



: UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 2.0 Objectives**
- 2.1 Active voice definition**
 - 2.1.1 Examples of Active Voice**
- 2.2 How to Form an Active Voice Sentence**
 - 2.2.1 Active Voice Example**
- 2.3 Active vs. Passive Voice: What's the Difference?**
 - 2.3.1 Passive Voice Example**
- 2.4 Active Voice vs. Passive Voice**
- 2.5 Basic rules for Active and Passive voice**
- 2.6 Compare Active voice and Passive voice in different tenses**
- 2.7 Omission of the object: Passive Voice**
- 2.8 Parts of the Sentence - Transitive and Intransitive Verbs**
- 2.9 Two objects in an Active sentence – two possible Passive sentences**
- 2.10 Passive Voice with Preposition**
- 2.11 Passive Voice with Imperative Sentences**
- 2.12 How to convert imperative sentences into Passive voice?**
- 2.13 Passive Voice with 'Let' construction**
- 2.14 Passive Voice: Infinitive**
- 2.15 Passive Voice when used to indicate Time**
- 2.16 Personal and Impersonal Passive**
- 2.17 Passive voice with Object Complement**
- 2.18 Passive voice with Interrogative Sentences**
- 2.19 Key Words**
- 2.20 Let Us Sum Up**
- 2.21 Books Suggested**

Answers

2.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit, we shall

- Discuss what is Active and what Passive Voice is
- Show how one can identify Active and Passive voice in writing

A sentence may begin either with a subject or with an object. This fact decides whether a sentence is Active or Passive.

2.1 ACTIVE VOICE DEFINITION

The Active voice is a style of writing where the subject completes the action of the sentence.

In the Active voice, the subject always ‘does’ the action of the sentence. Chronologically, the subject will come before the verb in the sentence. Most writing occurs in the Active writing voice, as it is generally clearer and more concise.

2.1.1 Examples of Active Voice:

Ravi(doer)cuts(action) the lawn.

Mr. Sharma(doer) makes(action) Pizza every Sunday.

2.2 HOW TO FORM AN ACTIVE VOICE SENTENCE

Start with a subject. + Add a verb (after the subject) + Add any modifiers.

2.2.1 Active Voice Example:

Grandpa (Subject)

Grandpa +arrived(Verb)

Yesterday (Modifier) + Grandpa arrived + at our house. (Modifier)

2.3 ACTIVE VS. PASSIVE VOICE: WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE?

The Active writing voice is contrasted with the Passive voice. The Active and Passive voices put emphasis on different elements of the sentence.

The Active voice occurs when the subject ‘does’ the action of the sentence.

The Passive voice occurs when the action is done by what seems like it should be the object.

2.3.1 Passive Voice Example:

The book was written by ChetanBhagat. Here, it seems like ChetanBhagat should be the subject.

ChetanBhagat wrote the book.

However, book, which should be the direct object, is actually the subject of the sentence. A good key indicator for Passive voice is a “to be” verb and past participle.

2.4 ACTIVE VOICE VS. PASSIVE VOICE

ChetanBhagat wrote the book. (Active)

The book was written by ChetanBhagat. (Passive)

2.5 BASIC RULES FOR ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

1. A sentence can be separated into subject, verb and object
Ravi(Subject) wrote(Verb) a letter(Object)
2. The object of the sentence must be turned into subject.
A letter (Subject) was written (Verb) by Ravi(Object)
3. The ‘be’ form must be used according to the tense of the verb.
E.g. A letter **was**

4. Past participle of the work must be used
E.g. A letter was written
5. Preposition by must be added
E.g. A letter was written by
6. The subject must be made the object
A letter was written by Ravi.

2.6 COMPARE ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE IN DIFFERENT TENSES

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present	A committee chooses the winner	The winner is chosen by a committee.
Present Continuous	They are presenting an award now.	An award is being presented now by them
Future	They will pick the best movie.	The best movie will be picked by them.
Simple Past	They announced the winner's name.	The winner's name was announced by them.
Past Continuous	They were interviewing the winners.	The winners were being interviewed by them
Present Perfect	They have chosen the best movie.	The best movie has been chosen by them.
Past Perfect	They had won the game.	The game had been won by them.
Future Perfect	He will have received the letter.	The letter will have been received by him.
Modal Verb	You can see the movie on DVD.	The movie can be seen on DVD.

Note: The sentences of following tenses can't be changed to Passive Voices.

1. Present Perfect Continuous (or Progressive) Tense
2. Past Perfect Continuous (or Progressive) Tense
3. Future Perfect Continuous (or Progressive) Tense
4. Future Continuous (or Progressive) Tense
5. Sentences having intransitive verbs

2.7 OMISSION OF THE OBJECT: PASSIVE VOICE

Sometimes in the sentences, the object of the verb is omitted. In such situation, the agent of the action is either a well-known figure or an identified. It is therefore not necessary for us to mention the agent of the action. The Passive form is commonly used to only when we want to put emphasis on activity and not the agent.

1. The watch was stolen. (Passive voice).
Here the doer is not known. Hence we take **SOMEONE** as the doer.
The Active form of the sentence is: Someone stole the watch.

2. The thief was arrested. (Passive voice). Here we know that Policeman made the arrest. Hence we take **POLICEMAN** as the doer. The Active form of the sentence is: Policeman arrested the thief.
3. The Chief Minister is expected to come tomorrow. (Passive voice). Here we know that people expect him. Hence the Answer is: People expect the Chief Minister to come tomorrow. (Active voice)

Is Passive voice ever appropriate?

- It may be better to make a particularly important noun the subject of the sentence, thus giving it extra emphasis.
Example: It would be better to say: Our restaurant has been recommended by all the leading hotels in Singapore.
This emphasizes 'our restaurant', rather than: All the leading hotels in Singapore recommend our service.
- When you want to place the focus on the action, not the actor.
Example: The noise was heard all over the island.
Here, the emphasis is on the noise, not the people who made the noise.
- When you want to hide something or when tact is important.
Example: An unfortunate mistake was made.

2.8 PARTS OF THE SENTENCE - TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Transitive verbs are verbs that have subjects or objects that receive the action. They are either Active voice or Passive voice. Transitive Active verbs are the verbs in sentences with a direct object.

Example: The boy kicked the ball. The subject is the doer and the direct object is the receiver of the action.

Transitive Passive verbs have the subject receiving the action with the doer in a prepositional phrase or omitted in the sentence.

Examples: The ball was kicked by the boy. The ball was kicked hard. The verb in the transitive Passive voice always has **is, am, are, was, were, be, being, or been** as an auxiliary or helping verb.

Intransitive verbs have no receiver of the action. They are classified as intransitive complete or intransitive linking. Intransitive linking are sentences with a predicate nominative or predicate adjective.

Examples:

The girl is Manu. (predicate nominative)

The girl is cute. (predicate adjective)

Intransitive complete are all the verbs that don't fit one of the other kinds of transitive or intransitive verbs.

Examples: The bell rang suddenly. The girl knitted all evening. (There is no receiver of the action.)

They were here. (No action or predicate nominative or predicate adjective.)

2.9 TWO OBJECTS IN AN ACTIVE SENTENCES – TWO POSSIBLE PASSIVE SENTENCES

When there are **two** objects in an Active sentence, there are **two** possible Active sentences and **two** possible Passive sentences.

- Sentence 1: The professor gave **the students the books**.
- Sentence 2: The professor gave **the books to the students**.

There are two objects in each of the following sentences:

- **Object 1 = indirect object ? the students**
- **Object 2 = direct object ? the books**

An indirect object is very often a person, a direct object a thing. When a direct object is followed by an indirect one, we put **to** in front of the indirect object.

Active sentence 1

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
The professor	gave	the students	the books.

Active sentence 2

Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Indirect Object with to
The professor	gave	the books	to the students.

Each of the objects (books/students) in the Active sentences can become subject in the Passive sentence.

Passive sentence 1

Subject	Verb	Object	(by-agent)
The students	were given	the books.	(by the professor).

Passive sentence 2

Subject	Verb	Object	(by-agent)
The books	were given	to the students	(by the professor).

2.10 PASSIVE VOICE WITH PREPOSITION

- 1.) Use preposition 'At' instead of 'by'

For the sentences with 'surprised', 'annoyed', 'shocked', 'alarmed', 'disappointed', 'displeased', 'distressed', 'astonished', 'laughed' as main verb.

Active: His behaviour annoyed me.

Passive: I was annoyed at his behaviour.

- 2.) Use preposition 'to' instead of 'by'

For the sentences with 'married', 'known', 'obliged' as the main verbs.

Active: Karan married Bipasha.

Passive: Bipasha was married to Karan.

- 3.) Use preposition 'with' instead of 'by'
For the sentences with 'pleased', 'disgusted', 'impressed', 'charmed', etc. as the main verbs.
Active: Her performance impressed us.
Passive: We were impressed with her performance.
- 4.) Use preposition 'in' instead of 'by'
For the sentences with 'interested', 'consisted', 'absorbed', 'contained', etc. as the main verbs.
Active: This topic might interest students
Passive: Students might be interested in this topic.
- 5.) Use of 'when'
For the sentences with 'smell', 'taste', 'feel', etc. as the main verbs.
Active: Honey tastes sweet.
Passive: Honey is sweet when tasted.

2.11 PASSIVE VOICE WITH IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Imperative sentences are sentences, which express advice, request or command.

For example

- Close the door.
- Please give me the bottle.
- Pick up the phone.

These sentences express advice, request or command.

2.12 HOW TO CONVERT IMPERATIVE SENTENCES INTO PASSIVE VOICE?

Let's see how to convert imperative sentences into Passive voice.

Imperative sentences containing request

Passive voice of sentences containing request start with 'You are requested to'.

Generally, sentences containing request have the word 'please' in it.

Normal structure of sentence in Passive voice is as under

You are requested to + verb + ...

Ex :

- Please close the door. (Active Voice)
You are requested to close the door. (Passive Voice)
- Please bring me some apples. (Active Voice)
You are requested to bring me some water. (Passive Voice)
- Please show me your tickets. (Active Voice)
You are requested to show me your tickets. (Passive Voice)

Imperative sentences containing advice

Passive voice of sentences containing advice start with 'You are advised to'

Normal structure of sentence in Passive voice is as under

You are advised to + verb + ...

Ex:

- Do yoga daily. (Active Voice)
You are advised to do yoga daily. (Passive Voice)
- Do your homework neatly. (Active Voice)
You are advised to do your homework neatly. (Passive Voice)
- Do not drink. (Active Voice)
You are advised not to drink. (Passive Voice)

Imperative sentences containing command or order

Passive voice of sentences containing command or order generally start with 'Let'

Normal structure of sentence in Passive voice is as under

Let + subject + be + V-3

E.g.:

- Switch off the fan. (Active Voice)
Let the fan be switched off. (Passive Voice)
- Call the attendant. (Active Voice)
Let the attendant be called. (Passive Voice)
- Cook the food. (Active Voice)
Let the food be cooked. (Passive Voice)

You can change the sentences containing command or order into Passive using 'You are ordered to' also.

Normal structure of sentence for that is

You are ordered to + verb + ...

E.g.:

- Switch off the fan. (Active Voice)
You are ordered to switch off the fan. (Passive Voice)
- Call the attendant. (Active Voice)
You are ordered to call the attendant. (Passive Voice)
- Cook the food. (Active Voice)
You are ordered to cook the food. (Passive Voice)

Imperative sentences containing suggestion

There are some sentences which contain suggestion.

Let's see how to convert these sentences into Passive by some examples.

E.g.:

- Respect parents. (Active Voice)
Parents should be respected. (Passive Voice)

- Love the kids. (Active Voice)
The kids should be loved. (Passive Voice)
- Follow your dreams. (Active Voice)
Your dreams should be followed. (Passive Voice)

2.13 PASSIVE VOICE WITH 'LET' CONSTRUCTION

To change an imperative form into the Passive voice we use the construction:

LET + OBJECT + BE + Past Participle

- Serve the best wine ➡ Let the best wine be served.
- Don't speak a word here ➡ Let a word not be spoken here.

In the Active form we are specifically telling you to do something, in the Passive version we want the action to be done, by you or by somebody else, it doesn't matter.

The Passive imperative is rare and sounds very formal or old-fashioned. You can find it in a book of instructions:

Let the meat be baked at 45 degrees

(But it would sound really strange if someone told you this orally.)

This form is most usually found in old books and poetry:

E.g.: "Let my eyes be filled with your presence for eternity."

2.14 PASSIVE VOICE: INFINITIVE

Formation: Subject+Verb+Object+Tobe+Verb

It is not necessary but an Infinitive can be turned into Passive. It helps most of the time Writers. Use of Infinitive is purely depends on Learner.

- I have to pay the bill. (Active)
This sentence contains an infinitive structure. We can change this sentence into the Passive.
- The bill has to be paid (by me).
Note that the Active infinitive to pay becomes the Passive infinitive to be paid.
- There is no need for the governments to regulate the internet. (Active)
- There is no need for the internet to be regulated (by the governments). (Passive)

2.15 PASSIVE VOICE WHEN USED TO INDICATE TIME

When a sentence in Active starts with 'It is /was time', the Passive takes formation with preposition 'for'

- It is time to send an Email. (Active)
- It is time for the Email to be sent. (Passive)

2.16 PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

Personal Passive simply means that the object of the Active sentence be-

comes the subject of the Passive sentence. So every verb that needs an object (transitive verb) can form a personal Passive.

E.g.: They build houses. (Active)

Houses are built. (Passive)

Verbs without an object (intransitive verb) normally cannot form a personal Passive sentence (as there is no object that can become the subject of the Passive sentence). If you want to use an intransitive verb in Passive voice, you need an impersonal construction – therefore this Passive is called Impersonal Passive.

E.g.: He says (Active). It is said (Passive)

Impersonal Passive is not as common in English as in some other languages (e.g. German, Latin). In English, Impersonal Passive is only possible with verbs of perception (e. g. say, think, know). And that's why formation of Passive in such cases includes 'that'

E.g.: They say that women live longer than men. (Active)

It is said that women live longer than men. (Passive)

2.17 PASSIVE VOICE WITH OBJECT COMPLEMENT

After some verbs, the direct object can be followed by an object complement - a noun or adjective which describes or classifies the object. When these Sentences are made Passive, these objects complements become subject complements, they come after the verb.

E.g.:

They elected him their leader. (Active)

He was elected their leader. (Passive)

The other children called her stupid. (Active)

She was called stupid by the other children. (Passive)

2.18 PASSIVE VOICE WITH INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Read the following sentences.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Did she recognize you?	Were you recognized by her ?
Can anybody cure it ?	Can it be cured (by anybody) ?
Who wrote this book ?	By whom was this book written ?
Have you finished work?	Has the work been finished by you?
When will they announce the results?	When will the results be announced (by them) ?
Have you invited them?	Have they been invited by you?
Will you help him?	Will he be helped by you?
What did he say?	What was said by him?
Whom did you invite?	Who was invited by you?

Notes: The primary auxiliary verbs do, does or did does not appear in the Passive form. The verbs, has, have, had, will, shall, can, may etc., do not change their position at the beginning of the sentence when the Active voice is changed to the Passive voice.

The question words when, why, where, how or what does not change their position at the beginning of the sentence when the Active voice is changed into the Passive voice. Note that who changes to by whom and whom into who.

2.19 KEY WORDS

Active voice: is as one of the two “voices” of verbs (see also passive voice). When the verb of a sentence is in the active voice, the subject is doing the acting, as in the sentence “Keyur hit the ball.” Keyur (the subject of the sentence) acts in relation to the ball.

Passive voice: means one of the two “voices” of verbs (see also active voice). A verb is in the passive voice when the subject of the sentence is acted on by the verb.

Subject: When a sentence is written, it can either be written in active voice or passive voice. Active voice is used when the subject performs the action stated by the verb. Passive voice is used when the subject is acted upon by the verb.

Verb: In most English sentences with an action verb, the subject performs the action denoted by the verb. These examples show that the subject is doing the verb’s action. Because the subject does or “acts upon” the verb in such sentences, the sentences are said to be in the active voice.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs:

Transitive verbs are verbs that have subjects or objects that receive the action. They are either Active voice or Passive voice. Transitive Active verbs are the verbs in sentences with a direct object.

Intransitive verbs have no receiver of the action. They are classified as intransitive complete or intransitive linking. Intransitive linking are sentences with a predicate nominative or predicate adjective.

Omission: someone or something that has been left out or excluded.

Preposition: a word governing, and usually preceding, a noun or pronoun and expressing a relation to another word or element in the clause.

Imperative Sentence: An imperative sentence is a type of sentence that gives instructions or advice, and expresses a command, an order, a direction, or a request. Depending upon its delivery, an imperative sentence may end with an exclamation mark or a period.

Infinitive: An infinitive phrase is a group of words that uses an infinitive (“to” + verb). An infinitive is a verbal (a word that expresses action); so, an infinitive phrase has the same role of expressing action in a sentence. An infinitive phrase is just a part of a sentence, working like a noun, adjective, or adverb.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 1

DEFINE ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE FROM FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. The Horse crossed the road.
2. The role of queen Padmavati was acted by Deepika Padukone.
3. My favorite song is sung by LataMangeshkar.
4. The shoes were made in China.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 2

TELL WHETHER THE VERBS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES ARE TRANSITIVE ACTIVE, TRANSITIVE PASSIVE, INTRANSITIVE LINKING, OR INTRANSITIVE COMPLETE.

1. Yesterday Grandma was hit by a car.
2. My former classmates were seen at the reunion.
3. The lamp for the study was broken on the way home.
4. At camp taps had been blown every night.
5. The dirty clothes will be sent to be cleaned.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS: 3

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Her idea took / was taken for granted.
2. The wind has broken / has been broken their glass door.
3. Italian speaks / is spoken in Switzerland.
4. His book is reading / is being read at the moment in the high society circles.
5. Da Vinci had painted / had been painted Mona Lisa before some of his other famous paintings.
6. Anna Karenina was writing / was written by Tolstoy.
7. The prize will give / will be given to her by the president.
8. We are going to leave / be left alone by our teachers if we change our attitude.
9. Why can't you tell / be told me the truth?
10. Their brother has employed / has been employed for six years.
11. He gave / was given a present to her.
12. She gave / was given this present for her wedding anniversary.
13. My bike runs / is run very fast.
14. He knocked down / was knocked down by a bike yesterday.
15. Her house ruined / was ruined in the fire.
16. I don't know anything about building. I will have built my house / will have my house built.

COMPULSORY
ENGLISH

17. Although she is a professional cook, she has all her cakes made / makes all the cakes.
18. She is a hair-dresser, so she has had her new hair-style done / has done her new hair-style.
19. I didn't go to the post office. I had all the letters sent by my secretary / had sent all the letters.
20. Our son had his bike repaired / repaired his bike. We are so proud of him.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS: 4

MAKE THESE SENTENCES PASSIVE.

1. The garage mechanic is repairing the car now.
2. A famous director has donated one million dollars for the victims of tsunami.
3. They were still building the hotel when there was an earthquake.
4. They had planned the itinerary long before they went on their trip.
5. They will deliver the newspapers early in the morning.
6. The fire destroyed all the files.
7. What have you done to make them feel better?
8. They will have completed most of the work by the time the president arrives.
9. People believed for a long time that the Earth was the centre of the Universe.
10. They made him pay back all the money.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS: 5

CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE VERB FORM TO FILL IN THE TABLE (SOME SPACES IN THE TABLE WILL STAY BLANK FOR THOSE TENSES WHERE PASSIVE IS NOT COMMON).

were made, will have made, have made , will make , will have been made , had made , will have been making , are being made , have been making , make , to be made , will be made , are going to be made, will be making , had been making , were making , are going to make , are making , had been made, have been made , made , to make , are made , were being made

Present Simple	Active	Indian women	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best cakes	InIndia.
Present Continuous	Active	Indian women	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best cakes	InIndia.
Past Simple	Active	Indian women	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best cakes	InIndia.
Past Continuous	Active	Indian women	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best cakes	InIndia.
Present Perfect Simple	Active	Indian women	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best cakes	InIndia.
Present Perfect Continuous	Active	Indianwomen	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best cakes	InIndia.
Past Perfect Simple	Active	Indianwomen	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best cakes	InIndia.
Past Perfect Continuous	Active	Indianwomen	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best cakes	InIndia.
Future Simple	Active	Indianwomen	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best cakes	InIndia.
Future Continuous	Active	Indianwomen	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best sweets	InIndia.
Future Perfect Simple	Active	Indianwomen	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best sweets	InIndia.
Future Perfect Continuous	Active	Indianwomen	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best sweets	InIndia.
«going to» future	Active	Indianwomen	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best sweets	InIndia.
In finitive	Active	Indianwomen are	Thebest sweets.
	Passive	The best sweets are	InIndia.

2.20 LET US SUM UP

On completion of the unit, the learner should be able to:

- Know the form of Passive voice construction
- Convert a sentence from Active voice to Passive voice and vice versa
- Explain the use of the correct voice in the appropriate situations, taking into account usage, effect and intention

2.21 BOOKS SUGGESTED

English Grammar.org <https://www.englishgrammar.org/>

Murphy, Raymond. English Grammar in Use. Cambridge UP, 2001.

Murthy, J.D. Contemporary English Grammar for Scholars and Students. Book Palace, 2003.

Sinha, R.K. Oxford Current English Grammar. Good Man, 2016

Check Your Progress 1

Active

Passive

Passive

Passive

Check Your Progress 2

1. was hit - transitive passive
2. were seen - transitive passive
3. was broken - transitive passive
4. had been blown - transitive passive
5. will be sent - transitive passive

(All sentences have the subjects receiving the action and the necessary helping verbs.)

Check Your Progress 3

1. was taken
2. has broken
3. is spoken
4. is being read
5. had painted
6. was written
7. will be given
8. be left
9. tell
10. has been employed
11. gave
12. was given
13. runs
14. was knocked down
15. was ruined
16. will have my house built
17. has all her cakes made
18. has done her new hair-style
19. had all the letters sent by my secretary
20. repaired his bike

Check Your Progress 4

1. The car is being repaired by the garage mechanic now.

2. One million dollars has been donated for the victims of tsunami by a famous director.
3. The hotel was still being built when there was an earthquake.
4. The itinerary had been planned long before they went on their trip.
5. The newspapers will be delivered early in the morning.
6. All the files were destroyed by the fire.
7. What has been done to make them feel better?
8. Most of the work will have been completed by the time the president arrives.
9. It was believed for a long time that the Earth was the centre of the Universe.
10. He was made to pay back all the money.

Check Your Progress 5

Present Simple	<i>Active</i>	Indian women make	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes are made	InIndia.
Present Continuous	<i>Active</i>	Indian women are making	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes are being made	InIndia.
Past Simple	<i>Active</i>	Indian women made	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes were made	InIndia.
Past Continuous	<i>Active</i>	Indian women were making	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes were being made	InIndia.
Present Perfect Simple	<i>Active</i>	Indian women have made	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes have been made	InIndia.
Present Perfect Continuous	<i>Active</i>	Indian women have been making	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes xxxxx	InIndia.
Past Perfect Simple	<i>Active</i>	Indian women had made	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes had been made	InIndia.
Past Perfect Continuous	<i>Active</i>	Indian women had been making	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes xxxxx	InIndia.
Future Simple	<i>Active</i>	Indian women will make	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes will be made	InIndia.
Future Continuous	<i>Active</i>	Indian women will be making	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes xxxxx	InIndia.
Future Perfect Simple	<i>Active</i>	Indian women will have made	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes will have been made	InIndia.
Future Perfect Continuous	<i>Active</i>	Indian women will have been making	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes xxxxx	InIndia.
«going to» future	<i>Active</i>	Indian women are going to make	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes are going to be made	InIndia.
Infinitive	<i>Active</i>	Indian women are to make	Thebest sweets.
	<i>Passive</i>	The best cakes are to be made	InIndia.