shown in the verb *be*. Use the past participle with every tense.

2. If two verbs in the passive voice are connected with *and*, do not repeat *be*.

The Oscar ceremony **is televised and seen** by millions of people.

(continued)

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p>Before 1941, the winners' names <b>were <i>already</i> known</b> before the ceremony.            Today the winners <b>are <i>never</i> announced</b> ahead of time.</p>	<p>An adverb can be placed between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.</p>
<p><b>Affirmative:</b> The movie <b>was filmed</b> in the U.S.  <b>Negative:</b> It <b>wasn't filmed</b> in Canada.  <b>Yes/No Question:</b> <b>Was it filmed</b> in Hollywood?  <b>Short Answer:</b> No, it <b>wasn't</b>.  <b>Wh- Question:</b> Where <b>was it filmed</b>?  <b>Subject Question:</b> Which movie <b>was filmed</b> in Canada?</p>	<p>Observe affirmative statements, negative statements, and questions with the passive voice. Never use <i>do</i>, <i>does</i>, or <i>did</i> with the passive voice.  <i>(Wrong: The movie <b>didn't</b> filmed in Canada.)</i></p>
<p><b>Active:</b> <b>She</b> saw <b>him</b>.  <b>Passive:</b> <b>He</b> was seen <i>by</i> <b>her</b>.  <b>Active:</b> <b>They</b> helped <b>us</b>.  <b>Passive:</b> <b>We</b> were helped <i>by</i> <b>them</b>.</p>	<p>Notice the difference in pronouns in an active sentence and a passive sentence. After <i>by</i>, the object pronoun is used.</p>

**EXERCISE 1** Read the following sentences. Decide if the underlined verb is active (A) or passive (P).

**EXAMPLES** The actress received an Oscar. **A**  
 The actress was given an Oscar. **P**



- The actress wore a beautiful gown.
- Halle Berry presented an Oscar.
- Halle Berry has been seen in many movies.
- The director has been nominated many times.
- Old movies were filmed in black and white.
- Many actors live in California.
- Many movies are made in Hollywood.
- The names of the winners will be printed in tomorrow's newspaper.
- The actress thanked all the people who helped her win.
- The actress was driven to the ceremony in a white limousine.
- Hollywood was built at the beginning of the twentieth century.
- Hollywood has become the movie capital of the U.S.


**EXERCISE 2** Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses. Use the tense or modal given.

**EXAMPLE** (simple present: *give*)

The best actor is given an Oscar.

1. (simple present: *see*)  
The awards ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ by millions of people.
2. (future: *choose*)  
Which actor \_\_\_\_\_ next year?
3. (modal: *can / see*)  
The movie \_\_\_\_\_ at many theaters.
4. (present perfect: *make*)  
Many movies \_\_\_\_\_ about World War II.
5. (simple past: *give*)  
Kate Winslet \_\_\_\_\_ the best actress award in 2009.
6. (present continuous: *show*)  
A good movie \_\_\_\_\_ at a theater near my house.
7. (simple past: *make*)  
*Star Wars* \_\_\_\_\_ in 1977.
8. (present perfect: *show*)  
The movie \_\_\_\_\_ on TV many times.
9. (present perfect: *give*)  
Over 2,000 Academy Awards \_\_\_\_\_ out since 1929.
10. (simple past: *give*)  
In 1929, only one award \_\_\_\_\_ to a woman.
11. (simple past: *add*)  
When \_\_\_\_\_ sound \_\_\_\_\_ to movies?  
It \_\_\_\_\_ in 1927.
12. (simple present: *often / make*)  
Movies \_\_\_\_\_ in Hollywood.
13. (present perfect: *film*)  
How many movies \_\_\_\_\_ in black and white?

## 2.3 Passive Voice and Active Voice—Uses

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p><b>Compare:</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> The man <b>ate</b> the fish.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The man <b>was eaten</b> by the fish.</p> 	<p>When the verb is in the active voice, the subject performs the action. When the verb is in the passive voice, the subject receives the action.</p>
<p><b>A.</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> I <b>see</b> the Academy Awards ceremony every year.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The Academy Awards ceremony <b>is seen</b> by millions.</p> <p><b>B.</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> <b>Do</b> you <b>know</b> the winners' names?</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The winners' names <b>are not known</b> until the night of the ceremony.</p> <p><b>C.</b></p> <p><b>Active:</b> The Academy <b>presents</b> awards to the best actors and directors.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The awards <b>are presented</b> every year.</p>	<p>The active voice focuses on the person who does the action. The passive voice focuses on the receiver or the result of the action.</p> <p>Sometimes the passive voice mentions the agent, the person who does the action (A). Sometimes it is not necessary to mention the agent (B and C).</p>

### EXERCISE 3 Write an active sentence and a passive sentence for each subject. Choose an appropriate tense.

**EXAMPLE** Active: The test has 12 questions.

Passive: The test will be given in a large auditorium.

- Active: My textbook \_\_\_\_\_  
Passive: My textbook \_\_\_\_\_
- Active: My best friend \_\_\_\_\_  
Passive: My best friend \_\_\_\_\_
- Active: Some students \_\_\_\_\_  
Passive: Some students \_\_\_\_\_
- Active: I \_\_\_\_\_  
Passive: I \_\_\_\_\_

5. Active: Actors \_\_\_\_\_  
 Passive: Actors \_\_\_\_\_
6. Active: Movies \_\_\_\_\_  
 Passive: Movies \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.4 The Passive Voice Without an Agent

The passive voice is used more frequently without an agent than with an agent.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
The invitations <b>have been sent</b> out. The winners' names <b>are placed</b> in envelopes.	The passive voice is used when it is not important to mention who performed the action.
<b>A.</b> <b>Active:</b> <i>Someone stole</i> my wallet. <b>Passive:</b> My wallet <b>was stolen</b> last week. <b>B.</b> <b>Active:</b> <i>Someone told</i> me that you like movies. <b>Passive:</b> I <b>was told</b> that you like movies.	The passive voice is used when we do not know the agent (A) or when we prefer not to mention the agent (B).
a. One person <b>is chosen</b> to receive the award. b. Oscar night <b>has been televised</b> since 1953.	The passive voice is used when the agent is obvious and doesn't need to be mentioned. a. It is obvious that the Academy chooses the winner. b. It is obvious that TV stations have televised Oscar night.
<b>Compare Active (A) and Passive (P):</b> <b>A:</b> <i>You can rent</i> DVDs at many stores. <b>P:</b> DVDs <b>can be rented</b> at many stores. <b>A:</b> <i>They sell</i> popcorn in movie theaters. <b>P:</b> Popcorn <b>is sold</b> in movie theaters.	In conversation, the active voice is often used with the impersonal subjects <i>people, you, we, or they</i> . In more formal speech and writing, the passive is used with no agent.

**EXERCISE 4** Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Choose an appropriate tense.

**EXAMPLE** Hollywood was built in the early 1900s.  
(build)

- Most American movies \_\_\_\_\_ in Hollywood.  
(make)
- Let's get some popcorn. It's fresh. It \_\_\_\_\_ right now.  
(make)

(continued)

3. Movie listings \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.  
(can/find)
4. Children \_\_\_\_\_ to see some movies.  
(not/allow)
5. Hurry! The winners \_\_\_\_\_ in ten minutes.  
(announce)
6. In 1929, only fifteen Oscars \_\_\_\_\_.  
(present)
7. Before 1941, the winners' names \_\_\_\_\_ in  
newspapers the night before the ceremony.  
(publish)
8. A new theater \_\_\_\_\_ near my house at this time.  
(build)
9. We can't get into the movie theater because all the tickets  
\_\_\_\_\_ already.  
(sell)
10. Did you see the movie *Harry Potter*? Where \_\_\_\_\_ it  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
(film)
11. I went to the lobby to buy popcorn, and my seat \_\_\_\_\_.  
(take)
12. No one knows why the award \_\_\_\_\_ "Oscar."  
(call)
13. *Slumdog Millionaire* \_\_\_\_\_ as the best film of 2009.  
(choose)
14. In a movie theater, coming attractions<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
before the feature film begins.  
(show)
15. Sound \_\_\_\_\_ to movies in 1927.  
(add)
16. The Kodak Theatre, where the awards \_\_\_\_\_  
each year, \_\_\_\_\_ in 2001.  
(present)  
(build)

<sup>1</sup>Coming attractions are short previews of new movies. Theaters show coming attractions to get your interest in returning to the theater to see a new movie.



## 2.5 The Passive Voice with an Agent

Sometimes the passive voice is used with an agent.

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<p><b>Active:</b> Steven Spielberg <b>has made</b> many movies.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> Many movies <b>have been made</b> by Steven Spielberg.</p> <p><b>Active:</b> Ralph Lauren <b>designs</b> many of the actresses' gowns.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> Many of the actresses' gowns <b>are designed</b> by Ralph Lauren.</p> 	<p>When the sentence has a strong agent (a specific person: Steven Spielberg, Ralph Lauren), we can use either the active or the passive voice. The active voice puts more emphasis on the person who performs the action. The passive voice puts more emphasis on the action or the result. In general, the active voice is more common than the passive voice when an agent is mentioned.</p>
<p><b>Active:</b> <i>The first Oscar ceremony</i> took place in 1929.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> <i>It was attended</i> by 250 people.</p> <p><b>Active:</b> <i>The Oscar ceremony</i> is popular all over the world.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> <i>It is seen</i> by millions of viewers each year.</p>	<p>Sometimes the passive voice is used to continue with the same subject of the preceding sentence.</p>
<p><b>Active:</b> Steven Spielberg <b>directed</b> <i>Star Wars</i>, didn't he?</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> No. <i>Star Wars</i> <b>was directed</b> by George Lucas.</p>	<p>We can use the passive voice to shift the emphasis to the object of the preceding sentence.</p>
<p><b>Passive:</b> The dress <b>was designed</b> by Vera Wang.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The music <b>was composed</b> by Bob Dylan.</p> <p><b>Passive:</b> The movie projector <b>was invented</b> by Thomas Edison.</p>	<p>We often use the passive voice when the agent <i>made, discovered, invented, designed, built, wrote, painted, or composed</i> something.</p>
<p>The song <b>was written</b> by <i>Randy Newman</i>. It <b>was performed</b> by <i>him</i> too.</p>	<p>When the agent is included, use <i>by</i> + noun or object pronoun.</p>

**EXERCISE 5** Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the past tense.

1. Mickey Mouse \_\_\_\_\_ by Walt Disney.  
(create)
2. The movie projector \_\_\_\_\_ by Thomas Edison.  
(invent)
3. *Romeo and Juliet* \_\_\_\_\_ by William Shakespeare in 1595.  
(write)
4. *Romeo and Juliet* \_\_\_\_\_ into a movie in 1968.  
(make)
5. *My Heart Will Go On* \_\_\_\_\_ by Celine Dion.  
(sing)
6. *Star Wars* \_\_\_\_\_ by George Lucas.  
(direct)

**EXERCISE 6** Fill in the blanks with the active or passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the tense indicated.

**EXAMPLES** I \_\_\_\_\_ **saw** an old movie on TV last night.  
(past: see)

The movie \_\_\_\_\_ **was filmed** in black and white.  
(past: film)

It \_\_\_\_\_ **will be shown** again on TV tonight.  
(future: show)

1. Many movies \_\_\_\_\_ in Hollywood.  
(present: make)
2. Steven Spielberg \_\_\_\_\_ many movies.  
(present perfect: make)
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ a DVD this weekend.  
(future: rent)
4. Vera Wang \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful dresses.  
(present: design)
5. The actress \_\_\_\_\_ a dress that \_\_\_\_\_  
(past continuous: wear) (past: design)  
by Ralph Lauren.
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the music for the movie? The music  
(past: write)  
\_\_\_\_\_ by Randy Newman.  
(past: write)
7. The first Academy Awards presentation \_\_\_\_\_  
(past: have)  
250 guests.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ *Star Wars*.  
(present perfect: never/see)

9. Computer animation \_\_\_\_\_ in many movies.  
(present: use)
10. Movie reviewers \_\_\_\_\_ predictions weeks before  
(present: make)  
the Oscar presentation.
11. Oscar winners \_\_\_\_\_ the people who helped them.  
(present: always/thank)

## 2.6 Verbs with Two Objects

Some verbs have two objects: a direct object (D.O.) and an indirect object (I.O.).

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION															
<p><b>Active:</b> They gave <sup>I.O.</sup> Spielberg <sup>D.O.</sup> an award.</p> <p><b>Passive 1:</b> Spielberg was given an award.</p> <p><b>Passive 2:</b> An award was given to Spielberg.</p>	<p>When an active sentence has two objects, the passive sentence can begin with either object. Notice that if the direct object (<i>an award</i>) becomes the subject of the passive sentence, <i>to</i> is used before the indirect object.</p>															
<p><b>Language Note:</b> Some verbs that use two objects are:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>bring</td> <td>lend</td> <td>pay</td> <td>serve</td> <td>teach</td> </tr> <tr> <td>give</td> <td>offer</td> <td>sell</td> <td>show</td> <td>tell</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hand</td> <td>owe</td> <td>send</td> <td>take</td> <td>write</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		bring	lend	pay	serve	teach	give	offer	sell	show	tell	hand	owe	send	take	write
bring	lend	pay	serve	teach												
give	offer	sell	show	tell												
hand	owe	send	take	write												

**EXERCISE 7** Change the following sentences to passive voice in two ways. Omit the agent.

**EXAMPLE** They gave the actress an award.

*The actress was given an award.*

*An award was given to the actress.*

1. They handed the actress an Oscar.

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2. Someone served the guests dinner.

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(continued)

3. Someone told the students the answers.

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4. Someone will send you an invitation.

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5. They have shown us the movie.

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6. They will give the winners flowers.

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7. Someone has given you the key.

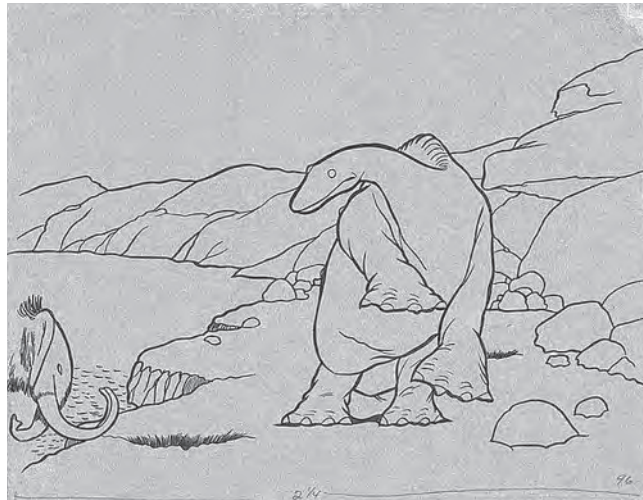
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## The History of Animation

Before  
You Read

1. Do you know how cartoons are created?
2. Are cartoons just for children? Do adults enjoy cartoons too?



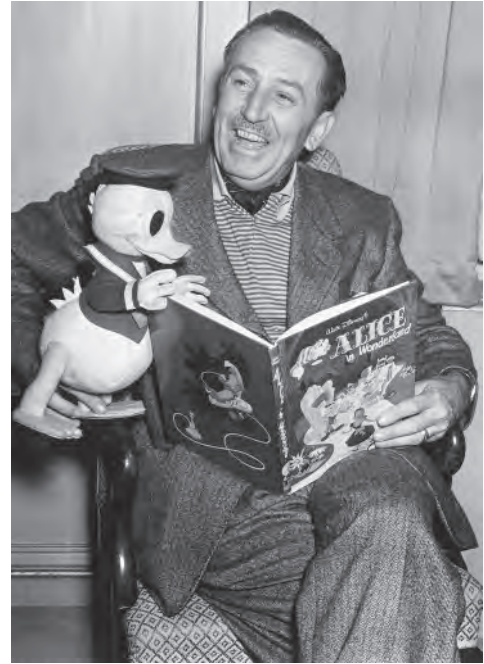
*Gertie the Dinosaur*  
Created by Winsor McCay

Animated movies **have changed** a lot over the last 100 years. Winsor McCay **is considered** the father of animation. In the early 1900s, McCay **animated** his films by himself. He **drew** every picture separately and had them photographed, one at a time. Hundreds of photographs **were needed** to make a one-minute film. Sometimes it would take him more than a year to make a five-minute cartoon.

In 1914, the development of celluloid (a transparent material) made animation easier. Instead of drawing each picture separately, the animator could make a drawing of the background, which **remained** motionless, while only the characters **moved**.

Walt Disney **took** animation to a new level. He **created** Mickey Mouse, **added** sound and music to his movies, and **produced** the first full-length animated film, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. Many people think he was a great cartoonist, but he wasn't. Instead, he was a great story editor and clever businessman who had other artists do most of the drawings.

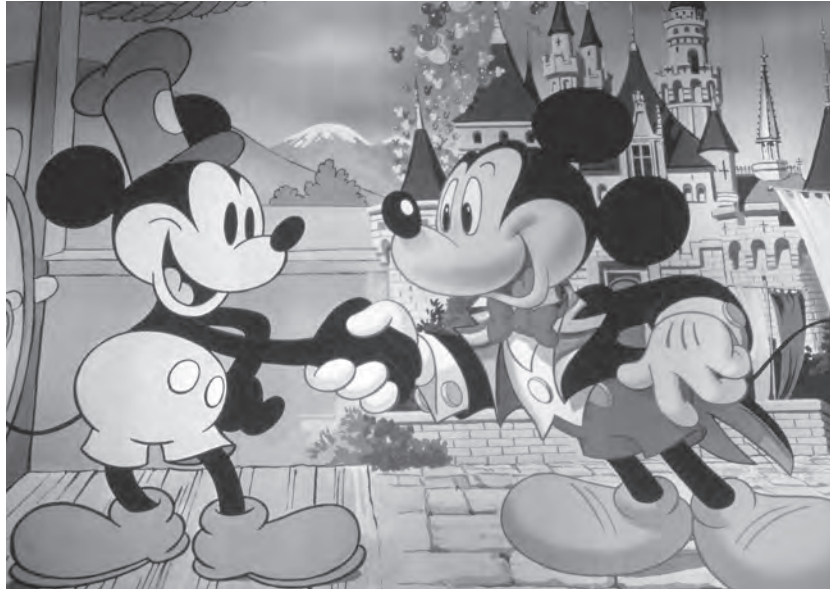
Today most animated films **are not drawn** by hand. The animation **is done** by computer software. Also special effects for movies, such as *Star Wars*, **are done** by computer animation. To create the illusion of movement, an image **is put** on the computer and then quickly **replaced** by a similar image with a small change. While this technique is similar to hand-drawn animation, the work **can be done** much faster by computer. In fact, anyone with a home computer and special software **can create** a simple animation.



Walt Disney




(continued)

- 1901** Walt Disney was born.
- 1914** Winsor McCay **created** the first animation on film, *Gertie the Dinosaur*.
- 1918** Walt Disney **opened** a cartoon studio in Kansas City, Missouri.
- 1923** Disney **moved** his studio to Hollywood.
- 1928** The first Mickey Mouse cartoon **was introduced**. It was the first talking cartoon.
- 1937** Disney **produced** *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, the first full-length animated cartoon.
- 1995** *Toy Story* **became** the first full-length film animated entirely on computers.
- 2009** *WALL-E* **won** the Academy Award for best animated film.





## 2.7 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION																				
<p><b>Compare:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="margin-right: 100px;"><b>verb</b></span> <span><b>object</b></span> </p> <p><b>Active:</b> McCay <b>created</b> the first animated film.  <b>Passive:</b> The first animated film <b>was created</b> in 1914.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="margin-right: 100px;"><b>verb</b></span> <span><b>object</b></span> </p> <p><b>Active:</b> Walt Disney <b>didn't draw</b> his cartoons.  <b>Passive:</b> His cartoons <b>were drawn</b> by studio artists.</p>	<p>Most active verbs are followed by an object. They can be used in the active and passive voice. These verbs are called <i>transitive</i> verbs.</p>																				
<p><b>Active Only:</b>          Disney <b>lived</b> in Hollywood most of his life.          He <b>became</b> famous when he created Mickey Mouse.          He <b>worked</b> with many artists.          What <b>happened</b> to the first Mickey Mouse cartoon? I'd like to see it.</p>	<p>Some verbs have no object. We cannot use the passive voice with these verbs:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>agree</td> <td>die</td> <td>look</td> <td>seem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>arrive</td> <td>fall</td> <td>occur</td> <td>sleep</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be</td> <td>go</td> <td>rain</td> <td>stay</td> </tr> <tr> <td>become</td> <td>happen</td> <td>recover</td> <td>walk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>come</td> <td>live</td> <td>remain</td> <td>work</td> </tr> </table> <p>These are called <i>intransitive</i> verbs.</p>	agree	die	look	seem	arrive	fall	occur	sleep	be	go	rain	stay	become	happen	recover	walk	come	live	remain	work
agree	die	look	seem																		
arrive	fall	occur	sleep																		
be	go	rain	stay																		
become	happen	recover	walk																		
come	live	remain	work																		
<p><b>Compare:</b></p> <p>a. Disney <b>left</b> Kansas City in 1923.          b. The DVD <b>was left</b> in the DVD player.</p> 	<p><i>Leave</i> can be intransitive or transitive, depending on its meaning.          In sentence (a), <i>leave</i> means "go away from." It is an intransitive verb. It has no passive form.          In sentence (b), <i>leave</i> means "not taken." It is a transitive verb. It has a passive form.</p>																				
<p><b>Compare:</b></p> <p>a. Cartoons <b>have changed</b> a lot over the years.          b. The light bulb <b>was changed</b> by the janitor.</p>  <p>a. In a cartoon, it looks like the characters <b>are moving</b>, but they are not.          b. The chairs <b>were moved</b> to another room.</p> 	<p><i>Change</i> and <i>move</i> can be intransitive or transitive.</p> <p>When a change happens through a natural process (a), it is intransitive.</p> <p>When someone specific causes the change (b), it is transitive.</p>																				
<p><b>Compare:</b>          Walt Disney <b>was born</b> in 1901.          He <b>died</b> in 1966.</p>	<p>Notice that we use <i>was/were</i> with <i>born</i>, but we don't use the passive voice with <i>die</i>. <i>Born</i> is not a verb. It is a past participle used as an adjective.</p>																				

**EXERCISE 8** Which of the following sentences can be changed to passive voice? Change those sentences. If no change is possible, write *no change*.

**EXAMPLES** Today they create most animation with computer software.  
*Today most animation is created with computer software.*

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Walt Disney moved to Hollywood in 1923.  
*No change.*

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1. What happened at the end of the movie?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Someone left a box of popcorn on the seat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Many movie stars live in California.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Paul Newman was a famous actor. He died in 2008.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I slept during the movie.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. You can rent *Finding Nemo* on DVD.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. They will show a movie at 9:30 in the auditorium.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. They have sold all the tickets.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 9** Fill in the blanks with the active or passive form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the tense indicated.

**EXAMPLES** Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ *was* \_\_\_\_\_ a clever businessman.  
(past: be)

His cartoons \_\_\_\_\_ *are seen* \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
(present: see)

1. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ famous when he \_\_\_\_\_ Mickey Mouse.  
(past: become)  
(past: create)
2. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ most of his cartoon characters.  
(past: not/draw)
3. Most of his cartoons \_\_\_\_\_ by studio artists.  
(past: draw)



4. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ 26 Oscars.  
(past: give)
5. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ his studio to Hollywood.  
(past: move)
6. Walt Disney \_\_\_\_\_ in Hollywood most of his life.  
(past: live)
7. Disney \_\_\_\_\_ in 1966.  
(past: die)
8. Today's animations \_\_\_\_\_ using computers.  
(present: create)
9. Cartoon characters look like they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(present continuous: move)
10. Even today, Disney's old cartoons \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.  
(present: look)

**EXERCISE 10**



CD 1, TR 10

**Fill in the blanks with the active or passive form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the past tense.**

Ronald Reagan **was elected** \_\_\_\_\_ president of the United States in 1980. Before he **became** \_\_\_\_\_ president, he was governor of California. Even before that, he \_\_\_\_\_ as a Hollywood actor. He \_\_\_\_\_ in 53 Hollywood movies between 1937 and 1964. He \_\_\_\_\_ a great actor, and he never \_\_\_\_\_ an Oscar.



On March 20, 1981, the day the Oscar ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ to take place, something terrible \_\_\_\_\_ . Reagan \_\_\_\_\_ in an assassination attempt. Fortunately, he \_\_\_\_\_ from his wounds. One of his aides, who was with him at the time, \_\_\_\_\_ . Out of respect for the president, the Academy Awards ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ for one day. Reagan \_\_\_\_\_ and continued to serve as president until he \_\_\_\_\_ his second term in 1989. He \_\_\_\_\_ in 2004 at the age of 93.

**EXERCISE 11**

Find the mistakes with the underlined verbs in the sentences below and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.

**EXAMPLES** Before the 1950s, most movies <sup>were</sup> filmed in black and white.  
I like old movies. C



1. We went to see a movie.
2. I don't like scary movies. I can't be slept afterwards.
3. Did the movie directed by Steven Spielberg?
4. People in the audience are eaten popcorn.
5. The popcorn is fresh. It is been popped right now.
6. Popcorn sells in the lobby of the theater.
7. Before the movie, coming attractions are show.
8. At the end of the movie, we were left the theater and went home.
9. A lot of popcorn containers and candy wrappers was left on the floor of the theater.
10. Some movies can be enjoy by the whole family.
11. Tickets can bought online ahead of time.
12. What was happened? I can't find my ticket.
13. The theater is big. Fourteen movies are shown at the same time.
14. The movie is for adults. Children don't permitted to enter.
15. I enjoyed the movie. Did you?
16. Parking is free at the theater, but the parking pass must be validated in the theater.
17. Some movies should not seen by children.
18. Senior citizens can get a discount on tickets.
19. At the Oscar ceremony, the actors are arrived in limousines.
20. The actresses wear beautiful dresses.



## 2.8 The Passive Voice with *Get*

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Hollywood actors <b>get paid</b> a lot of money. I don't like violent movies. A lot of people <b>get shot</b> and <b>killed</b> .	In conversation, we sometimes use <i>get</i> instead of <i>be</i> with the passive. <i>get paid</i> = <i>be paid</i> <i>get shot</i> = <i>be shot</i> <i>get killed</i> = <i>be killed</i> We usually omit the agent after <i>get</i> . Compare: He <b>was shot</b> by a cowboy. He <b>got shot</b> three times.
How much <b>do</b> actors <b>get paid</b> for a movie? She <b>didn't get paid</b> last Friday.	When <i>get</i> is used with the passive voice, questions and negatives are formed with <i>do</i> , <i>does</i> , <i>did</i> , and other auxiliaries. <i>Be</i> is not used with <i>get</i> . <i>Wrong</i> : She <i>wasn't</i> get paid last Friday.
She <b>got hired</b> for the job. He <b>got laid off</b> last month.	<i>Get</i> is frequently used with: <i>shot</i> , <i>killed</i> , <i>injured</i> , <i>wounded</i> , <i>paid</i> , <i>hired</i> , <i>fired</i> , <i>laid off</i> , <i>picked</i> , <i>caught</i> , <i>done</i> , <i>sent</i> , <i>stolen</i> .

### EXERCISE 12 Fill in the blanks with *get* + the past participle of the verb in parentheses ( ). Choose an appropriate tense.

**EXAMPLE** Who got chosen for the part in the movie?  
(choose)

- Reagan \_\_\_\_\_ on the day of the Oscars.  
(shoot)
- No one \_\_\_\_\_.  
(kill)
- Did you \_\_\_\_\_ for the movie role?  
(hire)
- Famous actors \_\_\_\_\_ millions of dollars for a film.  
(pay)
- His car \_\_\_\_\_ from in front of his house.  
(steal)
- The little boy told a lie, and he \_\_\_\_\_.  
(punish)
- Everything will \_\_\_\_\_ little by little.  
(do)
- The test scores \_\_\_\_\_ to the wrong person.  
(send)
- One student \_\_\_\_\_ cheating on the exam.  
(catch)
- If you leave your car there, it might \_\_\_\_\_.  
(tow)

## 2.9 Participles Used as Adjectives

A present participle is verb + *-ing*. A past participle is the third form of the verb (usually *-ed* or *-en*). Both present participles and past participles can be used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
We saw an <b>entertaining</b> movie. <i>Star Wars</i> is an <b>exciting</b> movie. <i>The Matrix</i> has <b>amazing</b> visual effects.	In these examples, a <i>present participle</i> is used as an adjective.
What's in the <b>sealed</b> envelope? I wasn't <b>bored</b> during the movie. Are you <b>interested</b> in action movies? Do you like <b>animated</b> films?	In these examples, a <i>past participle</i> is used as an adjective.

## Charlie Chaplin

Before

You Read

1. Have you ever heard of Charlie Chaplin?
2. Have you ever seen a silent movie? Do you think a silent movie can be interesting today?



Read the following magazine article. Pay special attention to participles used as adjectives.

Charlie Chaplin was one of the greatest actors in the world. His **entertaining** silent movies are still popular today. His **amusing** character “Little Tramp” is well **known** to people throughout the world. Chaplin had an **amazing** life. His idea for this poor character in **worn-out** shoes, round hat, and cane probably came from his childhood experiences.

**Born** in poverty in London in 1889, Chaplin was abandoned by his father and left in an orphanage by his mother. He became **interested** in acting at the age of five. At ten, he left school to travel with a British acting company. In 1910, he made his first trip to America. He was **talented**, athletic, and **hardworking**, and by 1916 he was earning \$10,000



Charlie Chaplin, 1889–1977

**Did You Know?**

When Ronald Reagan was governor of California, he did not want Chaplin to be allowed back into the U.S.

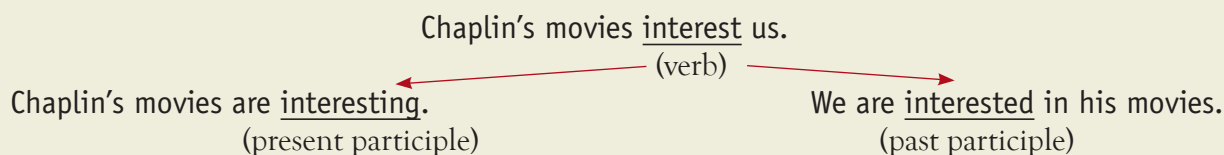
a week.<sup>2</sup> He was the highest-paid person in the world at that time. He produced, directed, and wrote the movies he starred in.

Even though “talkies” came out in 1927, he didn’t make a movie with sound until 1940, when he played a comic version of the **terrifying** dictator, Adolf Hitler.

As Chaplin got older, he faced **declining** popularity as a result of his politics and personal relationships. After he left the U.S. in 1952, Chaplin was not allowed to re-enter because of his political views. He didn’t return to the U.S. until 1972, when he was given a special Oscar for his lifetime of **outstanding** work.

## 2.10 Participles Used as Adjectives to Show Feelings

The participles of a verb can be used as adjectives.



EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p>The movie <i>bored</i> us. (<i>bored</i> = verb)</p> <p>a. The movie was <b>boring</b>. I left the <b>boring</b> movie before it was over.</p> <p>b. Some people were <b>bored</b>. The <b>bored</b> people got up and left.</p>	<p>In some cases, both the present participle (a) and the past participle (b) of the same verb can be used as adjectives.</p> <p>The present participle (a) gives an active meaning. The movie <i>actively</i> caused a feeling of boredom.</p> <p>The past participle (b) gives a passive meaning. It describes the receiver of a feeling. The people were bored by the movie.</p>
<p>Chaplin had an <b>interesting</b> life. He was poor and then became very rich.</p> <p>I am <b>interested</b> in Chaplin. I would like to know more about him.</p> <p>The main character in <i>Friday the 13th</i> is a <b>frightening</b> man.</p> <p>I was <b>frightened</b> and couldn’t sleep after seeing the movie.</p>	<p>A person can cause a feeling in others or he can receive a feeling. Therefore, a person can be both <i>interesting</i> and <i>interested</i>, <i>frightening</i> and <i>frightened</i>, etc.</p>
<p>The book is <b>interesting</b>.</p> <p>The movie is <b>entertaining</b>.</p>	<p>An object (like a book or a movie) doesn’t have feelings, so a past participle, such as <i>interested</i> or <i>entertained</i>, cannot be used to describe an object.</p>

<sup>2</sup>In today’s dollars, that amount would be close to \$200,000 a week.

(continued)

**Language Notes:**

1. The following pictures show the difference between (a) a *frightening* man and (b) a *frightened* man.

a. The man is frightening the children. = He's a *frightening* man.



b. The man is frightened by the robber. = He's a *frightened* man.



2. Common paired participles are:

amazing	amazed	exhausting	exhausted
amusing	amused	frightening	frightened
annoying	annoyed	frustrating	frustrated
boring	bored	interesting	interested
confusing	confused	puzzling	puzzled
convincing	convinced	satisfying	satisfied
disappointing	disappointed	surprising	surprised
embarrassing	embarrassed	terrifying	terrified
exciting	excited	tiring	tired

**EXERCISE 13** Use the verb in each sentence to make two new sentences. In one sentence, use the present participle. In the other, use the past participle.

**EXAMPLE** The game entertains the children.

*The game is entertaining.*

*The children are entertained.*

1. The movie frightened the children.

---

---

2. The book interests the children.

---

---

3. The children are amusing the adults.

---

---

4. The trip tired the children.

---

---

5. The game excited the children.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The vacation exhausted the adults.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The movie bored the adults.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Chaplin interests me.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 14**



CD 1, TR 12

**Fill in the blanks with the correct participle, present or past, of the verb in parentheses ( ).**

Last night my friend and I went to see a new movie. We thought it

was boring. It had a lot of stupid car chases, which  
(example: bore)

were not \_\_\_\_\_ at all. And I didn't like the characters.  
(1 excite)

They weren't very \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2 convince)

We were pretty \_\_\_\_\_ because the reviewers said it was a  
(3 disappoint)

good movie. They said it had \_\_\_\_\_ visual effects. But for  
(4 amaze)

me, it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ at all. I was \_\_\_\_\_ that I  
(5 interest) (6 annoy)

wasted \$10 and a whole evening for such a \_\_\_\_\_ movie.  
(7 disappoint)

The only thing that was \_\_\_\_\_ was the popcorn.  
(8 satisfy)

**EXERCISE 15**

**ABOUT YOU** Fill in the blanks and discuss your answers.

**EXAMPLE** I'm interested in sports.

1. I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_ movies.

2. Now I'm worried about \_\_\_\_\_.

3. In the past, I was worried about \_\_\_\_\_.

4. In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ is an amazing (choose one)  
actor / athlete / politician.





5. I'm not interested in \_\_\_\_\_.



6. I'm annoyed when people \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a boring subject for me.
8. I feel frustrated when \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I am amazed that \_\_\_\_\_ in the U.S.
10. It's not surprising that \_\_\_\_\_ in the U.S.
11. Sometimes I feel embarrassed when I \_\_\_\_\_.
12. I was very excited when \_\_\_\_\_.
13. When I came to this school, I was surprised that \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2.11 Other Past Participles Used as Adjectives

Some sentences look passive (*be* + past participle), but there is no action in the sentence. The past participles below are used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
 <p>a. No one knows the winners' names because the envelope is <b>sealed</b>.</p> <p>b. Is this seat <b>taken</b>?</p> <p>c. Chaplin was <b>born</b> in England.</p>	<p>In some cases, we are looking at the result of a previous action. We no longer care about the agent, and the action itself is not important.<sup>3</sup></p> <p>a. <b>Previous Action:</b> Someone <i>sealed</i> the envelope.</p> <p>b. <b>Previous Action:</b> Someone <i>took (occupied)</i> the seat.</p> <p>c. <b>Previous Action:</b> His mother <i>bore</i> a child.</p> 
<p>d. The dress is <b>made</b> of silk.</p> <p>e. The door is <b>locked</b> now.</p> <p>f. He bought a <b>used</b> car.</p> 	<p>d. <b>Previous Action:</b> The dress <i>was made</i> by someone.</p> <p>e. <b>Previous Action:</b> The door <i>was locked</i> by the janitor.</p> <p>f. <b>Previous Action:</b> The car <i>was used</i> by another owner.</p> 

<sup>3</sup>These forms are sometimes called "stative passives."



EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p>Many people are <b>involved</b> in making a movie.  Hollywood is <b>located</b> in California.  Is Geraldine Chaplin <b>related</b> to Charlie Chaplin?  We are <b>done</b> with the video.  When you are <b>finished</b> with the video, return it to the store.  Is the theater <b>air-conditioned</b>?  The theater was very <b>crowded</b>.</p>	<p>In some cases, we use a past participle as an adjective even though there is no previous action. The sentences to the left have no equivalent active form.</p>
<p>a. The glass is <b>broken</b>.  b. Don't touch the <b>broken</b> glass.  a. The child is <b>lost</b> in the park.  b. Let's take the <b>lost</b> child to the park office.  a. The child seems <b>tired</b>.  b. Let's put the <b>tired</b> child to bed.</p>	<p>Past participles can be used:  a. after <i>be</i> and other linking verbs (<i>seem, look, feel, sound, etc.</i>).  OR  b. before a noun.</p>
<p>Chaplin was a <b>well-known</b> actor.  He was a <b>highly paid</b> actor.</p>	<p>To emphasize and further describe the adjectives used as past participles, an adverb can be added.</p>

**Language Notes:**

1. Some phrases that contain an adverb + past participle are:

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a well-liked teacher   | a highly skilled worker      |
| a well-educated person | a closely watched experiment |
| a well-behaved child   | a slightly used book         |
| a well-dressed woman   | closely related languages    |
| a well-fed dog         | an extremely crowded room    |

2. The following are some common combinations of **be** + past participle:

- |                      |                     |                              |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| be air-conditioned   | be filled (with)    | be married (to)              |
| be accustomed (to)   | be finished (with)  | be permitted (to)            |
| be allowed (to)      | be gone             | be pleased (to) (with) (by)  |
| be born              | be injured          | be prepared (to) (for)       |
| be broken            | be insured          | be related (to)              |
| be closed            | be interested (in)  | be taken ( <i>occupied</i> ) |
| be concerned (about) | be involved (in)    | be used                      |
| be crowded           | be known (for) (as) | be used to                   |
| be divorced (from)   | be located          | be worried (about)           |
| be done              | be locked           | be wounded                   |
| be dressed           | be lost             |                              |
| be educated          | be made (of, in)    |                              |

**EXERCISE 16** Underline the past participle in the following sentences.

**EXAMPLE** Movie theaters are crowded on Saturday night.

1. The movie theater is closed in the morning.
2. Where is the movie theater located?
3. How many people were involved in making *WALL-E*?
4. Children are not allowed to see some movies.
5. Many movies are made in Hollywood.
6. Ronald Reagan was involved in movies before he became a politician.
7. Chaplin was born in England.
8. He was not an educated man.
9. Chaplin was a well paid actor.
10. He was well known all over the world.
11. Charlie Chaplin was married several times.

**EXERCISE 17** Find the mistakes and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write *C*.

**EXAMPLES** The theater <sup>is</sup> located near my house.

Are you interested in action movies? *C*

1. Is Halle Berry marry?
2. I'm concerned about the violence in movies.
3. Almost every seat in the theater is fill.
4. Is this seat taken?
5. How many people are involved in making a movie?
6. Walt Disney born in 1901.
7. When you're finish with the DVD, please return it to the video store.
8. Is the Oscar make of gold?

# Being Famous

## Before You Read

1. In the U.S., movie stars get divorced a lot. Is this true in other countries?
2. Do you think being famous would be fun?



Read the following Web article. Pay special attention to *be* and *get* before past participles and adjectives.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing [http://www.hollywood\\*ives.com](http://www.hollywood*ives.com). The article text is as follows:

Becoming a Hollywood star is a dream for many. Glamour, money, beauty, and even power make the occupation very attractive. However, the life of a Hollywood star can **be difficult** and **challenging**, both personally and professionally.

Hollywood stars **are known** for their short and frequent marriages—and divorces. Elizabeth Taylor **got married** eight times. In fact, she married the same man (Richard Burton) twice—and divorced him twice. Britney Spears **got married** one day and **got divorced** the next day. But, of course, there are exceptions. Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward **were married** for 50 years, until Newman died. And Meryl Streep **has been married** to the same man for over 30 years.

Why is **being famous** so difficult? Some actors **get rich** overnight and don't handle their sudden wealth and fame easily. Life can **be difficult** in the public eye, when reporters record an actor's every moment. Also, Hollywood stars need to look great to stay on top. They do not like to **get old**. Many Hollywood stars use cosmetic surgery to look young. Many work out with a personal trainer because they don't want to **get fat** or out of shape.



Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton

(continued)

Some Hollywood actors go into politics when they **get tired** of acting. They use their popularity as actors to win elections. Ronald Reagan and Arnold Schwarzenegger both went from being actors to becoming governor of California. Ronald Reagan went on to become president of the U.S.<sup>4</sup> A famous wrestler, Jessie Ventura, even got to be governor of Minnesota. Life in the public eye seems wonderful, but it can **be difficult** at times.



Schwarzenegger as actor



Schwarzenegger as governor

## 2.12 Past Participles and Other Adjectives with *Get*<sup>5</sup>

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p>a. <b>Is</b> Julia Roberts <b>married</b>?</p> <p>b. When did she <b>get married</b>?</p> <p>a. The actress <b>is divorced</b>.</p> <p>b. She <b>got divorced</b> soon after she <b>got married</b>.</p> <p>a. You're yawning. I see you <b>are tired</b>.</p> <p>b. When Arnold Schwarzenegger <b>got tired</b> of acting, he went into politics.</p>	<p>a. <i>Be</i> + past participle describes the status of a noun over a period of time.</p> <p>b. <i>Get</i> + past participle means <i>become</i>. There is no reference to the continuation of this status.</p>
<p>a. Movie stars <b>are rich</b>.</p> <p>b. A lot of people would like to <b>get rich</b> quickly.</p> <p>a. My grandfather <b>is old</b>.</p> <p>b. Most stars don't want to <b>get old</b>. They want to look young forever.</p>	<p>a. <i>Be</i> + adjective describes the status of a noun over a period of time.</p> <p>b. <i>Get</i> + adjective means <i>become</i>.</p>
<p><b>Usage Note:</b> Notice the difference between <i>to be married</i>, <i>to marry</i>, <i>to get married</i>. Meryl Streep <b>is married</b>. She <b>has been married</b> to the same man for many years. (<i>Be married</i> describes one's status.) She <b>married</b> Don Gummer in 1978. (The verb <i>marry</i> is followed by an object.) Meryl and Don <b>got married</b> in 1978. (<i>Get married</i> is not followed by an object.)</p>	



<sup>4</sup>Schwarzenegger can't become president because he was not born in the U.S.

<sup>5</sup>For a list of expressions with *get*, see Appendix C.

Past Participles with <i>get</i>		Adjectives with <i>get</i>	
get accustomed to	get hurt	get angry	get old
get acquainted	get lost	get dark	get rich
get bored	get married	get fat	get sleepy
get confused	get scared	get hungry	get upset
get divorced	get tired	get nervous	get well
get dressed	get used to		
get worried			

**EXERCISE 18** Circle the correct words to complete this conversation between a young man and a young woman.



**A:** Angelina Jolie is my favorite actress. When she (*was* / *got*) married, (example)  
I felt so sad. But then she (*was* / *got*) divorced just two years later, (1)  
I was so happy. But then, she started dating Brad Pitt.

**B:** Happy? Sad? Do you think Angelina (*is* / *gets*)  
interested in you? She doesn't even know you! (2)

**A:** I keep sending her letters. I would like to (*be* / *get*)  
acquainted with her. (3)

**B:** She's not going to answer your letters. She  
(*is* / *gets*) too rich and famous to pay attention to you. (4)

**A:** Well, I'm an actor too, you know.

**B:** Mostly you're just a waiter.

**A:** I'm not always going to be a waiter. When acting studios discover me, I'm  
going to be famous, and Angelina will notice me if she (*gets* / *is*) single again. (5)

**B:** Well, it's possible that she'll (*get* / *be*) divorced. But you'll be an old  
man when, and if, you are famous. (6)

**A:** That doesn't matter. Someday it will happen, and I'll meet Angelina.

**B:** By that time, she will (*be* / *get*) old and you won't be interested in  
her anymore. (7)

**A:** I'll always (*get* / *be*) interested in her. She's my one true love. (8)

**B:** Oh, really? What does your girlfriend have to say about that?

**A:** I never talk to her about Angelina. One time I told her how much  
I like Angelina, and she (*was* / *got*) angry. (9)

**B:** I don't think your girlfriend has anything to worry about.



# Summary of Lesson 2

## 1. Passive Voice

Passive Voice = <i>Be</i> + Past Participle	Use
<p><b>With an agent:</b>  Mickey Mouse <b>was created</b> by Walt Disney.  <i>Star Wars</i> <b>was directed</b> by George Lucas.</p>	<p>The passive voice can be used with an agent, especially if we want to emphasize the result of the action.</p>
<p><b>Without an agent:</b></p> <p>a. Hollywood <b>was built</b> at the beginning of the twentieth century.  b. Children <b>are not allowed</b> to see some movies.  c. The Oscar ceremony <b>is seen</b> all over the world.  d. I <b>was told</b> that you didn't like the movie.</p>	<p>The passive voice is usually used without an agent:</p> <p>a. when it is not important to mention who performed the action  b. when the agent is obvious  c. when the agent is not a specific person but people in general  d. to hide the identity of the agent</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Do not mention the agent if it is not a specific person.  <i>Wrong:</i> Spanish is spoken <i>by people</i> in Mexico.</p>
<p>Reagan <b>got shot</b> in 1981.  No one <b>got killed</b>. Some people <b>got wounded</b>.</p>	<p><i>Get</i> can be used instead of <i>be</i> in certain conversational expressions. Do not use <i>get</i> when the agent is mentioned.</p> <p><i>Wrong:</i> Reagan got shot <i>by John Hinckley</i>.  <i>Right:</i> Reagan <b>was</b> shot <i>by John Hinckley</i>.</p>

## 2. Participles Used as Adjectives

Examples	Explanation
<p>a. Silent movies are very <b>interesting</b>.  b. The students are <b>interested</b> in the life of Charlie Chaplin.</p>	<p>Use the present participle (a) to show that the noun (silent movies) produced a feeling.  Use the past participle (b) to show that the noun (the students) received a feeling.</p>
<p>The movie theater will be <b>closed</b> at midnight.  Is this seat <b>taken</b>?</p>	<p>Use the past participle to show the result of a previous action.</p> <p><b>Previous Actions:</b>  Someone <i>will close</i> the theater.  Someone <i>took</i> the seat.</p>
<p>The child is <b>lost</b>.  The bus is <b>crowded</b>.  Where is Hollywood <b>located</b>?</p>	<p>Some past participles are not related to a previous action.</p>
<p>She <b>got confused</b> when the teacher explained participles.  I <b>got lost</b> on my way to your house.  She <b>got upset</b> when she couldn't find her keys.</p>	<p>Use <i>get</i> with past participles and other adjectives to mean <i>become</i>.</p>

# Editing Advice

1. Use *be*, not *do* / *does* / *did* to make negatives and questions with the passive voice.

My watch ~~didn't~~<sup>wasn't</sup> made in Japan.

When ~~did~~<sup>was</sup> the movie filmed?

2. Don't use the passive voice with intransitive verbs.

The accident ~~was~~ happened at 10:30 p.m.

Her grandfather ~~was~~ died three years ago.

3. Don't confuse the *-ing* form with the past participle.

The popcorn was ~~eating~~<sup>eaten</sup> by the child.

4. Don't forget the *-ed* ending for a regular past participle.

The floor was wash<sup>ed</sup> by the janitor.

I'm very tire<sup>d</sup> now. I have to go to sleep.

5. Don't forget to use a form of *be* in a passive sentence.

The movie ~~was~~<sup>was</sup> seen by everyone in my family.

6. Use *by* to show the agent of the action.

*Tom Sawyer* was written ~~for~~<sup>by</sup> Mark Twain.

7. Use an object pronoun after *by*.

My mother prepared the soup. The salad was prepared by ~~she~~<sup>her</sup> too.

8. In questions and negatives, use *do*, *does*, or *did* when you use *get* with the passive voice.

~~Were~~<sup>Did</sup> you get fired from your job?



9. Don't forget to include a verb (usually *be*) before a participle used as an adjective.

My college<sup>is</sup> located on the corner of Broadway and Wilson Avenues.  
The movie<sup>was</sup> boring, so we left.

10. Use *be*, not *do*, with past participles used as adjectives.

My sister<sup>isn't</sup> doesn't married.  
<sup>Are</sup> Do you bored in your math class?

## Editing Quiz

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write *C*.

- A:** <sup>C</sup> Did you ever see the movie *Titanic*? It was the most successful film ever <sup>made</sup> make.  
(example) (example)
- B:** I saw part of it. It <sup>was shown</sup> on my flight to the U.S. But I never finished watching it because I fell asleep. It was a long and <sup>tiring</sup> flight. I was too <sup>exhaust</sup> to keep my eyes open.  
(1) (2) (3)
- A:** You were probably <sup>bore</sup> because you <sup>saw</sup> it on a tiny screen. It <sup>should seen</sup> on a large screen or at a theater. It's such an <sup>interested</sup> movie. It <sup>was direct</sup> <sup>for</sup> James Cameron.  
(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)
- B:** I've never heard of James Cameron. What else <sup>was he directed?</sup>  
(10)
- A:** The *Terminator* movies. And *Avatar* <sup>was directed</sup> by <sup>he</sup> too. *Avatar* is a 3-D movie.  
(11) (12)
- B:** What's that? I've never heard of 3-D.



**A:** It's a movie with a lot of special effects. Special glasses **are worn** during  
(13)  
the movie, which make everything appear three-dimensional.

**B:** Wow! I'd like to see a movie like that.

**A:** I saw it in 3-D at a theater. I **was eaten** popcorn when the movie  
(14)  
**was started** and then, suddenly, I couldn't believe what I was seeing.  
(15)

**B:** When **did** *Avatar* made?  
(16)

**A:** In 2009.

**B:** Is it still in the movie theaters?

**A:** No, but the DVD **can rented**.  
(17)

**B:** Can it **be seeing** in 3-D on DVD?  
(18)

**A:** I don't know.

**B:** So, tell me. What **was happened** at the end of *Titanic*? **Was** the main  
(19) (20)  
character **died**? Or **did** the man and woman **get marry**?  
(21) (22) (23)

**A:** I'm not going to tell you the ending and spoil it for you. I have the  
DVD. I've **been watched** it three times. Do you want to borrow it?  
(24)

**B:** Thanks. I'd love to.

## Lesson 2 Test/Review

**PART 1** Fill in the blanks with the passive or active form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the tense indicated.

**EXAMPLES** The movie will be filmed in New York.  
(future: film)

The movie director has won many awards.  
(present perfect: win)

1. Which actor \_\_\_\_\_ next year?  
(future: choose)

(continued)

2. Meryl Streep \_\_\_\_\_ in many movies.  
(present perfect: see)
3. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ popcorn during movies.  
(simple present: not/eat)
4. A new movie \_\_\_\_\_ about World War II.  
(present continuous: make)
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the Oscar ceremony last year.  
(past: not/see)
6. The audience \_\_\_\_\_ the movie.  
(past: enjoy)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ our tickets tomorrow.  
(future: buy)
8. Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her to watch R-rated movies.  
(present: not/permit)
9. While the movie \_\_\_\_\_, one of the actors  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(past continuous: make)  
(past: hurt)
10. *Star Wars* is a great movie. It \_\_\_\_\_ on a large  
screen, not on a TV screen.  
(should/see)
11. Today's animation \_\_\_\_\_ on a computer. It  
\_\_\_\_\_ by hand.  
(simple present: do)  
(simple present: not/draw)
12. Charlie Chaplin \_\_\_\_\_ interested in acting at  
the age of five.  
(past: become)
13. Chaplin \_\_\_\_\_ the U.S. in 1952 and  
\_\_\_\_\_ in 1972.  
(past: leave)  
(past: return)
14. President Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_ while he  
\_\_\_\_\_ a play. He \_\_\_\_\_ a few  
days later. The killer \_\_\_\_\_.  
(past: shoot)  
(past continuous: watch)  
(past: die)  
(past: catch)

**PART 2** The following sentences would be better in the passive voice. Change to the passive voice using the same tense as the underlined verbs. Do not mention the agent.

**EXAMPLE** They considered Charlie Chaplin a great actor.  
*Charlie Chaplin was considered a great actor.*

---

1. They use subtitles for foreign movies.

---

2. They don't permit children to see this movie.

---

3. When did they build this theater?

---

4. Someone is cleaning the theater now.

---

5. Someone has left a popcorn box on the floor.

---

6. Someone will make a movie about Chaplin's life.

---

7. When is someone going to close the theater?

---

**PART 3** The following sentences would be better in the active voice. Change to the active voice using the same tense as the underlined verbs.

**EXAMPLE** The movie has been seen by my whole family.  
*My whole family has seen the movie.*

---

1. I will be driven to the theater by my sister.

---

2. The movie wasn't seen by me.

---

3. The movie is being filmed by George Lucas.

---

4. A decision should be made by the director.

---

5. A new costume is needed by the actor.

---

(continued)

6. Were you met at the theater by your friend?

---

7. When was the DVD broken by the child?

---

**PART 4** Fill in the blanks with the present participle or the past participle of the verb in parentheses ( ).

**EXAMPLES** The movie was very good. It wasn't boring at all.  
(bore)

I liked the ending of the movie. I felt very satisfied with the ending.  
(satisfy)

1. We read an \_\_\_\_\_ story about Charlie Chaplin.  
(interest)
2. He became \_\_\_\_\_ in acting when he was a child.  
(interest)
3. He was well \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
(know)
4. When he left the U.S. in 1952, he was not \_\_\_\_\_ to re-enter.  
(allow)
5. Chaplin was \_\_\_\_\_ four times.  
(marry)
6. He was an \_\_\_\_\_ actor.  
(entertain)
7. I am never \_\_\_\_\_ during one of his movies.  
(bore)
8. There's an \_\_\_\_\_ new movie at the Fine Arts Theater.  
(excite)
9. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ in seeing it with me?  
(interest)
10. The movie theater is \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday night.  
(crowd)
11. I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I saw *Friday the 13th*.  
(frighten)
12. It was a very \_\_\_\_\_ movie.  
(frighten)
13. I didn't like the movie I saw last week. I was very \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
(disappoint)
14. My friend liked the movie. He thought it was a very  
\_\_\_\_\_ movie.  
(excite)

## Expansion

### Classroom

#### Activities

**① Tell if these statements are true in your native country. Form a small group and discuss your answers in your group.**

1. Popcorn is sold in movie theaters.
2. Movie tickets can be bought on the Internet.
3. Most people have a DVD player and watch movies at home.
4. Musicals are popular.
5. Many movies are shown in the same theater at the same time.
6. Movie tickets are expensive.
7. Senior citizens pay less money to enter a movie theater.
8. Children are not allowed to see some movies.
9. Actors are well-paid.
10. Many famous actors get divorced.
11. Actors are given awards for great performances.
12. Animated films are popular.

**② Make a list of the movies you've seen recently. Compare your list with another student's list.**

### Talk

#### About It

**① Is it important to give awards to actors and actresses? Why or why not?**

**② Have you ever seen an Academy Awards ceremony? What did you think of it?**

**③ How are American films different from films made in other countries?**

**④ Who are your favorite actors and actresses?**

**⑤ What American movies have been popular in your native country?**

## Write

### About It

- 1 Write about an entertainment event that you have recently attended (such as a movie in a theater, a concert, an art fair, or a museum exhibit). Did you enjoy it? Why or why not? Was there anything surprising or unusual about it?
- 2 Write a short summary of a movie you saw recently.
- 3 Write about a famous person you admire. Give a short biography of this person and tell why you admire him or her.

#### EXAMPLE

#### A Person I Admire

I really admire actress Angelina Jolie. She's not only an amazing and talented actress, she's also a humanitarian. When she was filming in Cambodia, she was shocked by the conditions she saw there . . .



For more practice using grammar in context, please visit our Web site.