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.</td>
<td>Passive verb = a form of be + past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old movies were filmed in black and white.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many movies have been made in Hollywood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>subject</strong> verb <strong>object</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> The children saw the movie.</td>
<td>Compare active and passive. The object of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>subject</strong> verb <strong>by agent</strong></td>
<td>passive sentence (movie) is the subject of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The movie was seen by the children.</td>
<td>passive sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the agent of the action (the person who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>performs the action) is mentioned, it follows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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.

<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.</td>
<td>The best movie will be picked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They are going to pick the best movie.</td>
<td>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).

**EXAMPLES**

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

**EXERCISE 1**

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

**EXAMPLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compare:</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Active:** The man *ate* the fish.  
**Passive:** The man *was eaten* by the fish. | 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. |

| A. |  
**Active:** I *see* the Academy Awards ceremony every year.  
**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. |  
**Active:** Do you *know* the winners’ names?  
**Passive:** The winners’ names *are not known* until the night of the ceremony. |

| C. |  
**Active:** The Academy *presents* awards to the best actors and directors.  
**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**  
**Active:** The test *has 12 questions.*  
**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 is used more frequently without an agent than with an agent.

### EXAMPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The invitations have been sent out.</td>
<td>The winners’ names are placed in envelopes.</td>
<td>The passive voice is used when it is not important to mention who performed the action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Active: Someone stole my wallet.</td>
<td>Passive: My wallet was stolen last week.</td>
<td>The passive voice is used when we do not know the agent (A) or when we prefer not to mention the agent (B).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Active: Someone told me that you like movies.</td>
<td>Passive: I was told that you like movies.</td>
<td>The passive voice is used when the agent is obvious and doesn’t need to be mentioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. One person is chosen to receive the award.</td>
<td>b. Oscar night has been televised since 1953.</td>
<td>a. It is obvious that the Academy chooses the winner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. It is obvious that the Academy chooses the winner.</td>
<td>b. It is obvious that TV stations have televised Oscar night.</td>
<td>b. It is obvious that TV stations have televised Oscar night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare Active (A) and Passive (P):</td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: You can rent DVDs at many stores.</td>
<td>P: DVDs can be rented at many stores.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: They sell popcorn in movie theaters.</td>
<td>P: Popcorn is sold in movie theaters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**EXAMPLE**

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

1. Most American movies **are made** (make) in Hollywood.

2. Let’s get some popcorn. It’s fresh. It **will be made** (make) right now.
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 _______ 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)

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1 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ACTIVE</strong></th>
<th><strong>PASSIVE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> Steven Spielberg <strong>has made</strong> many movies.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> Many movies <strong>have been made</strong> by Steven Spielberg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> Ralph Lauren <strong>designs</strong> many of the actresses’ gowns.</td>
<td>Sometimes the passive voice is used to continue with the same subject of the preceding sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> Many of the actresses’ gowns <strong>are designed</strong> by Ralph Lauren.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> The first Oscar ceremony took place in 1929.</td>
<td>We can use the passive voice to shift the emphasis to the object of the preceding sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> It <strong>was attended</strong> by 250 people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> The Oscar ceremony is popular all over the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> It <strong>is seen</strong> by millions of viewers each year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active:</strong> Steven Spielberg <strong>directed</strong> Star Wars, didn’t he?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> No. <strong>Star Wars was directed</strong> by George Lucas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The dress <strong>was designed</strong> by Vera Wang.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The music <strong>was composed</strong> by Bob Dylan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The movie projector <strong>was invented</strong> by Thomas Edison.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The song <strong>was written by Randy Newman.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> It <strong>was performed by him</strong> too.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> The song <strong>was written by Randy Newman.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive:</strong> It <strong>was performed by him</strong> too.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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)
   (make)
5. *My Heart Will Go On* _______________ by Celine Dion.  
   (sing)
   (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.  
(saw: past: see)

The movie _______________ in black and white.  
(was filmed: past: film)

It _______________ again on TV tonight.  
(will be shown: future: show)

   (present: make)
2. Steven Spielberg _______________ many movies.  
   (present perfect: make)
3. We _______________ a DVD this weekend.  
   (future: rent)
   (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, past: write)

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

8. I _______________ *Star Wars*.  
   (present perfect: never/see)
   (present: use)

10. Movie reviewers _______________ predictions weeks before  
    the Oscar presentation.  
   (present: make)

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>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I.O.</strong></td>
<td><strong>D.O.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active:</td>
<td>They gave Spielberg an award.</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>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**Language Note:** Some verbs that use two objects are:
- 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.

2. Someone served the guests dinner.
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.

**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
Read the following textbook article. Pay special attention to active and passive verbs.

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>Most active verbs are followed by an object. They can be used in the active and passive voice. These verbs are called <em>transitive</em> verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active: McCay <em>created</em> the first animated film. Passive: The first animated film <em>was created</em> in 1914.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active: Walt Disney <em>didn’t draw</em> his cartoons. Passive: His cartoons <em>were drawn</em> by studio artists.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active Only:</strong></td>
<td>Some verbs have no object. We cannot use the passive voice with these verbs:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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. | agree  
die  
look  
seem  
arrive  
fall  
occur  
sleep  
be  
go  
rain  
stay  
become  
happen  
recover  
wake  
come  
live  
remain  
work  |
| These are called *intransitive* verbs. | |
| **Compare:** | Leave can be intransitive or transitive, depending on its meaning. |
| a. Disney *left* Kansas City in 1923. b. The DVD *was left* in the DVD player. | In sentence (a), *leave* means “go away from.” It is an intransitive verb. It has no passive form. In sentence (b), leave means “not taken.” It is a transitive verb. It has a passive form. |
| **Compare:** | Change and move can be intransitive or transitive. |
| a. Cartoons *have changed* a lot over the years. b. The light bulb *was changed* by the janitor. | When a change happens through a natural process (a), it is intransitive. When someone specific causes the change (b), it is transitive. |
| a. In a cartoon, it looks like the characters are *moving*, but they are not. b. The chairs were moved to another room. | |
| **Compare:** | Notice that we use *was/were* with *born*, but we don’t use the passive voice with *die*. *Born* is not a verb. It is a past participle used as an adjective. |
| Walt Disney *was born* in 1901. He *died* in 1966. | |
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)
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

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


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.  **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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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. |
| **EXAMPLES** | **EXPLANATION** |
| 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. |
| She **got hired** for the job. He **got laid off** last month. | *Get* is frequently used with: *shot, killed, injured, wounded, paid, hired, fired, laid off, picked, caught, done, sent, stolen.* |

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

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

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

<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>
</tbody>
</table>

Chaplin had an interesting life. He was poor and then became very rich. I am interested in Chaplin. I would like to know more about him.

The main character in Friday the 13th is a frightening man. I was frightened and couldn’t sleep after seeing the movie.

The book is interesting.
The movie is entertaining.

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.

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.

---

²In 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
- amusing
- annoying
- boring
- confusing
- convincing
- disappointing
- embarrassing
- exciting

- amazed
- amused
- annoyed
- bored
- confused
- convinced
- disappointed
- embarrassed
- excited

- exhausting
- frightening
- frustrating
- interesting
- puzzling
- satisfying
- surprising
- terrifying
- tiring

- exhausted
- frightened
- frustrated
- interested
- puzzled
- satisfied
- surprised
- terrified
- 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 **boring**. It had a lot of stupid car chases, which were not **exciting** at all. And I didn’t like the characters. They weren’t very **convincing**.

We were pretty **disappointed** because the reviewers said it was a good movie. They said it had **amazing** visual effects. But for me, it wasn’t **interesting** at all. I was **annoyed** that I wasted $10 and a whole evening for such a **disappointing** movie.

The only thing that was **satisfying** was the popcorn.

---

**EXERCISE 15**

**ABOUT YOU**

Fill in the blanks and discuss your answers.

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 ___________________________________.

---

The Passive Voice; Participles Used as Adjectives; Get + Participles and Adjectives
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 involved in making a movie. Hollywood is located in California. Is Geraldine Chaplin related to Charlie Chaplin? We are done with the video. When you are finished with the video, return it to the store. Is the theater air-conditioned? The theater was very crowded.</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 broken. b. Don’t touch the broken glass. a. The child is lost in the park. b. Let’s take the lost child to the park office. a. The child seems tired. b. Let’s put the tired 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 well-known actor. He was a highly paid 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 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 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 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?
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.

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.
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. 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.

2.12 Past Participles and Other Adjectives with Get

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</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. Be + past participle describes the status of a noun over a period of time.  
b. Get + past participle means become. There is no reference to the continuation of this status. |
| 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. | a. Be + adjective describes the status of a noun over a period of time.  
b. Get + adjective means become. |

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.)

Schwarzenegger as actor  
Schwarzenegger as governor

*Schwarzenegger can’t become president because he was not born in the U.S.

*For a list of expressions with get, see Appendix C.
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**

   **Passive Voice = Be + Past Participle**

   **With an agent:**
   - Mickey Mouse was created by Walt Disney.
   - Star Wars was directed by George Lucas.

   **Use**
   - The passive voice can be used with an agent, especially if we want to emphasize the result of the action.

   **Without an agent:**
   - Hollywood was built at the beginning of the twentieth century.
   - Children are not allowed to see some movies.
   - The Oscar ceremony is seen all over the world.
   - I was told that you didn’t like the movie.

   **Note:** Do not mention the agent if it is not a specific person.
   - Wrong: Spanish is spoken by people in Mexico.

   - No one got killed. Some people got wounded.

   **Get** can be used instead of be in certain conversational expressions. Do not use get when the agent is mentioned.
   - Wrong: Reagan got shot by John Hinckley.
   - Right: Reagan was shot by John Hinckley.

2. **Participles Used as Adjectives**

   **Examples**
   - Silent movies are very interesting.
   - The students are interested in the life of Charlie Chaplin.

   **Explanation**
   - 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.

   - The movie theater will be closed at midnight. Is this seat taken?

   **Previous Actions:**
   - Someone will close the theater.
   - Someone took the seat.

   - The child is lost.
   - The bus is crowded.

   **Where is Hollywood located?**

   **Examples**
   - 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.

   **Use get with past participles and other adjectives to mean become.”**
1. Use be, not do / does / did to make negatives and questions with the passive voice.

   wasn't
   My watch didn't make in Japan.
   was
   When did 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 wash by the janitor.
   I’m very tire now. I have to go to sleep.

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

   The movie, 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 she 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.

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

The movie was boring, so we left.

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

My sister isn’t married.

Are 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 film ever made.

B: I saw part of it. It was shown on my flight to the U.S. But I never finished watching it because I fell asleep. It was a long and tiring flight. I was too exhausted to keep my eyes open.

A: You were probably bored because you saw it on a tiny screen. It should have been shown on a large screen or at a theater. It’s such an interesting movie. It was directed by James Cameron.

B: I’ve never heard of James Cameron. What else did he direct?

A: The Terminator movies. And Avatar was directed by him too. Avatar is 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 eaten 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 was 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 **choose** next year?

(future: choose)

(continued)
   (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 **-interest** story about Charlie Chaplin.

2. He became **interest** in acting when he was a child.

3. He was well **know** all over the world.

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

5. Chaplin was **marry** four times.

6. He was an **entertain** actor.

7. I am never **bore** during one of his movies.

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

9. Are you **interest** in seeing it with me?

10. The movie theater is **crowd** on Saturday night.

11. I was **frighten** when I saw *Friday the 13th*.

12. It was a very **frighten** movie.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Who are your favorite actors and actresses?

What American movies have been popular in your native country?
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.