PUC SPEL Online Center anaseses

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# **PUC SPEL Online** is a web-based English language tutoring system

developed by PUC to help you improve your English vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.

You can access the online courses from your own computer with an internet connection and at any time you are available. The course provides convenience and flexibility for you to practice your English independently outside of your classrooms with the support of online tutors.

# **Grammar** Reference

1. Grammar Reference (Please remember that this grammar reference section is not a lesson plan for teachers. In fact, it is and should be designed in such a way that students can comprehend the grammar points on their own.)

### Simple present passive

The passive voice is used to emphasize the receiver of the action or when the doer of the action is not known or is not important.

#### Example:

| Active                                                    | Passive                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| My mother fries <b>the</b><br><b>mushrooms</b> in butter. | The mushrooms are fried in butter by my mother. |
| Chefs grill <b>meat</b> on a stick.                       | Meat is grilled on a stick.                     |

#### Form:

... + am/is/are + verb (past participle) + ...

# **Remember:**

- An active verb is used to say what the subject does while a passive voice is used to say what happens to the subject.
- The subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or sometimes is dropped)
  Example: Lisa writes a letter. => A letter is written
  by Lisa.

**Policemen** catch thieves. => Thieves are caught.

# Time clauses

Time clauses are used to show the order of events. Example:

**Before you start** grilling meat, you heat the pan. **After you make** the pan hot, you start grilling meat. Heat some butter in the pan **until it melts**. **Once it is melted,** add some salt and red pepper. **As soon as it's done**, pour it over the meat.

**Remember:** Time clauses requires a stated subject. When the time clause is at the beginning of the sentence, there is a comma after a time clause. If the time clause is at the end of the sentence, there is NO comma.