

## Active And Passive Voice Exercises With Answers

The detailed, practical, step-by-step advice in this user-friendly guide will help students and researchers to communicate their work more effectively through the written word. Covering all aspects of the writing process, this concise, accessible resource is critically acclaimed, well-structured, comprehensive, and entertaining. Self-help exercises and abundant examples from actual typescripts draw on the authors' extensive experience working both as researchers and with them. Whilst retaining the user-friendly and pragmatic style of earlier editions, this third edition has been updated and broadened to incorporate such timely topics as guidelines for successful international publication, ethical and legal issues including plagiarism and falsified data, electronic publication, and text-based talks and poster presentations. With advice applicable to many writing contexts in the majority of scientific disciplines, this book is a powerful tool for improving individual skills and an eminently suitable text for classroom courses or seminars.

"100 grammar exercises" is your chance to conquer English grammar. You will find exercises on different language levels - from beginner to upper intermediate. This book is aimed to drill the basic grammar tenses and includes two main topics: Active Voice and Passive Voice. The Active Voice topic is comprised of: - Present Simple - Present Progressive (Continuous) - Past Simple - Past Progressive (Continuous) - Present Perfect - Past Perfect. The Passive Voice topic consists of: - Present Simple Passive - Present Progressive (Continuous) Passive - Past Simple Passive - Past Progressive (Continuous) Passive - Future Simple Passive - Present Perfect Passive - Past Perfect Passive. Every chapter of this grammar book includes exercises to practice all types of sentences: positive, negative and question. In addition, this book suits both for students and teachers. Students can raise the level of exercises step by step doing them in order the suggested in the book. Teachers can use this book and be sure that all needed skills will be trained.

This Book Covers The Following Topics: What are "Causative Sentences"? Causative Sentences -- HAVE Structure 1(A) ---- Active Causative Structure Structure 1(B) ---- Passive Causative Structure Structure 2(A) ---- Active Causative Structure Structure 2(B) ---- Passive Causative Structure Structure 3(A) ---- Active Causative Structure Structure 3(B) ---- Passive Causative Structure Causative Verb 'Have' and Tense Change Causative Sentences -- GET Structure (1) ---- Active Causative Structure Structure (2) ---- Passive Causative Structure Causative Verb 'Get' and Tense Change Causative Sentences -- MAKE Causative Sentences -- LET Causative Sentences -- HELP Sentences with Verb 'Cause' Other 'Causative Verbs' Use of 'Modal Verbs' with Causative Verbs Exercises: 1(A) and 1(B) Exercises: 2(A) and 2(B) Exercises: 3(A) and 3(B) Exercises: 4(A) and 4(B) Sample This: What are "Causative Sentences"? In a causative, a person or thing does not perform an action directly. The subject (person or thing) causes it to happen by forcing, persuading, assisting, etc. an agent (another person or thing) to perform it. The subject (person or thing) does not carry out an action oneself but rather has the action done by an agent (another person or thing). Examples: The faulty design caused a bridge to collapse. Modern lifestyles cause children and adults to spend most of their time indoors. Rain caused water to collect on the road. She caused the needle to run. Causative verbs – Have, Get, Make, Let, Help -- Comparison Causative 'Have' has less force and authority than Causative 'Get'. Causative 'Get' has less force and authority than Causative 'Make' Causative Verb 'Have' -- used to express "arrangement/duty/responsibility" [Less Forceful] Causative Verb 'Get' -- used to express "encouragement/persuasion". [Forceful] Causative Verb 'Make' -- used to express "compulsion/insistence/requirement" [Most Forceful] Causative Verb 'Let' -- used to express "permission". [No Force] Causative Verb 'Help' -- used to express "assistance". [No Force] Causative 'Have' is more formal than causative 'Get'. In the imperative form, causative 'Get' is more frequent than causative 'Have'. Types of Causative Verbs Causative structures are of two types – (1). 'Active' in Nature – (Done By Somebody/Something) (2). 'Passive' in Nature – (Done To Somebody/Something) Passive causatives are used to take attention away from the doer of the action and give more attention to the action being done. ALSO NOTE: "Have somebody do something" is more common in American English. "Get somebody to do something" is more common in British English. All causative verbs are transitive. CAUSATIVE VERB – HAVE Structure 1(A) ---- Active Causative Structure Subject + Have (Causative Verb) + Agent (Someone/Something) + Base Form of Verb + Object (Someone/Something) Example: I have him take my photograph. (Present) Explanation: I arrange for my photograph to be taken by him. [I cause him to take my photograph.] Therefore, this is like an active causative structure. Example: I had him take my photograph. (Past) Explanation: I arranged for my photograph to be taken by him. [I caused him to take my photograph.] Therefore, this is like an active causative structure. Example: I will have him take my photograph. (Future) Explanation: I will arrange for my photograph to be taken by him. [I will cause him to take my photograph.] Therefore, this is like an active causative structure. OTHER EXAMPLES: CAUSATIVE - HAVE -- Have/Has + Someone/Something + Base Form of Verb Note: This pattern may denote past, present, or future tense based on another verb in the sentence. Her desire to have me write a memoir only raised my stress level. We are so blessed to have her sing one of our songs. It is one thing to have somebody else ask him about what he has done and it is quite another to have me ask him. He refused to have investigation officers search his home.

"The Teacher's grammar of English enables English language teachers and teachers-in-training to fully understand and effectively teach English grammar. With comprehensive presentation of form, meaning, and usage, along with practical exercises and advice on teaching difficult structures, it is both a complete grammar course and an essential reference text."--Back cover.

This Book Covers The Following Topics: Active and Passive Voice Interchange of Active and Passive Voice 1. First or Second Form of Verb 2. Auxiliary Verb 'Be' + -ING Form of Verb 3. Have/Has/Had + Past Participle 4. Present/Future Modals + Verb Word 5. Past Modals + Past Participle 6. Verb + Preposition 7. Main Verb + Object + Complement 8. Main Verb + Object + Object 9. Have/Has/Had + Infinitive (To + Verb) 10. Auxiliary Verb 'Be' + Infinitive (To + Verb) 11. Verb

+ Object + Infinitive (Without 'To') 12. There + Verb 'Be' + Noun + Infinitive 13. Interrogative Sentences 14. Imperative Sentences 15. Principal Clause + That + Noun Clause (Object) 16. Verb followed by --ING form or an Infinitive 17. Use of Prepositions 18. The Passive With GET 19. Middle Voice Exercise -- 01 Exercise -- 02 Exercise -- 03 Sample This: VOICE - Definition Voice refers to the form of a verb that shows whether the subject of a sentence performs the action or is affected by it. ACTIVE VOICE - Definition The form of a verb in which the subject is the person or thing that performs the action. Example: They finished the work. [subject -- "they", verb -- "finished", object -- "work"] In this sentence, the subject (they) acts on the object (work). Other Examples: The teacher praises him. She posted the letter. I buy new books. We will celebrate his birthday. PASSIVE VOICE - Definition The form of a verb in which the subject is affected by the action of the verb. Important Note -- The object of the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice. Example: The work was finished by them. [subject -- "work", passive verb -- "was finished", object -- "them"] In this example, the subject (work) is not the doer; it is being acted upon by the doer 'them') Other Examples: He is praised by the teacher. The letter was posted by her New books are bought by me. His birthday will be celebrated by us. WHEN TO USE PASSIVE VOICE (1). You should use passive voice when you do not know the active subject. (2). When you want to make the active object more important. (3). When the active subject is obvious. (4). When you want to emphasize the action of the sentence rather than the doer of the action. (5). Passive voice is frequently used to describe scientific or mechanical processes (6). Passive voice is often used in news reports: (7). When active voice does not sound good. (8). When you want to make more polite or formal statements. (9). You can use passive voice to avoid responsibility. (10). You can also use passive voice for sentence variety in your writing. (11). You can also use passive voice when you want to avoid extra-long subjects. Changing Active Voice Into Passive Voice Rule 1: Move the object of the active voice into the position of the subject (front of the sentence) in the passive voice. And move the subject of the active voice into the position of the object in the passive voice. Rule 2: Passive voice needs a helping verb to express the action. Put the helping verb in the same tense as the original active sentence. The main verb of the active voice is always changed into past participle (third form of the verb) in different ways. Rule 3: Place the active sentence's subject into a phrase beginning with the preposition 'by'. Rule 4: If the object in an active voice sentence is a pronoun (me, us, you, him, her, they, it), it changes in passive voice sentence as follows: me -- I; us -- we; you -- you; him -- he; her -- she; them -- they; it -- it Rule 5: Subject- Verb Agreement Make the first verb agree with the new subject in passive voice. Rule 6: When there are two objects (direct object and indirect object), only one object is interchanged. The second object remains unchanged. Following Tenses Cannot Be Changed Into Passive Voice: 1. Present Perfect Continuous Tense 2. Past Perfect Continuous Tense 3. Future Continuous Tense 4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Students write every day and everywhere — for school, for work, and for fun. And nobody else in the field of composition understands the real world of student writing better than Andrea A. Lunsford. Her trademark attention to rhetorical choice, language and style, and critical thinking and argument — based on years of experience as a researcher and classroom teacher — make *The Everyday Writer* the tabbed handbook that can talk students through every writing situation. But wait — there's more! New research into student writing now informs every page of the new edition...and with expanded, more visual coverage of the writing process, research and documentation, and writing in the disciplines, today's *Everyday Writer* prepares students more than ever for everyday writing challenges — from managing a research project to writing on a Facebook wall.

This innovative grammar text is an ideal resource for writers, language students, and classroom teachers who need an accessible refresher in a step-by-step guide to essential grammar. Rather than becoming mired in overly detailed linguistic definitions, Nancy Sullivan helps writers and students understand and apply grammatical concepts and develop the skills they need to enhance their writing. Along with engaging discussions of both contemporary and traditional terminology, Sullivan's text provides clear explanations of the basics of English grammar and a practical, hands-on approach to mastering the use of language. Complementing the focus on constructing excellent sentences, every example and exercise set is contextually grounded in language themes. This updated edition includes new sections in each chapter on Writing Matters (addressing key tools and concerns for writers) and Language Varieties (addressing issues of social and regional dialect variation). This is an ideal textbook for any writing course across disciplines where grammatical precision is important. Online resources including additional exercises, links, and an answer key are available at [Routledge.com/9780367148683](http://Routledge.com/9780367148683). Instructor materials accompanying the text provide teachers with activities designed for face-to-face, hybrid, and online instruction to enliven these basic grammar lessons as well as writing activities to integrate these concepts into students' own writing.

The most important skill you can have in any field or subject is the ability to express yourself with eloquence and confidence in writing. The tools and rules needed are simple and easy to remember. Learn everything you need to know to write engaging and informative essays, stories and research papers. Find ways to take the writing skills you have learned in school and apply them to real world tasks, be they work related or personal.

*Essential English Grammar* is a basic book for learners of the English language. It contains the eight parts of speech described in simple manner and the functions of the parts of speech exemplified. Verbs in the chapter are identified and often underlined to let the reader know the identity of verbs. The various tenses of the verbs are clarified and in the exercises their identity is emphasized. Various examples are quoted to explain the different part of speech. Other grammar items like types of sentences are clearly explained so that the learner will be well equipped for English tests and examinations. All items in the book are presented in a simple direct approach and the learner will find it a remarkable guide to learning the English language effectively.

In this wickedly humorous manual, language columnist June Casagrande uses grammar and syntax to show exactly what makes some sentences great—and other sentences suck. Great writing isn't born, it's built—sentence by sentence. But too many writers—and writing guides—overlook this most important unit. The result? Manuscripts that will never be published and writing careers that will never begin. With chapters on "Conjunctions That Kill" and "Words Gone Wild," this lighthearted guide is perfect for anyone who's dead serious about writing, from aspiring novelists to nonfiction writers, conscientious students to cheeky literati. So roll up your sleeves and prepare to craft one bold, effective sentence after another. Your readers will thank you.

A practical step-by-step introduction to the analysis of English grammar, taking an integrated approach to function and structure. Covers the elemental principles of writing that empower you to write as a way to explore your thinking. This book presents a problem-solution structure to show you what most guides only tell you. The principles are offered not as hard-and-fast rules, but as commonsense approaches to help you diagnose your own prose quickly and revise it effectively. Williams' book engages you in a conversation on writing and teaches you techniques that can help you write clearly--with grace and style.--from publisher's description.

Online version of Common Errors in English Usage written by Paul Brians.

The main purpose of these book series is to provide you an impressive and invaluable collection of English Grammar multiple-choice exercises. This book comprises different items and will take you on a beautiful journey towards improving your English. The following subjects have been specially crafted for you, with regard to: -Word order; -Articles; -Verb tenses; -Active and passive voice; -Phrasal verbs; -Prepositions; -Nouns; -Conditionals; -Reported speech; -Confusing words; -Word formation; -Idioms. There will be many levels of difficulty in my English Grammar Exercises books: Beginner, Pre-intermediate, Intermediate, Upper Intermediate and Advanced. This book deals with Intermediate and Upper Intermediate levels. Please keep an eye on further releases. Good luck

With more than 50 years of teaching experience between them, Ilse Depraetere and Chad Langford present a grammar pitched precisely at advanced learners of English who need to understand how the English language really works without getting lost in the complex specifics. Now fully updated and revised throughout, the second edition of this book pulls from linguistic theory all the relevant notions that will enable the language student to fully grasp English grammar. After introducing form and function, the authors cover verbs, nouns, aspect and tense, modality and discourse. Readers are led through the underlying principles of language use, with the book presupposing only a basic grasp of linguistic terminology and focusing on the critical issues. Full of challenging exercises and supported by a companion website featuring an extensive answer key, a glossary and further exercises for study, this is the reference grammar of choice for both native and non-native English speakers.

### CA FOUNDATION PLANNER SOLVED PAPERS

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Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary KLETT VERSION Cambridge University Press

"Essential Elements of English Grammar" with Answer Key An informative and easy to use grammar book for intermediate to advanced students of English. Essential Elements of English Grammar can be used as a self-study guide or as a classroom textbook. This book covers rules regarding the use of verbs in the English language from verb tenses to verb usage topics such as active and passive voice, auxiliary (helping) verbs, and conditional sentences. The exercises have been thoroughly evaluated to help the student learn and understand each grammar lesson.

This book shows how principles of self-regulated learning are being implemented in secondary classrooms. The 14 chapters are theoretically driven and supported by empirical research and address all common high school content areas. The book comprises 29 lesson plans in English language arts, natural and physical sciences, social studies, mathematics, foreign language, art, music, health, and physical education. Additionally, the chapters address students with special needs, technology, and homework. Each chapter begins with one or more lesson plans written by master teachers, followed by narratives explaining how the lesson plans were implemented. The chapters conclude with an analysis written by expert researchers of the self-regulated learning elements in the lessons. Each lesson and each analysis incorporate relevant educational standards for that area. Different types of high schools in several states serve as venues. This powerful new book edited by Maria K. DiBenedetto provides a unique and invaluable resource for both secondary teachers and researchers committed to supporting adolescents in the development of academic self-regulation. Each chapter is jointly written by teachers who provide a wealth of materials, including lesson plans, and researchers who situate these lesson plans and academic self-regulation goals within the larger work on self-regulation. The topics covered are far broader than any other book I have seen in terms of developing academic self-regulation, covering over a dozen content areas, including literacy, mathematics, social studies, the sciences, and the arts. Teachers and scholars alike will find this book a must read. Karen Harris, EdD, Arizona State University A practical and magnificent blend of educational research and application. This book goes beyond presenting the findings of research on self regulation by connecting detailed strategies that align with the standards to the research. DiBenedetto et al. clearly illustrate how to develop self regulated learners in the classroom. A refreshing must read for all secondary educators and educational researchers seeking to be well grounded in education research and practical application techniques. Heather Brookman, PhD, Fusion Academy- Park Avenue Self-regulated learning is a research-based process by which teachers help students realize their own role in the learning process. Connecting Self-Regulated Learning and Performance with Instruction Across High School Content Areas consists of model teachers' lessons and analyses by prominent educational psychologists in the field of self-regulated learning. The book provides teachers with the tools needed to increase students' awareness of learning and inspires all educators to use self-regulated learning to promote engagement, motivation, and achievement in their students. The book also provides administrators with the principles needed to infuse evidenced based self-regulated learning into their curriculum and instruction. I highly recommend the book! Marty Richburg, Northside High School

The Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary gives the vital support which advanced students need, especially with the essential skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking. In the book: \* 170,000 words, phrases and examples \* New words: so your English stays up-to-date \* Colour headwords: so you can find the word you are looking for quickly \* Idiom Finder \* 200 'Common Learner Error' notes show how to avoid common mistakes \* 25,000 collocations show the way words work together \* Colour pictures: 16 full page colour pictures On the CD-ROM: \* Sound: recordings in British and American English, plus practice tools to help improve pronunciation \* UNIQUE! Smart Thesaurus helps you choose the right word \* QUICKfind looks up words for you while you are working or reading on screen \* UNIQUE! SUPERwrite gives on screen help with grammar, spelling and collocation when you are writing \* Hundreds of interactive exercises

The Gramming Guide to English Grammar is a resource book on the grammar of Standard British English. It is intended for intermediate to advanced students of English as a second or foreign language who have already studied the basic grammar of English. It covers the most important areas of English grammar and concentrates on structures which may cause difficulty at an intermediate level or above. The book starts with a pretest that helps you identify the areas you need to work on. The pretest is followed by eleven chapters, broken down to a number of subchapters that each deal with a specific grammar point. The related explanations are accompanied by real-life sample sentences, timeline diagrams, tables, and quotes. If a similar point or the same point is discussed in a different part of the book, you will find cross-references to that point. Where appropriate, chapters begin with guiding questions and end with revision questions. Most of the chapters are followed by exercises, including multiple choice, sentence transformation, error correction, gap filling and matching exercises, as well as communicative tasks that can be done in language lessons. At the end of the book, there is an appendix which contains a list of the most common irregular verb forms and the most important spelling rules; a list of the quotes that appear in the book; and a glossary that

defines grammatical terms frequently used in the explanations. The chapters in this book are not arranged in order of difficulty. This way, the book can be used for quick reference on specific points of interest, as well as for systematic study, either as a self-study grammar book or as additional material in an ESL/EFL course. No matter which way you use the book, it is recommended that you follow the cross-references, which will lead you to further information on a given item. The exercises, which come with suggested answers, are best done using pen and paper. These exercises will not only help you to practise grammar but also to tie grammatical forms to real-world meaning.

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