



The Passive

English Grammar 10

The Passive - Bildung

Das Passiv im Englischen wird gebildet, indem die Form von „**to be**“ (in der passenden Zeitform) mit dem **Partizip Perfekt** (Past Participle) des Hauptverbs kombiniert wird.

Allgemeine Formel:

Subjekt (im Passiv) + Form von „to be“ + Partizip Perfekt (Past Participle)

Optional: *by* + *Agens* (derjenige, der die Handlung ausführt).

Schritte zur Bildung des Passivs:

1. **Bestimme die Zeitform** des aktiven Satzes.
2. **Passe die Form von „to be“** an die Zeitform und das Subjekt des Passivsatzes an.
3. **Setze das Hauptverb** in das Partizip Perfekt (z. B. *write* → *written*).
4. Optional: Füge „*by*“ hinzu, um den Urheber der Handlung anzugeben (nur wenn es wichtig ist).

The Passive - Beispiele in verschiedenen Zeiten

Present Simple

Aktiv: She cleans the room.

Passiv: The room is cleaned (by her).

- „to be“ in der Gegenwart: *is/are*

Present Continuous

Aktiv: She is reading a book.

Passiv: A book is being read (by her).

- „to be“ in der Verlaufsform: *is/are being*

Past Simple

Aktiv: He wrote a book.

Passiv: A book was written (by him).

- „to be“ in der Vergangenheit: *was/were*

Past Continuous

Aktiv: They were watching a movie.

Passiv: A movie was being watched (by them).

- „to be“ in der Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit: *was/were being*

Future Simple

Aktiv: They will open the shop.

Passiv: The shop will be opened (by them).

- „to be“ in der Zukunft: *will be*





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Present Perfect

Aktiv: They have completed the project.

Passiv: The project has been completed (by them).

- „to be“ im Perfekt: *has/have been*

Past Perfect

Aktiv: She had finished the task.

Passiv: The task had been finished (by her).

- „to be“ im Plusquamperfekt: *had been*

Future Perfect

Aktiv: He will have repaired the car.

Passiv: The car will have been repaired (by him).

- „to be“ im Futur II: *will have been*

Modale Verben (can, must, should, etc.)

Aktiv: You can solve the problem.

Passiv: The problem can be solved.

- „to be“ nach Modalverben: *can/must/should + be*

Besonderheiten:

1. **Agent weglassen:** Im Passiv wird „by + Agens“ oft weggelassen, wenn der Handelnde unwichtig oder offensichtlich ist.
The cake was eaten (by someone). → *The cake was eaten.*
2. **Nur transitiv verwendbare Verben:** Ein Satz kann nur ins Passiv gesetzt werden, wenn das Verb ein Objekt hat.
She sleeps. → Kein Passiv möglich, da kein Objekt vorhanden ist.





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Vergleich Aktiv - Passiv

Zeitform	Aktiv	Passiv
Simple Present	Sarah writes a letter.	A letter is written (by Sarah).
Simple Past	Tony painted the house.	The house was painted (by Tony).
will Future	Mum and dad will pay for the jeans.	The jeans will be paid for (by mum and dad).
Present Progressive	Grandma is baking a cake.	A cake is being baked (by grandma).
Present Perfect	Dad has repaired the bike.	The bike has been repaired (by dad).

Übungen und Infos Online

Sieh dir gerne auch das Video zum Passiv an. Mach dir Notizen.



<https://youtu.be/0LjwLrrFS5Q?si=SMvVCVsv4AyEcF0e>



<https://www.go4u.de/de/cram-up/grammar/passive>

Hier findest du viele Übungen zum Passiv.



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Seite: 3/6





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Übung

Setze die folgenden Sätze ins Passiv und kontrolliere mit der Selbstkontrolle/Lösung.

① Lilly waters the plants every day.

② We wrote a letter yesterday.

③ They will complete the project next week.

④ The chef is preparing the meal now.

⑤ The children were watching a movie.

⑥ The mechanic has repaired the car.





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⑦ They had finished the homework before dinner.

⑧ Mr Bell will have signed the contract by tomorrow.

⑨ I think mum can solve the problem.

⑩ Sam and George should clean the room.

⑪ You must follow the rules.

⑫ Jule might open the window.

⑬ Our postman does not deliver the packages on time.





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⑭ Did your sister finish the book?

⑮ They have not built the house yet.

⑯ We will be painting the house tomorrow.

⑰ Had Sally and Fred completed the task before lunch?

⑱ She could fix the bike.

⑲ Close the door!

⑳ If they found the treasure, they would keep it.

