

# Active and passive voice revised2 fordham

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Active and Passive Voice\*\*

### Definition of Active and Passive Voice

In English grammar, voice refers to the relationship between the subject of a sentence and the verb.

- **Active voice:** The subject of the sentence performs the action of the verb.
- **Passive voice:** The subject of the sentence receives the action of the verb.

### Identifying Active and Passive Voice

- **Active voice:** subject + action verb + object
- **Passive voice:** object + form of "to be" + past participle

### Examples of Active and Passive Voice

#### Active voice:

- The chef cooked the meal.
- The students studied hard.
- The dog chased the cat.

#### Passive voice:

- The meal was cooked by the chef.
- The test was passed by the students.
- The cat was chased by the dog.

### **Active Voice Examples**

1. The teacher taught the lesson.
2. The carpenter built the house.
3. The doctor examined the patient.
4. The artist painted the portrait.
5. The musician played the guitar.
6. The chef cooked the meal.
7. The mechanic fixed the car.
8. The lawyer defended the client.
9. The student wrote the essay.
10. The athlete ran the race.

### **Passive Voice Examples**

1. The lesson was taught by the teacher.
2. The house was built by the carpenter.
3. The patient was examined by the doctor.
4. The portrait was painted by the artist.
5. The guitar was played by the musician.
6. The meal was cooked by the chef.
7. The car was fixed by the mechanic.
8. The client was defended by the lawyer.
9. The essay was written by the student.
10. The race was run by the athlete.

### **Rules of Active and Passive Voice**

1. The subject of an active voice sentence becomes the object of a passive voice sentence.
2. The object of an active voice sentence becomes the subject of a passive voice sentence.
3. A form of "to be" (is, are, was, were, has been, have been, will be) is added to the verb in a passive voice sentence.
4. The past participle of the verb is used in a passive voice sentence.

5. The agent of a passive voice sentence (the person or thing that performs the action) is introduced by "by."

### Using Active and Passive Voice

**Active voice** is generally preferred because it is more direct and concise. It emphasizes the doer of the action.

**Passive voice** can be used to emphasize the receiver of the action or to avoid stating the doer of the action. It can also be used to create a more formal or impersonal tone.

### Additional Resources

- Passive Voice vs Active Voice: <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/passive-voice/>
- Active and Passive Voice PDF: <https://www.esolcourses.com/pdf/grammar/active-passive-voice.pdf>
- Active and Passive Voice in Grammar: <https://www.thoughtco.com/active-and-passive-voice-1691724>
- How to Teach Active and Passive Voice: <https://www.edutopia.org/article/teaching-active-passive-voice-grammar-matters/>
- Active and Passive Voice Class 12 Examples: <https://www.toppr.com/guides/english/active-and-passive-voice/active-and-passive-voice-in-english-grammar/>

### The Expositor's Bible Commentary with the New International Version of the Holy Bible: Volume 10 (Romans-Galatians)

The Expositor's Bible Commentary with the New International Version of the Holy Bible is a comprehensive and scholarly commentary on the entire Bible. Volume 10 covers the books of Romans and Galatians, providing in-depth exegesis, historical context, and practical application.

#### 1. What is the main theme of Romans?

Romans expounds on the glorious gospel of God's grace that brings salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. Paul argues that all people are guilty of sin and cannot earn righteousness before God. Only through faith in Christ's substitutionary death and resurrection can we receive forgiveness and reconciliation with God.

## **2. What are the key doctrines developed in Galatians?**

Galatians underscores the truth that salvation is by grace alone, apart from works of the Law. Paul vehemently confronts false teachers who insisted on circumcision and other Old Testament practices as necessary for salvation. He emphasizes that the Law serves as a tutor to lead us to Christ, but it cannot save us.

## **3. How does Paul's argument in Romans support his position in Galatians?**

In Romans, Paul argues that all people are under the law and none can fulfill its demands. Therefore, we cannot earn salvation by our own efforts. This same principle is applied to Galatians, where Paul shows that the Law cannot justify or make us righteous before God. Only through faith in Christ can we receive salvation and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

## **4. What practical applications can we draw from Romans and Galatians?**

The doctrines presented in Romans and Galatians have profound implications for our daily living. We must be humbled by our sinfulness and trust completely in Christ's grace for salvation. We are called to live in freedom from guilt and condemnation, empowered by the Holy Spirit to overcome sin and walk in newness of life.

## **5. How can this commentary benefit me in my Bible study?**

The Expositor's Bible Commentary provides a wealth of information to enhance your Bible study. It includes detailed exegesis, historical and cultural background, cross-references, and practical applications. By utilizing this commentary, you can gain a deeper understanding of the text, its context, and its relevance for your Christian faith and practice.

## **What level is pre intermediate English?**

**What level is English File Intermediate?** Language Level: B1 Lessons and activities that provide the necessary language, motivation and opportunity for students to talk with confidence. Learners build confidence to communicate with a proven balance of Grammar, Vocabulary, Pronunciation and Skills Development in every File.

**What level is English File Advanced?** English File Advanced Student's Book is suitable for CEFR level C1 English File, third edition, provides a balance of grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and skills to give students the right mix of language and motivation to get them talking.

**Is B2 considered fluent?** Level B2 corresponds to independent users of the language, i.e. those who have the necessary fluency to communicate without effort with native speakers.

**Which is higher, B1 or B2 in English?** Studieskolen's English levels are divided into basic level A1-A2, pre-intermediate level B1, intermediate level B1+, upper-intermediate level B2 and B2+, advanced level C1 and proficient level C2. The levels are aligned with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).

**Is intermediate English fluent?** Intermediate English serves as a functional level, enabling individuals to engage in everyday conversations, written communication, and basic interactions. On the other hand, Fluent English transcends functionality, reflecting a mastery that allows for articulate expression, even in intricate or specialized subjects.

**What grade level is intermediate?** The time spent in Intermediate school (6th – 8th grade) is a formal, operational stage of development for children. During this stage, your child will develop skills to logically solve problems, understand different views, and make plans for the future.

**Is C1 fluent or intermediate?** C1 Advanced They can interact and express themselves fluently and spontaneously and use language flexibly and effectively in social, academic and professional situations.

**Is My English fluent or advanced?**

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**Which English level is better?** Other level names in this convention are: A1- Breakthrough, A2- Waystage, B1- Threshold, B2- Vantage, C1- Advanced, C2- Mastery. Which CEFR level is the highest? C2 (Proficiency) is the top level you can achieve on the CEFR scale.

**What level of English is full proficiency?** 4 - Full Professional Proficiency Able to use the language fluently and accurately on all levels pertinent to professional needs. Able to read all styles and forms of the language pertinent to professional needs.

**Are native speakers C2?** Someone with a C2 level speaks the language on a near-native level. Even though the language is not their mother-tongue, they understand, speak and write it really well and have no trouble with the great majority of the slang and idioms.

**Can I reach B2 with Duolingo?** The newly-designed English units cover the language proficiency levels B1 and B2 in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), an international proficiency standard.

**How can I know my English level?** We recommend you take the EF SET. It's a free 50-minute English test that will tell you your level of reading and listening comprehension as accurately as the TOEFL or IELTS. You'll get a score on the CEFR scale as well as a certificate of your English level.

**Is B1 considered fluent?** Level B1 corresponds to independent users of the language, i.e. those who have the necessary fluency to communicate without effort with native speakers.

**How long does it take to improve English from B1 to B2?**

**Is B2 English excellent?** Level B2 corresponds to a more advanced, more independent level than previous levels. A B2 user can communicate easily and spontaneously in a clear and detailed manner. This is not yet an experienced speaker, but a B2 user is able to understand and be understood in most situations.

**How do I know if my English is intermediate?** Once you reach B1 level English, your English abilities are at the "intermediate" level. This means that you can speak

and understand English for matters related to your daily routine. You can also be much more descriptive about your life and experiences.

**Is native higher than fluent?** FLUENT: Just below "Native" level. You weren't raised speaking the language, so "Native speakers" can identify you as a "foreigner" in casual conversation. However, you've been immersed in a language culture long enough to achieve: Rapid recall (you don't often spend time searching for expressions or words)

**How do I check my CEFR level?** The best way to find out your CEFR level is to take a well-designed standardized test. In English, the EF SET is the best choice because it is free and the first standardized test to be fully aligned to the CEFR.

**What age is B2 reading?**

**Is intermediate a beginner level?** Users with a skill score in the bottom part of the range are beginner, those with skill scores in the middle part are intermediate, and those with skill scores in the top part of the range are advanced.

**What is the highest reading level?** The Lexile level will always be shown as a number with an "L" after it — for example 770L = 770 Lexile. The higher the Lexile measure, the higher the student's reading level. The reader's Lexile Framework works in intervals of five with 5L being the lowest. The highest possible measure is 2000L.

**What is pre-intermediate in English?** They can understand sentences and common expressions about familiar topics, including very basic personal and family information, shopping, places of interest and work. They can communicate in simple, everyday tasks that require only simple and direct exchanges of information on familiar topics.

**What is level 5 in English?** Level 5 This level means you should be able to organise, evaluate and critique ideas from a range of complex texts, as well as generate complex written text, demonstrating sophisticated writing skills.

**What is level 3 English?** The Level 3 Award in English for Literacy and Language Teaching is designed to help you develop the skills needed for the teaching of literacy and language, exploring the varied aspects of speaking, listening, reading

and writing.

**What is level 4 in English?** Level 4 is a high intermediate level, which means that you don't yet have the proficiency of a native speaker, but that you are competent in most social and work situations.

**What do you teach pre intermediate English level?** Students will learn related vocabulary, practise reading and listening skills and reinforce their new vocabulary with conversation practice.

**Is intermediate better than fluent?** Intermediate English serves as a functional level, enabling individuals to engage in everyday conversations, written communication, and basic interactions. On the other hand, Fluent English transcends functionality, reflecting a mastery that allows for articulate expression, even in intricate or specialized subjects.

**What are the levels of English?**

**What is the fluent level of English?** Fluent (C1+) You can communicate naturally, effectively, and appropriately even in demanding oral and written tasks and situations.

**What does English level 7 mean?** B1/CLB 5-7 The intermediate English language level means you can handle everyday situations, express opinions, and discuss familiar topics. You're more independent in conversations and can understand straightforward texts.

**What is level 10 English?**

**What is English level 1?** The purpose of the Functional Skills English Level 1 qualification is to prepare the learner for work, study and life. Learners who achieve this qualification will demonstrate the ability to read, write, speak, listen and communicate in English.

**Is English Level 2 GOOD?** The functional skills English level 2 is an equivalent qualification to a full English GCSE grade 4 (or C). If you are considering retaking your English GCSE, functional skills English level 2 may be more suitable for you.



**What grade is English III?** English 3 is the class you take in 11th grade (junior year), most likely. And English 4 is 12th grade English. The classes don't necessarily get harder from 10th to 11th to 12th, but the literature that is covered is different.

**What is level 6 in English?** The English language proficiency level 6 - the 'expert' level, as it was named by ICAO - is often referred to as the 'native speaker' level. But this is not 100% true. It is possible (for non-native speakers) to reach level 6.

**What is pre-intermediate level?** Pre intermediate— You have a general idea of what is being said but have some difficulties. However, you are able to have a conversation about which are of personal interest. Intermediate— Can interact and be spontaneous but has problems with grammar and vocabulary.

**Is level 7 master?** Level 7 refers to a level of education equivalent to a master's degree, and is generally attained in a centre for further education. Examples of Level 7 qualifications include: Master's degree. Integrated master's degree.

**How to cite nursing diagnosis handbook APA?**

**Who is the author of the nursing diagnosis handbook?** Nursing diagnosis handbook : an evidence-based guide to planning care / Betty J. Ackley, Gail B. Ladwig.

**What are examples of Nanda-approved nursing diagnoses?**

**What is a Nanda accepted nursing diagnosis?** Definition of a Nursing Diagnosis A nursing diagnosis is defined by NANDA International (2013) as a clinical judgment concerning a human response to health conditions/life processes, or vulnerability for that response, by an individual, family, group, or community.

**How to cite nursing care plan book?**

**How do you cite icd10 in APA?** APA citation World Health Organization(WHO). (1993). The ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioural disorders. World Health Organization.

**When was nursing diagnosis Handbook 11th edition published?**

**When was the nursing diagnosis Handbook 13th edition published?**

**What year is nursing diagnosis Handbook 12th edition?**

**What are the 4 types of nursing diagnoses?** NANDA-I recognizes four categories of nursing diagnoses: problem focused diagnosis, risk diagnosis, health promotion diagnosis, and syndrome. Problem focused diagnoses, also known as actual diagnoses, are patient issues or problems that are present and observable during the assessment phase.

**What are the three components of a Nanda nursing diagnosis?** Nursing diagnoses are made up of three components: problem statement, the etiology/related factors, and defining characteristics/risk factors. The problem statement pertains to the patient's current health problem and needed nursing interventions.

**What is nursing diagnosis in nursing care plan?** Diagnosis. The "Diagnosis" Standard of Practice is defined as, "The registered nurse analyzes the assessment data to determine actual or potential diagnoses, problems, and issues." A nursing diagnosis is the nurse's clinical judgment about the client's response to actual or potential health conditions or needs.

**Is anxiety a Nanda diagnosis?** NANDA-I diagnosis: Anxiety (00146) Definition: Vague, uneasy feeling of discomfort or dread accompanied by an autonomic response (the source is often non-specific or unknown to the individual); a feeling of apprehension caused by anticipation of danger.

**How to prioritize nursing diagnosis?** A common data cue that nurses use to prioritize care is considering if a condition or symptom is acute or chronic. Acute conditions have a sudden and severe onset. These conditions occur due to a sudden illness or injury, and the body often has a significant response as it attempts to adapt.

**What is the difference between a medical diagnosis and a Nanda diagnosis?** A medical diagnosis focuses on diseases and illness and remains the same for as long as the disease is present. A nursing diagnosis focuses on the harmful responses to health and illness, and changes as the patient's needs change.

## **How do I cite the nursing diagnosis handbook?**

**Do nurses still write care plans?** Nursing care plans are a vital part of the nursing process. They provide a centralized document of the patient's condition, diagnosis, the nursing team's goals for that patient, and measure of the patient's progress.

## **How do you document a nursing care plan?**

**How to reference the ICD-11 in APA?** Parenthetical Citation With Abbreviation Included Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed., text rev.; DSM-5-TR; American Psychiatric Association, 2022). International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (11th ed.; ICD-11; World Health Organization, 2021).

## **How do you reference a code in APA?**

**What is the tenth revision of the ICD-10?** The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) is a global system for coding causes of death. ICD-10 helps users better understand human mortality through consistent classification.

**How do you cite a diagnostic manual in APA?** In-text example: The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed.; DSM–5; American Psychiatric Association, 2013) is the most widely accepted nomenclature used by clinicians and researchers for the classification of mental disorders. The first time you cite the Manual, give its full title as above.

**How do you in-text cite ICD 11 in APA?** Parenthetical Citation With Abbreviation Included Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed., text rev.; DSM-5-TR; American Psychiatric Association, 2022). International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (11th ed.; ICD-11; World Health Organization, 2021).

**How do you cite a policy manual in APA?** To cite a policy in APA, use the core required elements: the name of the individual author or organization, the publication year, the title of the policy, the publisher, and the DOI/URL (if applicable).

**How to cite books in APA?** General APA in-text citations follow the pattern (Author, Year of publication). If you need to in-text reference a specific page or a range of pages in a book, you can do so easily in this form (Author, Year of publication, p. Page number) or (Author, Year of publication, pp. Page range).

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