

The protesting students **may be protected** by a police contingent.
(Present Conditional Passive)

The protesting students **are being protected** by a police contingent.
(Present Progressive Passive)

The protesting students **had been protected** by a police contingent.
(Past Perfect Passive)

The protesting students **might have been protected** by a police contingent.
(Past Perfect Conditional Passive)

To Produce an Existential-There Sentence, Move the Subject and Add There

When a core sentence contains the verb BE followed by an adverb of place, you can sometimes add **there** and rearrange the constituents to produce a new sentence called an **EXISTENTIAL-THERE SENTENCE**. The name may sound imposing and difficult, but the rearrangement is straightforward. And the outcome is a common sentence type. Here are two examples:

Millions of drug dealers are in the United States.

There are millions of drug dealers in the United States.

Several first-class restaurants are in the new mall.

There are several first-class restaurants in the new mall.

To create the existential-**there** sentence, you move the original subject noun phrase around the verb BE and place **there** into the now empty core subject slot. As in a passive sentence, the constituent in the original subject position (the **there**) is called the grammatical subject, while the original core subject, which has been moved to the right of the verb, is called the logical subject. The following diagram shows the relationships in the first example sentence. The original subject noun phrase, **millions of drug dealers**, follows the verb BE as the logical subject; **there** fills the core subject slot as the grammatical subject (see the next diagram):

may be protected

