

8. Simple Future NB: -shall/will+be+v3 While Changing An Active Sentence In To Passive, The Object Of

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Introduction to Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is used to describe actions that will happen at a later time, often indicating plans, predictions, or promises. It is formed using the auxiliary verbs "shall" or "will" combined with the base form of the main verb. When converting active sentences in the simple future tense into passive voice, particular attention is required to correctly transform the sentence structure, especially focusing on the object of the active sentence, which becomes the subject in the passive voice.

Forming the Simple Future Tense

In active voice, the simple future tense is constructed as:

- **Affirmative sentences:** *Subject + shall/will + base verb*
- **Negative sentences:** *Subject + shall/will + not + base verb*
- **Interrogative sentences:** *Shall/will + subject + base verb?*

Examples:

- She will complete the project.
- They shall visit the museum.

Understanding the Object in Active Sentences

In active sentences, the object is the recipient of the action performed by the subject. For example:

- She will complete the project.

Here, "the project" is the object. When converting this active sentence into passive voice, the object becomes the subject of the sentence.

Transforming Active Sentences to Passive Voice in the Simple Future

Step-by-Step Process for Conversion

Transforming an active sentence in the simple future tense into the passive voice involves a systematic process:

1. **Identify the object** in the active sentence.
2. **Make the object the new subject.**
3. **Use the appropriate form of the verb "to be" in the future tense:** "shall be" or "will be."
4. **Add the past participle (V3) of the main verb.**
5. **Maintain the original meaning, adjusting for tense and voice.**

Examples of Conversion

Let's look at some examples to illustrate this process:

Example 1

Active: She will complete the report.

Passive: The report will be completed by her.

Example 2

Active: They shall build a new school.

Passive: A new school shall be built by them.

Example 3

Active: The manager will approve the budget.

Passive: The budget will be approved by the manager.

Key Points to Remember When Changing Active to Passive in Simple Future

- Always identify the object in the active sentence; this becomes the subject in the passive sentence.
- Use "shall be" or "will be" based on the auxiliary verb in the active sentence.
- The main verb must be converted to its third form (V3) – the past participle.
- Include "by" + the original subject at the end of the sentence to specify the doer of the action.
- In negative sentences, insert "not" after "shall/will" and before "be."
- In interrogative sentences, invert "shall/will" and the subject, and structure accordingly.

Transforming Negative Sentences

For negative active sentences, the process involves adding "not" after "shall/will" and maintaining the structure in the passive voice.

Active: She will not attend the meeting.

Passive: The meeting will not be attended by her.

Transforming Interrogative Sentences

Questions in active voice are converted by switching the position of "shall/will" and the subject.

Active: Will they finish the work?

Passive: Will the work be finished by them?

Special Cases and Common Errors

When converting sentences, be cautious of the following:

- Incorrect use of "shall" and "will" – both are correct, but "shall" is more traditional with "I" and "we," while "will" is more common overall.
- Not changing the main verb to its past participle (V3) – this is a frequent mistake.
- For sentences with multiple objects, only the object directly receiving the action is transformed into the subject.
- Omitting "by" + the original subject – essential for clarity in passive sentences.

Practice Exercises for Mastery

To develop proficiency, practice transforming active sentences in the simple future tense into passive voice:

1. He will publish the magazine.
2. Jane shall organize the event.
3. The workers will complete the construction.
4. Will the teacher correct the papers?
5. They shall not reveal the secret.

Answers:

1. The magazine will be published by him.
2. The event shall be organized by Jane.
3. The construction will be completed by the workers.
4. Will the papers be corrected by the teacher?
5. The secret shall not be revealed by them.

Summary and Tips for Effective Conversion

- Always start by identifying the object in the active sentence.
- Use "shall be" or "will be" depending on the auxiliary verb in the active

sentence.

- Convert the main verb into its third form (V3).
- Maintain clarity by including "by" + original subject.
- Practice regularly with different sentence structures to gain confidence.

Conclusion

Converting active sentences in the simple future tense into passive voice is a fundamental skill in English grammar that enhances both written and spoken language clarity. Understanding the structure—specifically focusing on the object of the active sentence—is crucial for accurate transformation. By mastering the use of "shall/will + be + V3" and paying attention to sentence components, learners can communicate more effectively and develop a strong grammatical foundation necessary for advanced language proficiency. Regular practice and awareness of common pitfalls will ensure mastery of this essential grammatical transformation.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the structure of the simple future tense using 'shall' or 'will' in active voice?

The structure is 'shall/will + subject + base verb (V1)'. For example, 'She will go to the market.'

How do you change an active sentence in the simple future tense into passive voice?

To convert an active sentence to passive, move the object of the active sentence to the subject position, use 'shall/will be' + past participle (V3) of the verb, and keep the original subject in the 'by' phrase if needed. For example, 'The teacher will correct the papers.' becomes 'The papers will be corrected by the teacher.'

In the passive voice of the simple future tense, what auxiliary verb is used?

The auxiliary verb used is 'will be' or 'shall be', followed by the past participle of the main verb.

When converting active to passive in the simple future tense, which part of the sentence becomes the

new subject?

The object of the active sentence becomes the new subject in the passive sentence.

Can you provide an example of changing an active future tense sentence into passive voice?

Yes. Active: 'They will complete the project.' Passive: 'The project will be completed by them.'

Are there any special considerations when changing active sentences with 'shall'/'will' in future tense to passive?

Yes, ensure to use 'shall be' or 'will be' + past participle, and remember that 'shall' is more formal and often used with 'I' or 'we', while 'will' is more common with 'you', 'he', 'she', 'they'.

Additional Resources

8. Simple Future NB: -shall/will+be+v3 While Changing An Active Sentence Into Passive, The Object Of

Understanding the nuances of English grammar is essential for effective communication. One fundamental aspect is mastering the Simple Future tense, which is often employed to express actions that will happen in the future. The structure of the Simple Future tense involves using shall/will + be + past participle (v3), and it plays a crucial role when transforming active sentences into passive voice. This article provides an in-depth exploration of the Simple Future tense, focusing on the structure, usage, and the process of converting active sentences into passive form, particularly emphasizing the object of the active sentence.

Introduction to Simple Future Tense

The Simple Future tense is used to describe actions or events that are expected to happen at a later time. It is one of the most straightforward tenses in English, making it a fundamental part of language learning.

Key features of the Simple Future tense:

- Form: shall/will + base verb for affirmative sentences.

- Negative form: shall/will not (won't) + base verb.
- Interrogative form: Shall/will + subject + base verb?

While the most commonly used auxiliary in modern English is "will," "shall" is also used, especially in British English, to denote formal or traditional contexts.

Structure of the Simple Future Tense

The typical structure of the Simple Future tense in active voice is:

- Affirmative:

Subject + shall/will + base verb

Example: She will complete the project.

- Negative:

Subject + shall/will + not + base verb

Example: They will not attend the meeting.

- Interrogative:

Shall/will + subject + base verb?

Example: Will he join us?

When shifting to passive voice, the structure changes to incorporate the object of the active sentence as the subject of the passive sentence, and the verb form becomes be + past participle (v3).

Changing Active Sentences to Passive in Simple Future

Transforming active sentences into passive voice involves a systematic approach:

1. Identify the object of the active sentence; this becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
2. Use the appropriate form of "be" in the future tense, matching the tense and number.
3. Use the past participle (v3) of the main verb.
4. Keep the original agent (if specified) introduced by "by."

Example of active to passive:

- Active:

The teacher will teach the students.

- Passive:

The students will be taught by the teacher.

Focus on the Object in Passive Transformation

The core of changing an active sentence to passive in the future tense lies in the object of the active sentence. The object becomes the new subject, and the verb is conjugated accordingly.

Important considerations:

- The object must be a noun or noun phrase.
- The tense remains consistent; only the structure changes.
- The agent (doer of the action), if present, appears after "by."

Example:

- Active:

The company will launch the new product.

- Passive:

The new product will be launched by the company.

In this case, "the new product" is the object in the active sentence and becomes the subject in the passive sentence.

Step-by-Step Guide to Converting Active to Passive in Simple Future

Step 1: Identify the object of the active sentence.

This will become the subject of the passive sentence.

Step 2: Use the correct form of "be" in future tense.

- For singular subjects: will be
- For plural subjects: will be (the same form applies regardless of number)

Step 3: Add the past participle (v3) of the main verb.

This is the third form of the verb.

Step 4: Include the agent (optional).
Use "by" + agent if the doer of the action is specified.

Examples of Active to Passive Conversion

Active Sentence	Passive Sentence	Explanation
The manager will approve the documents.	The documents will be approved by the manager.	Object "the documents" becomes subject; "will be approved" is the passive form.
The students will complete the assignment.	The assignment will be completed by the students.	Object "the assignment" becomes subject, verb is "be completed."
She will write a letter.	A letter will be written by her.	Object "a letter" becomes subject; verb in passive is "be written."

Common Errors and How to Avoid Them

Transforming active sentences into passive voice, especially in the future tense, can lead to errors if not done carefully. Here are some common pitfalls:

- Incorrect form of "be":
Using "is" or "was" instead of "will be" violates tense consistency.
Correct: will be + v3
Incorrect: is + v3
- Omitting "be":
The passive form requires "be" before the past participle in future tense.
- Changing tense unintentionally:
Always ensure the tense remains in the future; do not shift to present or past tense.
- Misplacing the agent:
The agent introduced by "by" is optional; include it only if relevant.

Features, Pros, and Cons of Using the Simple Future Passive

Features:

- Provides a way to emphasize the action or the object rather than the doer.
- Useful in formal writing, reports, or when the doer is unknown or irrelevant.
- Maintains tense consistency when transforming sentences.

Pros:

- Facilitates focus on the object or result of an action.
- Helps in constructing varied sentence structures.
- Essential for academic and professional writing.

Cons:

- Can make sentences more complex or cumbersome.
- Sometimes leads to passive constructions that sound impersonal or indirect.
- Overuse may reduce clarity, especially if the agent is omitted.

Practical Applications and Usage Tips

- Use passive voice in scientific, technical, or formal contexts where the agent is unknown or less important.
- When the agent is known and relevant, include it after "by."
- Remember to match the form of "be" with the subject in future tense.
- Practice converting active sentences to passive to gain mastery.

Summary

Converting active sentences in the Simple Future tense to passive voice involves understanding the structure shall/will + be + v3, identifying the object, and restructuring the sentence accordingly. The key is to focus on the object of the active sentence, which becomes the subject in the passive form. Mastery of this transformation enhances your ability to write more versatile and varied sentences, especially in formal, academic, or technical contexts.

By paying attention to tense consistency, proper verb forms, and the optional

inclusion of the agent, learners can avoid common errors and produce clear, grammatically correct passive sentences. Whether in writing reports, essays, or formal correspondence, understanding how to switch active to passive in the future tense is an invaluable skill for effective communication.

In conclusion, mastering the use of shall/will + be + v3 when changing active sentences into passive voice not only broadens your grammatical competence but also enriches your expressive capacity in English. Practice diligently with different sentence structures to become confident in applying these principles seamlessly.

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