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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Popcorn is sold in movie theaters. Old movies were filmed in black and white. Many movies have been made in Hollywood.</td>
<td>Passive verb = a form of be + past participle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Active:**  
subject  
verb  
object  

**Passive:**  
subject  
verb  
by agent  

Compare active and passive. The object of the active sentence (movie) is the subject of the passive sentence.

If the agent of the action (the person who performs the action) is mentioned, it follows by.

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.

**Did You Know?**

Walt Disney has won the most Oscars ever: 26.

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 Director, 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...
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

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

**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.
Lesson 2

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

1. The actress wore a beautiful gown.  A
2. Halle Berry presented an Oscar.  A
3. Halle Berry has been seen in many movies.  A
4. The director has been nominated many times.  A
5. Old movies were filmed in black and white.  A
6. Many actors live in California.  A
7. Many movies are made in Hollywood.  A
8. The names of the winners will be printed in tomorrow’s newspaper.  A
9. The actress thanked all the people who helped her win.  A
10. The actress was driven to the ceremony in a white limousine.  A
11. Hollywood was built at the beginning of the twentieth century.  A
12. Hollywood has become the movie capital of the U.S.  A
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 is seen by millions of people.

2. (future: choose)
Which actor will be chosen next year?

3. (modal: can / see)
The movie can be seen at many theaters.

4. (present perfect: make)
Many movies have been made about World War II.

5. (simple past: give)
Kate Winslet was given the best actress award in 2009.

6. (present continuous: show)
A good movie is being shown at a theater near my house.

7. (simple past: make)
Star Wars was made in 1977.

8. (present perfect: show)
The movie has been shown on TV many times.

9. (present perfect: give)
Over 2,000 Academy Awards have been given out since 1929.

10. (simple past: give)
In 1929, only one award was given to a woman.

11. (simple past: add)
When was sound added to movies?
It was added in 1927.

12. (simple present: often / make)
Movies are often made in Hollywood.

13. (present perfect: film)
How many movies have been filmed in black and white?
### 2.3 Passive Voice and Active Voice—Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compare:</strong>&lt;br&gt; <strong>Active:</strong> The man <em>ate</em> the fish.&lt;br&gt; <strong>Passive:</strong> The man <em>was eaten</em> by the fish.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **A.**<br> **Active:** I *see* the Academy Awards ceremony every year.<br> **Passive:** The Academy Awards ceremony *is seen* by millions. | The active voice focuses on the person who does the action. The passive voice focuses on the receiver or the result of the action. 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). |

| **B.**<br> **Active:** Do you *know* the winners’ names?<br> **Passive:** The winners’ names *are not known* until the night of the ceremony. | |

| **C.**<br> **Active:** The Academy *presents* awards to the best actors and directors.<br> **Passive:** The awards *are presented* every year. | |

### EXERCISE 3

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

**EXAMPLE**<br> **Active:** The test *has 12 questions.*<br> **Passive:** The test *will be given in a large auditorium.*

1. **Active:** My textbook ___________________________
   **Passive:** My textbook ___________________________

2. **Active:** My best friend __________________________
   **Passive:** My best friend __________________________

3. **Active:** Some students __________________________
   **Passive:** Some students __________________________

4. **Active:** I __________________________
   **Passive:** I __________________________
The Passive Voice; Participles Used as Adjectives; Get + Participles and Adjectives

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| The invitations **have been sent** out.  
The winners’ names **are placed** in envelopes. | The passive voice is used when it is not important to mention who performed the action. |
| **A.**  
**Active:** Someone **stole** my wallet.  
**Passive:** My wallet **was stolen** last week. | The passive voice is used when we do not know the agent (A) or when we prefer not to mention the agent (B). |
| **B.**  
**Active:** Someone **told** me that you like movies.  
**Passive:** I **was told** that you like movies. | |
| One person **is chosen** to receive the award.  
Oscar night **has been televised** 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. |

**Compare Active (A) and Passive (P):**

**A:** You **can rent** DVDs at many stores.  
**P:** DVDs **can be rented** at many stores.  
**A:** They **sell** popcorn in movie theaters.  
**P:** Popcorn **is sold** in movie theaters.

In conversation, the active voice is often used with the impersonal subjects *people, you, we, or they.* 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 __________________________ in the early 1900s.  
*(build)*

 *(make)*

2. 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)

    (choose)

14. In a movie theater, coming attractions¹ _______________ 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)

¹Coming 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
<th>PASSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> Steven Spielberg <strong>has made</strong> many movies.</td>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> Many movies <strong>have been made</strong> by Steven Spielberg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> Ralph Lauren <strong>designs</strong> many of the actresses' gowns.</td>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> Many of the actresses' gowns <strong>are designed</strong> by Ralph Lauren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> The first Oscar ceremony <strong>took place</strong> in 1929.</td>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> <strong>It was attended</strong> by 250 people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> The Oscar ceremony <strong>is popular all over the world.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> <strong>It is seen</strong> by millions of viewers each year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> Steven Spielberg <strong>directed Star Wars,</strong> didn't he?</td>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> No. <strong>Star Wars was directed</strong> by George Lucas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The dress <strong>was designed</strong> by Vera Wang.</td>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The music <strong>was composed</strong> by Bob Dylan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The movie projector <strong>was invented</strong> by Thomas Edison.</td>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The music <strong>was composed</strong> by Bob Dylan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The song <strong>was written by Randy Newman.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The music <strong>was composed</strong> by Bob Dylan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>It was performed by him</strong> too.</td>
<td><strong>When the agent is included, use by + noun or object pronoun.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes the passive voice is used to continue with the same subject of the preceding sentence.

We can use the passive voice to shift the emphasis to the object of the preceding sentence.

We often use the passive voice when the agent made, discovered, invented, designed, built, wrote, painted, or composed something.

When the agent is included, use by + noun or object pronoun.
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)

   (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 ____________ an old movie on TV last night.
   (past: see)

The movie ____________ in black and white.
   (past: film)

It ____________ again on TV tonight.
   (future: show)

   (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 ____________ by Ralph Lauren.
   (past continuous: wear) 
   (past: design)

6. Who ____________ the music for the movie? The music ____________ by Randy Newman.
   (past: write)

7. The first Academy Awards presentation ____________ 250 guests.
   (past: have)

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.).

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

### 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.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

2. Someone served the guests dinner.

________________________________________________________________________

(continued)
3. Someone told the students the answers.

4. Someone will send you an invitation.

5. They have shown us the movie.

6. They will give the winners flowers.

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?

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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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compare:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> McCay created the first animated film.  <strong>Passive:</strong> The first animated film was created in 1914.  <strong>Active:</strong> Walt Disney didn’t draw his cartoons.  <strong>Passive:</strong> His cartoons were drawn by studio artists.  <strong>Active Only:</strong> Disney lived in Hollywood most of his life. He became famous when he created Mickey Mouse. He worked with many artists. What happened to the first Mickey Mouse cartoon? I’d like to see it.  <strong>Compare:</strong> a. Disney left Kansas City in 1923.  b. The DVD was left in the DVD player.  <strong>Compare:</strong> a. Cartoons have changed a lot over the years.  b. The light bulb was changed by the janitor.  a. In a cartoon, it looks like the characters are moving, but they are not.  b. The chairs were moved to another room.  <strong>Compare:</strong> Walt Disney was born in 1901. He died in 1966.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Walt Disney moved to Hollywood in 1923.

No change.

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.


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.

His cartoons are seen all over the world.

1. Walt Disney became famous when he created Mickey Mouse.

2. Walt Disney did not draw most of his cartoon characters.

3. Most of his cartoons were drawn by studio artists.
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)
   (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  

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

Ronald Reagan ____________ president of the United States in 1980. Before he ____________ 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.
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 **filmed** in black and white.
I **like** old movies.  

We **went** to see a movie.

1. I don’t like scary movies. I **can’t be slept** afterwards.

2. Did the movie **directed** by Steven Spielberg?

3. People in the audience **are eaten** popcorn.

4. The popcorn is fresh. It **is been popped** right now.

5. Popcorn **sells** in the lobby of the theater.

6. Before the movie, coming attractions **are show**.

7. At the end of the movie, we **were left** the theater and went home.

8. A lot of popcorn containers and candy wrappers **was left** on the floor of the theater.

9. Some movies **can be enjoy** by the whole family.

10. Tickets **can bought** online ahead of time.

11. **What was happened**? I can’t find my ticket.

12. The theater is big. Fourteen movies **are shown** at the same time.

13. The movie is for adults. Children **don’t permitted** to enter.

14. I **enjoyed** the movie. Did you?

15. Parking is free at the theater, but the parking pass **must be validated** in the theater.

16. Some movies should not **seen** by children.

17. Senior citizens **can get** a discount on tickets.

18. At the Oscar ceremony, the actors **are arrived** in limousines.

19. The actresses **wear** beautiful dresses.
### 2.8 The Passive Voice with *Get*

#### Examples

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

#### 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?

1. Reagan **got chosen** on the day of the Oscars.
2. No one **got chosen**.
3. Did you **get chosen** for the movie role?
4. Famous actors **got paid** millions of dollars for a film.
5. His car **got paid** from in front of his house.
6. The little boy told a lie, and he **got punished**.
7. Everything will **get paid** little by little.
8. The test scores **got paid** to the wrong person.
9. One student **got caught** cheating on the exam.
10. If you leave your car there, it might **get towed**.
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
a week. 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.

Chaplin’s movies interest us. (verb)  
Chaplin’s movies are interesting. (present participle)  
We are interested in his movies. (past participle)

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

---

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

---

3In today’s dollars, that amount would be close to $200,000 a week.
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
amusing  amused
annoying  annoyed
boring  bored
confusing  confused
convincing  convinced
disappointing  disappointed
embarrassing  embarrassed
exciting  excited
exhausting  exhausted
frightening  frightened
frustrating  frustrated
interesting  interested
puzzling  puzzled
satisfying  satisfied
surprising  surprised
terrifying  terrified
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 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 _________. It had a lot of stupid car chases, which were not ________ at all. And I didn’t like the characters. They weren’t very _________.

We were pretty _________ because the reviewers said it was a good movie. They said it had ________ visual effects. But for me, it wasn’t ________ at all. I was _________ that I wasted $10 and a whole evening for such a ________ movie. The only thing that was _________ was the popcorn.

EXERCISE 15 ABOUT YOU Fill in the blanks and discuss your answers.

I’m interested in _________.

1. I’m interested in _________.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. No one knows the winners’ names because the envelope is sealed.</td>
<td>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.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Is this seat taken?</td>
<td>a. Previous Action: Someone sealed the envelope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Chaplin was born in England.</td>
<td>b. Previous Action: Someone took (occupied) the seat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. The dress is made of silk.</td>
<td>c. Previous Action: His mother bore a child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. The door is locked now.</td>
<td>d. Previous Action: The dress was made by someone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. He bought a used car.</td>
<td>e. Previous Action: The door was locked by the janitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Previous Action: The car was used by another owner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³These forms are sometimes called “stative passives.”
**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many people are <strong>involved</strong> in making a movie. Hollywood is <strong>located</strong> in California. Is Geraldine Chaplin <strong>related</strong> to Charlie Chaplin? We are <strong>done</strong> with the video. When you are <strong>finished</strong> with the video, return it to the store. Is the theater <strong>air-conditioned</strong>? The theater was very <strong>crowded</strong>.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The glass is <strong>broken</strong>. b. Don’t touch the <strong>broken</strong> glass. a. The child is <strong>lost</strong> in the park. b. Let’s take the <strong>lost</strong> child to the park office. a. The child seems <strong>tired</strong>. b. Let’s put the <strong>tired</strong> child to bed.</td>
<td>Past participles can be used: a. after be and other linking verbs (seem, look, feel, sound, etc.). OR b. before a noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplin was a <strong>well-known</strong> actor. He was a <strong>highly paid</strong> actor.</td>
<td>To emphasize and further describe the adjectives used as past participles, an adverb can be added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Language Notes:**

1. Some phrases that contain an adverb + past participle are:
   - a well-liked teacher
   - a well-educated person
   - a well-behaved child
   - a well-dressed woman
   - a well-fed dog
   - a well-known actor
   - a highly skilled worker
   - a closely watched experiment
   - a slightly used book
   - closely related languages
   - an extremely crowded room
2. The following are some common combinations of be + past participle:
   - be air-conditioned
   - be accustomed (to)
   - be allowed (to)
   - be born
   - be broken
   - be closed
   - be concerned (about)
   - be crowded
   - be divorced (from)
   - be done
   - be dressed
   - be educated
   - be filled (with)
   - be finished (with)
   - be gone
   - be injured
   - be insured
   - be interested (in)
   - be involved (in)
   - be known (for) (as)
   - be located
   - be locked
   - be lost
   - be made (of, in)
   - be married (to)
   - be permitted (to)
   - be pleased (to) (with) (by)
   - be prepared (to) (for)
   - be related (to)
   - be taken (occupied)
   - be used
   - be used to
   - be worried (about)
   - be wounded
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 is located near my house.

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?
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.

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.

(continued)
2.12 Past Participles and Other Adjectives with Get

### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a. Is Julia Roberts married?  
b. When did she get married?  |
| a. The actress is divorced.  
b. She got divorced soon after she got married.  |
| a. You’re yawning. I see you are tired.  
b. When Arnold Schwarzenegger got tired of acting, he went into politics.  |
| a. Movie stars are rich.  
b. A lot of people would like to get rich quickly.  |
| a. My grandfather is old.  
b. Most stars don’t want to get old. They want to look young forever.  |

### Usage Note

Notice the difference between to be married, to marry, to get married.

Meryl Streep is married. She has been married to the same man for many years. *(Be married describes one’s status.)*  
She married Don Gummer in 1978. *(The verb marry is followed by an object.)*  
Meryl and Don got married in 1978. *(Get married is not followed by an object.)*
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, I felt so sad. But then she (was / got) divorced just two years later, 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!

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

B: I don’t think your girlfriend has anything to worry about.
Summary of Lesson 2

1. Passive Voice

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

2. Participles Used as Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Silent movies are very interesting. b. The students are interested in the life of Charlie Chaplin.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The movie theater will be closed at midnight. Is this seat taken?</td>
<td>Use the past participle to show the result of a previous action. <strong>Previous Actions:</strong> Someone will close the theater. Someone took the seat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The child is lost. The bus is crowded. Where is Hollywood located?</td>
<td>Some past participles are not related to a previous action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She got confused when the teacher explained participles. I got lost on my way to your house. She got upset when she couldn’t find her keys.</td>
<td>Use <em>get</em> with past participles and other adjectives to mean <em>become</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Use *be*, not *do / does / did* to make negatives and questions with the passive voice.
   
   wasn’t
   
   My watch **wasn’t** made in Japan.
   
   was
   
   When **was** 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** by the child.
   
4. Don’t forget the *-ed* ending for a regular past participle.
   
   The floor **was washed** by the janitor.
   
   I’m very **tired** now. I have to go to sleep.
   
5. Don’t forget to use a form of *be* in a passive sentence.
   
   The movie **was seen** by everyone in my family.
   
6. Use *by* to show the agent of the action.
   
   *Tom Sawyer** was written for Mark Twain.
   
7. Use an object pronoun after *by*.
   
   My mother prepared the soup. The salad was prepared **by her** too.
   
8. In questions and negatives, use *do, does, or did* when you use *get* with the passive voice.
   
   Did
   
   Were you get fired from your job?
9. Don’t forget to include a verb (usually be) before a participle used as an adjective.

is

My college is located on the corner of Broadway and Wilson Avenues.

was

The movie was boring, so we left.

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

isn’t

My sister isn’t married.

Are

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: Did you ever see the movie Titanic? It was the most successful
made
\text{(example)} film ever make.

B: I saw part of it. It was shown on my flight to the U.S. But I never

\text{finished watching it because I fell asleep. It was a long and tiring}
flight. I was too exhaust to keep my eyes open.

A: You were probably bore because you saw it on a tiny screen. It

\text{should seen on a large screen or at a theater. It’s such an interested}
movie. It was direct for James Cameron.

B: I’ve never heard of James Cameron. What else was he directed?

A: The Terminator movies. And Avatar was directed by he too. Avatar is

\text{a 3-D movie.}

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 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 eating popcorn when the movie was started and then, suddenly, I couldn’t believe what I was seeing.

B: When did Avatar made?

A: In 2009.

B: Is it still in the movie theaters?

A: No, but the DVD can rented.

B: Can it be seeing in 3-D on DVD?

A: I don’t know.

B: So, tell me. What happened at the end of Titanic? Was the main character died? Or did the man and woman get marry?

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?

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 will be chosen next year?
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)

(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.

I liked the ending of the movie. I felt very satisfied with the ending.

1. We read an interesting story about Charlie Chaplin.

2. He became interested in acting when he was a child.

3. He was well known all over the world.

4. When he left the U.S. in 1952, he was not allowed to re-enter.

5. Chaplin was married four times.

6. He was an entertaining actor.

7. I am never bored during one of his movies.

8. There’s an exciting new movie at the Fine Arts Theater.

9. Are you interested in seeing it with me?

10. The movie theater is crowded on Saturday night.

11. I was frightened when I saw Friday the 13th.

12. It was a very frightening movie.

13. I didn’t like the movie I saw last week. I was very disappointed in it.

14. My friend liked the movie. He thought it was a very exciting movie.
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.