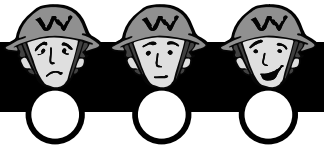
Name:

Red Time Travellers

# I can use the passive voice.



*Sometimes sentences are written in the active voice and sometimes they are written in the **passive voice**. The most common form is the active voice when the subject is performing the action.*

**The teacher took the register.**

*But sometimes sentences are written in the passive voice when the subject of the sentence has something done to it by something or somebody else.*

**The register was taken by the teacher.**

Change the following sentences from the active to the passive voice. The sentences have been started for you.

1. The children crowded onto the platform.

   The platform .....

2. The policeman checked the register.

   The register .....

3. Drew had written on the back of the name tag.

   The back of the name tag .....

4. Drew had written Duncan Spooner's name on the tag.

   Duncan Spooner's name .....

5. Luckily, the policeman didn't turn the name tag over.

   Luckily, the name tag .....

6. The teachers marched the children down the road.

   The children .....

7. The teachers had to split the evacuees up.

   The evacuees .....

8. They bundled Drew and Kenneth onto the first bus.

   Drew and Kenneth .....

**Extension** Identify all the examples of the passive voice used in the passage.



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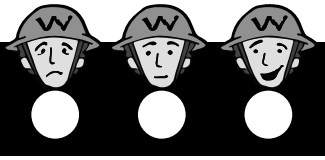
# I can use the past perfect tense to mark relationships of time.



*We use the **past perfect** tense to make it clear that one event in the past took place before another event in the past.*

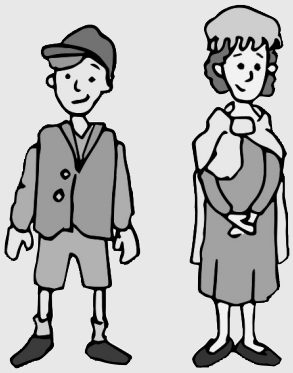
**I explained that both my parents <u>had died</u> in the war.**

*I* **explained** *is written in the* ***simple past****.*

**Both my parents <u>had died</u> in the war** *is written in the* ***past perfect*** *to show that this happened further in the past.*

*The passive voice can also be used with the past perfect.*

**Chairs <u>had been arranged</u> in rows along the far end.**



**Complete the sentences with either the simple past or the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. When the evacuees reached the village hall a crowd of people ..... outside. *(gather)*
2. The children ..... down on a row of chairs that had been set out in the hall. *(sit)*
3. Ladies ..... the children sandwiches which had been cut into little triangles. *(offer)*
4. Kenneth ..... his packed lunch on the train, but still managed to eat some more. *(eat)*
5. Drew had taken one out of politeness, but ..... it untouched on the plate. *(leave)*
6. Drew felt too nervous to eat from the moment they ..... at the village hall. *(arrive)*
7. Kenneth ..... up after his name had been called out. *(stand)*
8. He went out with a kindly-looking man who ..... him warmly by the hand. *(shake)*
9. After all the other children's names had been read out, Drew ..... a sigh of relief. *(breath)*
10. A lady entered the hall; she ..... late. *(arrive)*
11. The billeting officer ..... to Drew when she had ticked off the name in the register. *(point)*
12. The lady turned and left the building, but not before a man in a chauffeur's uniform ..... up Drew's two suitcases. *(pick)*

**Extension** Make up your own story to explain why Drew changed names using the past perfect tense.



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