

Active / Passive Verb Forms

Forme

INFINITIF	
infinitif actif	to clean (nettoyer)
infinitif passif	to be cleaned (être nettoyé)
passé de l'infinitif	to have cleaned (avoir nettoyé)
passé de l'infinitif passif	to have been cleaned (avoir été nettoyé)

	Simple	Continu
présent	<i>is cleaned</i>	<i>is being cleaned</i>
prétérit	<i>was cleaned</i>	<i>was being cleaned</i>
futur	<i>will be cleaned</i>	<i>will be being cleaned</i>
Present Perfect	<i>has been cleaned</i>	Ne s'emploie pas
Past Perfect	<i>had been cleaned</i>	

EXEMPLES	
Actif	Passif
A sees B	B is seen by A
A is seeing B	B is being seen by A
A saw B	B was seen by A
A was seeing B	B was being seen by A
A has seen B	B has been seen by A
A will see B	B will be seen by A

Notes :

- A la forme simple (present simple, past simple, etc.) la forme est '*to be*' conjugué + *participe passé (c'est-à-dire V-ed)*, Ex. The car was cleaned yesterday (La voiture a été nettoyée hier).
- A la forme continue (present continuous, past continuous, etc.) la forme est '*to be*' conjugué + *being* + *participe passé (c'est-à-dire V-ed)*, Ex. At 9 o'clock this morning, my car was being cleaned (A 9h00 ce matin, on était en train de nettoyer ma voiture).

- Avant d'ajouter *-ing* ou *-ed*, il faut doubler la consonne finale si les deux conditions suivantes sont remplies:
 - le verbe se termine par une seule voyelle suivie d'une seule consonne,
 - la dernière syllabe est accentuée, ou il n'y a qu'une syllabe — pour savoir si la dernière syllabe est accentuée ou non, il faut consulter un dictionnaire.
- Le complément à la voix active devient sujet à la voix passive — **actif**: Peter cleaned my car; **passif**: My car was cleaned by Peter.
- A la voix passive, le sujet subit l'action du verbe; si on mentionne l'agent (= sujet à la voix active), il faut l'introduire après le verbe par la préposition *by*.

Sentences can be active or passive. Therefore, tenses also have "active forms" and "passive forms." You must learn to recognize the difference to successfully speak English.

Active Form :

In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object. Most sentences are active.

[Thing doing action] + [verb] + [thing receiving action]

Examples:

The professor subject doing action	teaches verb	the students. object receiving action
John subject doing action	washes verb	the dishes. object receiving action

Passive Form :

In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence. You can use the passive form if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also use the passive form if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

[Thing receiving action] + [be] + [past participle of verb] + [by] + [thing doing action]

Examples: