	<b>Passive</b>
	L abbive

Forma	Uso	Esempi
Si costruisce con il tempo appropriato del verbo <b>BE +</b> <b>il PARTICIPIO PASSATO</b> del verbo principale	<ul> <li>Si usa il passivo quando si vuole sottolineare il l'azione o il risultato dell'azione</li> <li>L'oggetto della frase attiva diventa il soggetto della frase passiva</li> <li>Il verbo principale della frase attiva diventa un participio passato nella frase passiva</li> </ul>	A very good coach train our team (ACTIVE) Our team is trained by a very good coach. (PASSIVE)  A storm destroyed the roof of the house (ACTIVE) The roof of the house was destroyed by the storm. (PASSIVE)
Si può specificare chi compie l'azione nella frase passiva	Il complemento d'agente (persona) o di causa efficiente (cosa) è preceduto dalla preposizione BY Quando <b>THEY</b> è il soggetto nella frase attiva, scompare nella frase passiva	The thief is arrested by the policeman. The car was destroyed by the truck.  They sell old stamps in this shop.  Old stamps are sold in this shop.

Simple Present Passive					
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative			
Soggetto+BE (present simple)+participio passato French is taught in my school. Paul is helped by Peter with his	Soggetto+BE (present simple negative)+participio passato German isn't taught in my school. Paul isn't helped by Peter with his	BE (present simple)+Soggetto+participio passato Is English taught in your school? Is Paul helped by Peter with his			
homework	homework.	homework?			

Simple Past Passive					
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative			
Soggetto+BE (past simple)+participio passato The children were dressed in costumes by their parents.	Soggetto+BE (past simple negative)+participio passato  The children weren't dressed in costumes by their parents.	BE (past simple)+Soggetto+participio passato  Were the children dressed in costumes by their parents?			
The boat was bought by Bob.	The boat wasn't bought by Bob.	Was the boat bought by Bob?			