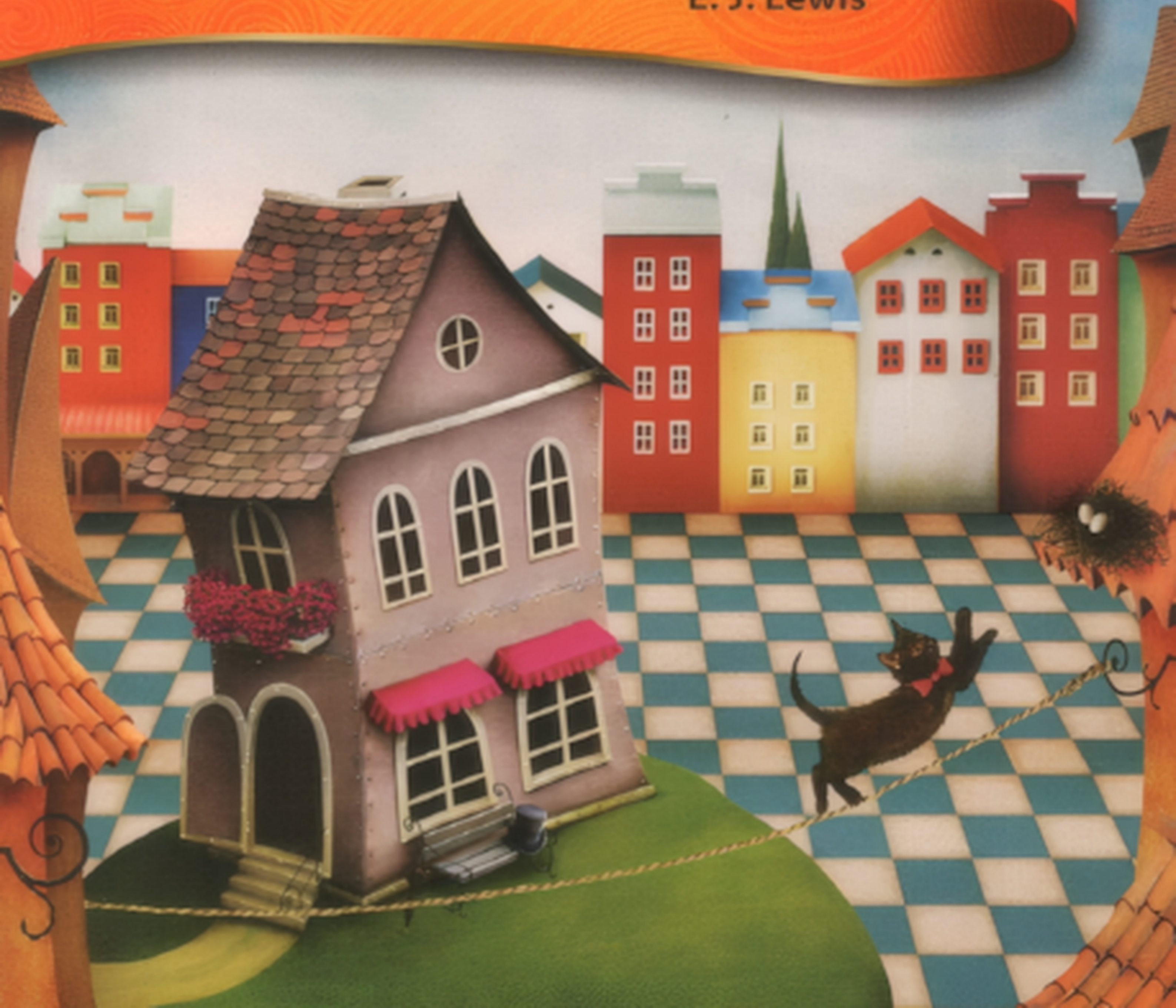


# Writing Bright

3

E. J. Lewis





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## **Writing Bright 3**

E. J. Lewis

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## **This book is designed to help students**

- **build on & activate their grammar skills**  
: through a review of essential grammar points in connection with basic sentence writing practice
- **develop & improve their sentence writing skills**  
: through extensive sentence writing activities
- **get ready to write short paragraphs**  
: through various theme-based paragraph writing activities
- **enhance vocabulary**  
: by introducing a wide range of vocabulary and derivations
- **acquire a wealth of subject-related knowledge**  
: by providing exposure to a variety of subjects, including science, history, geography, language arts, and social studies

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2	Simple Present	My Grandma	Science: water on the earth
3	Present Progressive	Saturday Morning	Science: things in space
4	Past Time	Pictures from Africa	History: events in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century
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6	Adjectives & Adverbs	Summer Night Adventure	Language Arts: the Trojan Horse
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10	Adjectives & Prepositions	School Play	Language Arts: Pandora's Box



# Unit ★ 1

## Passives

### Visiting an Old Castle

Our family visited an old castle.

It **was located** on the hill of an island.

I read about the history of the castle on the boat ride.

It **was built** by a Scottish family a hundred years ago.

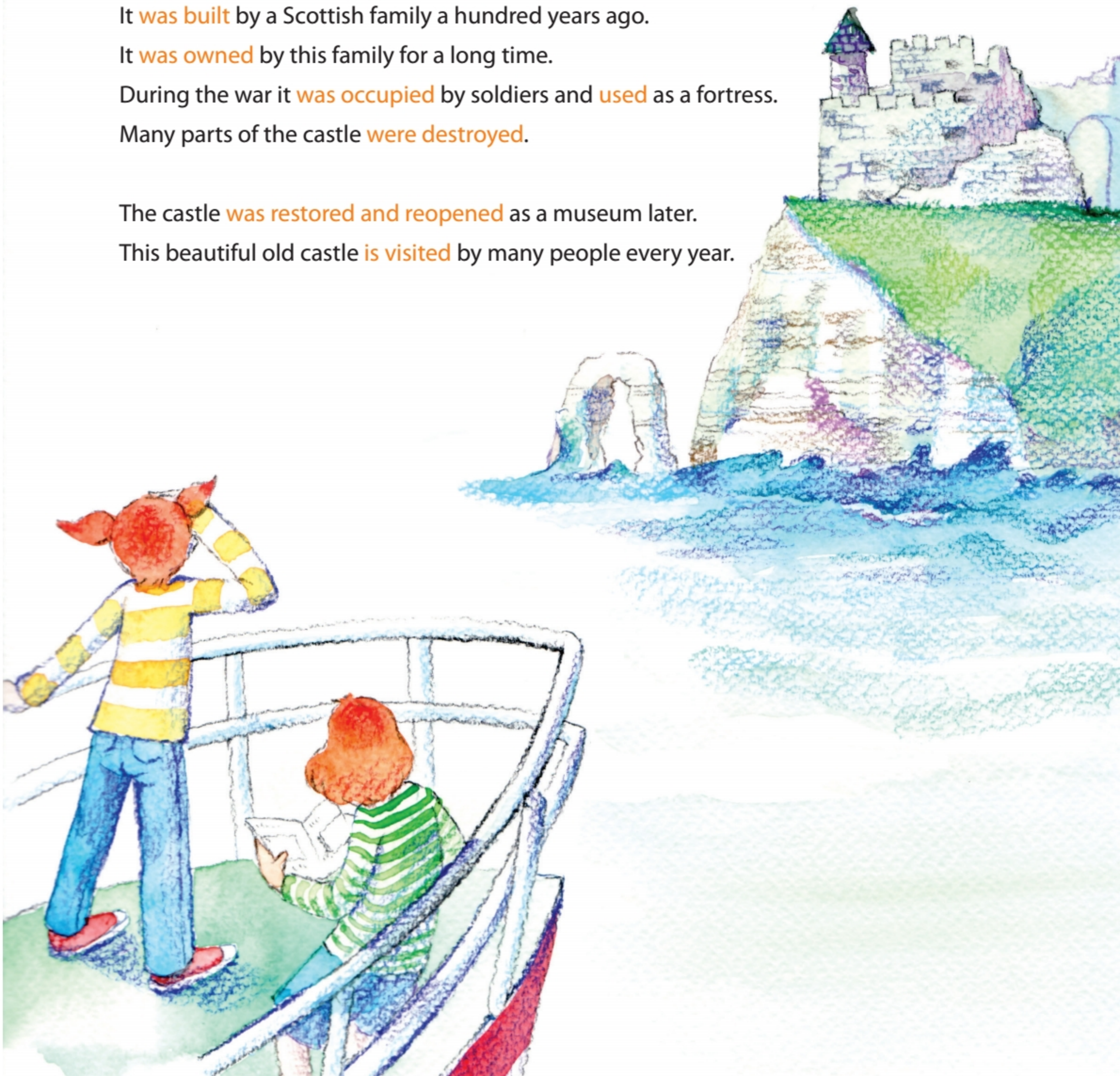
It **was owned** by this family for a long time.

During the war it **was occupied** by soldiers and **used** as a fortress.

Many parts of the castle **were destroyed**.

The castle **was restored and reopened** as a museum later.

This beautiful old castle **is visited** by many people every year.





# : Grammar for Writing

## 1 Active vs. Passive

- **Many people** visit **this castle**. (Active)
- **This castle** is visited **by many people**. (Passive)

See appendix <Irregular simple past & past participles> (p.107)

- ➡ The **passive** is formed with <be + past participle + by>.
- ➡ We usually use the passive when we focus on who receives the action rather than who performs the action.

## 2 Using the *by* Phrase

- The castle **was built** **by a Scottish family**. (\*)  
(= A Scottish family built the castle.)
- The castle **was restored** later. (\*\*)  
(= Somebody restored the castle.)
- The castle **was reopened** later. (\*\*)  
(= Somebody reopened the castle.)

- ➡ The *by* phrase is left out when the performer of the action is not known or not important to mention.  
\*Who built the castle is known and important.  
\*\*Who restored or reopened the castle is not known or not important.

## 3 Negative & Questions

- The castle **was not restored**.
- **Was** the castle **restored**?

## 4 Forms of *be* in the Passive

- The window **is cleaned** every day.
- The window **was cleaned** yesterday.
- The window **will be cleaned** tomorrow.
- The window **must be cleaned** soon.



## 5 Stative Passive

- His room **is filled with** flowers.
- I **am satisfied with** the result.
- The children **are scared of** the tiger.
- I am **not worried about** the weather.

➔ The **stative passive** expresses a state rather than an action. It is usually used with specific prepositions.

be scared of   be located in/on   be worried about  
be filled with   be satisfied with   be impressed with



## Tips for Better Sentences

### Using passive or active effectively

- Leonardo da Vinci painted the *Mona Lisa*. ("Who painted" is more the focus.)  
= The *Mona Lisa* was painted by Leonardo da Vinci. ("What was painted" is more the focus.)
- ➔ Good writing uses the passive or active appropriately, depending on the context or the writer's purpose.



## Common Mistakes

### Be verb missing in passive

- This house **built** years ago. (x) → This house **was built** years ago. (✓)
- Penicillin **discovered** by accident. (x) → Penicillin ( ) by accident.

### Misused passive

- The leaves **were turned** yellow. (x) → The leaves **turned** yellow. (✓)
- He **was grown up** in a small town. (x) → He ( ) in a small town.
- It **was rained** yesterday. (x) → It ( ) yesterday.
- The accident **was happened**. (x) → The accident ( ).
- He **was become** a firefighter. (x) → He ( ) a firefighter.
- This house **is consisted of** three floors. (x) → This house ( ) three floors.

### Wrong preposition in stative passive

- She **was satisfied in** the result. (x) → She **was satisfied with** the result. (✓)
- He **was scared from** the snake. (x) → He ( ) the snake.