

ACTIVITY 1.9: INSTRUCTION: WRITE THE CORRECT ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORMS OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS AND LIST

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UNDERSTANDING HOW TO CORRECTLY USE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE IN ENGLISH IS ESSENTIAL FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION. ACTIVITY 1.9, WHICH INVOLVES WRITING THE CORRECT ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORMS OF VERBS IN BRACKETS AND LISTING THEM, SERVES AS A VALUABLE EXERCISE FOR LEARNERS AIMING TO IMPROVE THEIR GRAMMATICAL ACCURACY AND WRITING SKILLS. THIS ACTIVITY NOT ONLY ENHANCES YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF TENSE AND VOICE BUT ALSO HELPS IN DEVELOPING A MORE VERSATILE WRITING STYLE, WHETHER YOU AIM TO EMPHASIZE THE DOER OF AN ACTION OR THE ACTION ITSELF.

IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PRACTICING ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE, PROVIDE STEP-BY-STEP GUIDANCE ON HOW TO APPROACH ACTIVITY 1.9, AND OFFER USEFUL TIPS AND EXAMPLES TO MASTER THIS GRAMMATICAL SKILL. WHETHER YOU'RE A STUDENT PREPARING FOR EXAMS OR A PROFESSIONAL SEEKING TO REFINE YOUR WRITING, UNDERSTANDING HOW TO CORRECTLY TRANSFORM VERBS INTO ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORMS IS A KEY COMPONENT OF MASTERING ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

UNDERSTANDING ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

WHAT IS ACTIVE VOICE?

ACTIVE VOICE OCCURS WHEN THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE PERFORMS THE ACTION EXPRESSED BY THE VERB. IT TENDS TO MAKE SENTENCES CLEARER, MORE DIRECT, AND EASIER TO UNDERSTAND. FOR EXAMPLE:

- THE TEACHER EXPLAINS THE LESSON.
- SHE WRITES A LETTER.
- THE CAT CHASED THE MOUSE.

IN EACH OF THESE SENTENCES, THE SUBJECT (TEACHER, SHE, THE CAT) PERFORMS THE ACTION.

WHAT IS PASSIVE VOICE?

PASSIVE VOICE, ON THE OTHER HAND, OCCURS WHEN THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE IS ACTED UPON BY SOMEONE OR SOMETHING ELSE. THE FOCUS SHIFTS FROM THE DOER TO THE RECEIVER OF THE ACTION. FOR EXAMPLE:

- THE LESSON IS EXPLAINED BY THE TEACHER.
- A LETTER IS WRITTEN BY HER.
- THE MOUSE WAS CHASED BY THE CAT.

PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS OFTEN USE FORMS OF THE VERB "TO BE" COMBINED WITH THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE MAIN VERB.

HOW TO APPROACH ACTIVITY 1.9 EFFECTIVELY

STEP 1: UNDERSTAND THE GIVEN SENTENCE AND VERB IN BRACKETS

BEGIN BY CAREFULLY READING EACH SENTENCE AND THE VERB PROVIDED IN BRACKETS. DETERMINE WHETHER THE SENTENCE'S CONTEXT REQUIRES THE ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORM BASED ON THE MEANING AND FOCUS.

STEP 2: IDENTIFY THE CORRECT TENSE

CHECK THE TENSE OF THE SENTENCE. THE VERB IN BRACKETS USUALLY INDICATES THE TENSE AND VOICE NEEDED. FOR EXAMPLE:

- IF THE SENTENCE IS IN PRESENT SIMPLE, THE ACTIVE FORM MIGHT BE "WRITE," WHILE THE PASSIVE FORM WOULD BE "IS WRITTEN."
- IF THE SENTENCE IS IN PAST TENSE, YOU MIGHT NEED "WROTE" (ACTIVE) OR "WAS WRITTEN" (PASSIVE).

UNDERSTANDING TENSE IS CRUCIAL TO CONJUGATE THE VERB CORRECTLY.

STEP 3: DECIDE BETWEEN ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE

BASED ON THE SENTENCE'S FOCUS:

- IF THE DOER OF THE ACTION IS IMPORTANT OR EXPLICITLY MENTIONED, USE THE ACTIVE VOICE.
- IF THE FOCUS IS ON THE ACTION ITSELF OR THE RECIPIENT OF THE ACTION, USE THE PASSIVE VOICE.

THIS DECISION GUIDES HOW YOU'LL TRANSFORM THE VERB.

STEP 4: CONJUGATE THE VERB CORRECTLY

APPLY THE RULES FOR ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE:

- ACTIVE VOICE: USE THE BASE FORM OR APPROPRIATE TENSE FORM OF THE VERB.
- PASSIVE VOICE: USE THE CORRECT FORM OF "TO BE" PLUS THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE MAIN VERB.

ENSURE THE CONJUGATION MATCHES THE TENSE AND NUMBER (SINGULAR/PLURAL).

STEP 5: LIST THE CORRECT FORMS

FINALLY, PREPARE YOUR LIST OF SENTENCES WITH THE VERBS CORRECTLY TRANSFORMED INTO ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORMS AS PER THE INSTRUCTIONS.

EXAMPLES OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE TRANSFORMATIONS

TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE PROCESS, HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES:

- SENTENCE: THE CHEF (COOK) THE MEAL. (PRESENT TENSE)
- ACTIVE: THE CHEF COOKS THE MEAL.

- **PASSIVE:** THE MEAL IS COOKED BY THE CHEF.
- **SENTENCE:** THE CHILDREN (BREAK) THE WINDOW YESTERDAY.
- **ACTIVE:** THE CHILDREN BROKE THE WINDOW YESTERDAY.
- **PASSIVE:** THE WINDOW WAS BROKEN BY THE CHILDREN YESTERDAY.
- **SENTENCE:** THE COMPANY (LAUNCH) A NEW PRODUCT LAST MONTH.
- **ACTIVE:** THE COMPANY LAUNCHED A NEW PRODUCT LAST MONTH.
- **PASSIVE:** A NEW PRODUCT WAS LAUNCHED BY THE COMPANY LAST MONTH.

TIPS FOR MASTERING ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE IN ACTIVITY 1.9

1. **PAY ATTENTION TO TENSE:** ALWAYS IDENTIFY THE TENSE OF THE SENTENCE BEFORE TRANSFORMING THE VERB. TENSE CONSISTENCY IS VITAL FOR GRAMMATICAL ACCURACY.
2. **FOCUS ON THE SUBJECT:** DECIDE WHETHER THE SUBJECT OR THE OBJECT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED, GUIDING YOUR CHOICE BETWEEN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE.
3. **PRACTICE REGULARLY:** CONSISTENT PRACTICE WITH VARIOUS SENTENCES HELPS INTERNALIZE THE RULES AND IMPROVES YOUR ABILITY TO QUICKLY TRANSFORM VERBS CORRECTLY.
4. **USE GRAMMAR RESOURCES:** REFER TO GRAMMAR CHARTS AND RULES FOR VERB CONJUGATIONS, ESPECIALLY FOR IRREGULAR VERBS.
5. **CHECK YOUR WORK:** ALWAYS REVIEW YOUR SENTENCES TO ENSURE CORRECT TENSE, VOICE, AND AGREEMENT, AVOIDING COMMON MISTAKES LIKE INCORRECT PAST PARTICIPLES OR VERB FORMS.

BENEFITS OF PRACTICING ACTIVITY 1.9

ENGAGING IN ACTIVITIES LIKE ACTIVITY 1.9 OFFERS NUMEROUS ADVANTAGES:

- ENHANCES UNDERSTANDING OF VERB TENSES AND VOICE.
- IMPROVES SENTENCE VARIETY AND WRITING STYLE.
- PREPARES YOU FOR EXAMS AND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY TESTS.
- BOOSTS CONFIDENCE IN USING COMPLEX GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES.
- DEVELOPS BETTER EDITING AND PROOFREADING SKILLS.

CONCLUSION

MASTERING THE CORRECT ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FORMS OF VERBS THROUGH EXERCISES LIKE ACTIVITY 1.9 IS FUNDAMENTAL FOR ACHIEVING GRAMMATICAL PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH. BY FOLLOWING THE CLEAR STEPS—UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT, IDENTIFYING TENSE, DECIDING ON THE VOICE, CONJUGATING THE VERB ACCURATELY, AND PRACTICING REGULARLY—YOU CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE YOUR WRITING CLARITY AND GRAMMATICAL ACCURACY. REMEMBER, CONSISTENT PRACTICE AND ATTENTION TO DETAIL ARE KEY TO MASTERING THIS ASPECT OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. WHETHER FOR ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL, OR PERSONAL COMMUNICATION, BEING ADEPT AT USING ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE APPROPRIATELY ENHANCES YOUR OVERALL LANGUAGE SKILLS AND MAKES YOUR WRITING MORE COMPELLING AND PRECISE. START PRACTICING TODAY TO SEE NOTICEABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN YOUR COMMAND OF ENGLISH!

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE MAIN GOAL OF ACTIVITY 1.9?

THE MAIN GOAL IS TO PRACTICE CHOOSING AND WRITING THE CORRECT ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORMS OF VERBS IN SENTENCES.

HOW DO YOU DETERMINE WHETHER TO USE ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE IN A SENTENCE?

YOU DECIDE BASED ON WHETHER THE FOCUS IS ON THE SUBJECT PERFORMING THE ACTION (ACTIVE) OR RECEIVING THE ACTION (PASSIVE).

CAN YOU PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE OF CONVERTING AN ACTIVE SENTENCE TO PASSIVE?

YES, FOR EXAMPLE, 'THE CHEF COOKS THE MEAL' BECOMES 'THE MEAL IS COOKED BY THE CHEF' IN PASSIVE FORM.

WHAT ARE COMMON CLUES THAT INDICATE A VERB SHOULD BE IN THE PASSIVE VOICE?

KEYWORDS LIKE 'WAS,' 'WERE,' 'BEEN,' OR 'BY' OFTEN SIGNAL PASSIVE VOICE, ALONG WITH A FOCUS ON THE RECEIVER OF THE ACTION.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO PRACTICE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VERB FORMS?

PRACTICING HELPS IMPROVE SENTENCE VARIETY, CLARITY, AND UNDERSTANDING OF GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES IN WRITING AND SPEAKING.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU'RE UNSURE WHETHER TO USE ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE?

CONSIDER WHETHER THE FOCUS SHOULD BE ON THE DOER OF THE ACTION OR THE RECIPIENT, AND CHOOSE THE FORM ACCORDINGLY.

HOW CAN LISTING THE CORRECT FORMS OF VERBS ENHANCE YOUR LANGUAGE SKILLS?

LISTING AND PRACTICING CORRECT VERB FORMS REINFORCE GRAMMAR RULES, IMPROVE SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION, AND BOOST OVERALL LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

MASTERING VERB FORMS: AN EXPERT GUIDE TO THE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

INTRODUCTION: THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT VERB FORMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE MASTERY

LANGUAGE IS A DYNAMIC TOOL THAT ALLOWS US TO COMMUNICATE THOUGHTS, IDEAS, AND EMOTIONS EFFECTIVELY. AMONG ITS MANY COMPONENTS, VERB FORMS STAND AS THE BACKBONE OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE, PROVIDING CLARITY ON ACTIONS, TIME FRAMES, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS. IN ENGLISH, UNDERSTANDING WHEN AND HOW TO USE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE FORMS IS CRUCIAL FOR CLEAR, PRECISE, AND VARIED EXPRESSION.

ACTIVITY 1.9 — "INSTRUCTION: WRITE THE CORRECT ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORMS OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS AND LIST" — IS AN ESSENTIAL EXERCISE DESIGNED TO ENHANCE YOUR GRAMMATICAL PROFICIENCY. BY ENGAGING WITH THIS ACTIVITY, YOU WILL NOT ONLY IMPROVE YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF VERB TENSES AND VOICES BUT ALSO DEVELOP THE ABILITY TO CRAFT SENTENCES THAT ARE CONTEXTUALLY APPROPRIATE AND STYLISTICALLY VERSATILE.

IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW, WE'LL EXPLORE THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS BEHIND ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS, ANALYZE COMMON CHALLENGES FACED BY LEARNERS, AND PROVIDE DETAILED STRATEGIES TO MASTER THIS ASPECT OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

UNDERSTANDING ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE: DEFINITIONS AND SIGNIFICANCE

ACTIVE VOICE

IN ACTIVE VOICE SENTENCES, THE SUBJECT PERFORMS THE ACTION EXPRESSED BY THE VERB. THE STRUCTURE TYPICALLY FOLLOWS A STRAIGHTFORWARD SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT (SVO) PATTERN.

EXAMPLE:

- THE CHEF COOKS THE MEAL.
- HERE, "THE CHEF" IS THE SUBJECT PERFORMING THE ACTION "COOKS" ON "THE MEAL."

WHY USE ACTIVE VOICE?

- CLARITY AND DIRECTNESS.
- ENGAGES THE READER OR LISTENER EFFECTIVELY.
- OFTEN PREFERRED IN MOST TYPES OF WRITING, ESPECIALLY WHEN EMPHASIZING THE DOER OF AN ACTION.

PASSIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE OCCURS WHEN THE FOCUS SHIFTS FROM THE DOER TO THE RECEIVER OF THE ACTION. THE OBJECT OF AN ACTIVE SENTENCE BECOMES THE SUBJECT IN A PASSIVE SENTENCE, OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY A FORM OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE MAIN VERB.

EXAMPLE:

- THE MEAL IS COOKED BY THE CHEF.
- IN THIS CASE, "THE MEAL" (ORIGINAL OBJECT) BECOMES THE SUBJECT, AND THE ORIGINAL SUBJECT ("THE CHEF") MAY BE OMITTED OR INCLUDED AFTER "BY."

WHY USE PASSIVE VOICE?

- TO EMPHASIZE THE RECEIVER OF THE ACTION.
- WHEN THE DOER IS UNKNOWN, UNIMPORTANT, OR IMPLIED.
- TO VARY SENTENCE STRUCTURE AND STYLE.

DISSECTING THE ACTIVITY: WRITING CORRECT VERB FORMS

THE CORE OF ACTIVITY 1.9 REVOLVES AROUND TRANSFORMING VERBS WITHIN BRACKETS INTO THEIR APPROPRIATE ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORMS BASED ON CONTEXT. THIS EXERCISE CHALLENGES LEARNERS TO:

- RECOGNIZE THE TENSE AND ASPECT OF THE VERB.
- DECIDE WHETHER THE SENTENCE SHOULD BE IN ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE.
- CONJUGATE THE VERB CORRECTLY ACCORDING TO GRAMMATICAL RULES.

SAMPLE STRUCTURE OF THE ACTIVITY:

- SENTENCE WITH A VERB IN BRACKETS.
- INSTRUCTION: WRITE THE CORRECT FORM (ACTIVE OR PASSIVE) OF THAT VERB.
- LIST OF SENTENCES WITH APPROPRIATELY CONJUGATED VERBS.

STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH TO COMPLETING THE ACTIVITY

TO EXCEL AT THIS EXERCISE, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO FOLLOW A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH:

1. IDENTIFY THE VERB AND ITS TENSE

- LOOK AT THE CONTEXT SURROUNDING THE VERB.
- DETERMINE THE TENSE (PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE, ETC.).
- RECOGNIZE ANY AUXILIARY VERBS OR TIME INDICATORS.

EXAMPLE:

- (WRITE) [?] WHAT TENSE? IS IT ONGOING, COMPLETED, OR HABITUAL?

2. DECIDE BETWEEN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

- IS THE FOCUS ON THE DOER OR THE RECEIVER?
- DOES THE SENTENCE REQUIRE EMPHASIS ON THE ACTION OR THE SUBJECT?

GUIDELINES:

- IF THE SENTENCE EMPHASIZES THE DOER, USE ACTIVE.
- IF THE FOCUS IS ON THE RECEIVER OR THE DOER IS UNKNOWN, USE PASSIVE.

3. CONJUGATE THE VERB CORRECTLY

- FOR ACTIVE VOICE, CONJUGATE THE MAIN VERB ACCORDING TO THE SUBJECT AND TENSE.
- FOR PASSIVE VOICE, USE THE CORRECT FORM OF "TO BE" + PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE MAIN VERB.

COMMON PASSIVE CONJUGATIONS:

TENSE	BE	VERB	PAST PARTICIPLE	EXAMPLE
PRESENT SIMPLE	AM / IS / ARE	+ VERB (PAST PARTICIPLE)		THE CAKE IS BAKED DAILY.
PAST SIMPLE	WAS / WERE	+ VERB (PAST PARTICIPLE)		THE LETTER WAS SENT YESTERDAY.
FUTURE SIMPLE	WILL BE	+ PAST PARTICIPLE		THE REPORT WILL BE COMPLETED SOON.

4. CONFIRM THE CORRECTNESS AND CONTEXT

- READ THE SENTENCE TO ENSURE IT MAKES SENSE.
- ADJUST IF THERE'S A MISMATCH IN TENSE OR VOICE.

COMMON CHALLENGES AND EXPERT TIPS

WHILE THE PROCESS SEEMS STRAIGHTFORWARD, LEARNERS OFTEN ENCOUNTER DIFFICULTIES. HERE ARE SOME TYPICAL CHALLENGES AND HOW TO OVERCOME THEM:

1. CONFUSING TENSES IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FORMS

CHALLENGE: MIXING UP TENSE CONJUGATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN COMPLEX SENTENCES.

TIP: CREATE A MENTAL (OR PHYSICAL) TENSE CHART FOR ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FORMS. PRACTICE CONVERTING SENTENCES ACROSS TENSES.

2. MISUSE OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE

CHALLENGE: FORGETTING TO USE THE CORRECT PAST PARTICIPLE FORM.

TIP: REGULARLY REVIEW IRREGULAR VERB FORMS. USE RESOURCES LIKE VERB TABLES AND ONLINE CONJUGATORS.

3. OVERUSING PASSIVE VOICE

CHALLENGE: RELYING EXCESSIVELY ON PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS, LEADING TO DULL OR CONVOLUTED SENTENCES.

TIP: STRIVE FOR BALANCE; PREFER ACTIVE VOICE UNLESS PASSIVE IS MORE APPROPRIATE FOR EMPHASIS OR STYLE.

4. UNDERSTANDING WHEN TO OMIT "BY" IN PASSIVE SENTENCES

CHALLENGE: NOT KNOWING WHEN TO INCLUDE OR OMIT THE AGENT ("BY" PHRASE).

TIP: IF THE DOER IS UNKNOWN, IRRELEVANT, OR OBVIOUS, OMIT "BY" TO KEEP SENTENCES CLEAR AND CONCISE.

SAMPLE EXERCISES AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

TO ILLUSTRATE THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ACTIVITY 1.9, HERE ARE SOME SAMPLE SENTENCES WITH VERBS IN BRACKETS, FOLLOWED BY THE CORRECT ACTIVE OR PASSIVE FORMS.

EXAMPLE 1:

- THE CHILDREN (PLANT) THE SEEDS YESTERDAY.

SOLUTION: THE CHILDREN PLANTED THE SEEDS YESTERDAY. (ACTIVE, PAST TENSE)

EXAMPLE 2:

- THE REPORT (WRITE) BY THE MANAGER LAST WEEK.

SOLUTION: THE REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY THE MANAGER LAST WEEK. (PASSIVE, PAST TENSE)

EXAMPLE 3:

- SHE (COMPLETE) THE PROJECT NOW.

SOLUTION: SHE IS COMPLETING THE PROJECT NOW. (ACTIVE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

EXAMPLE 4:

- THE BOOKS (READ) BY STUDENTS EVERY SEMESTER.

SOLUTION: THE BOOKS ARE READ BY STUDENTS EVERY SEMESTER. (PASSIVE, PRESENT SIMPLE)

BENEFITS OF MASTERING ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FORMS

DEVELOPING PROFICIENCY IN SWITCHING BETWEEN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE HAS NUMEROUS BENEFITS:

- ENHANCED CLARITY: CHOOSING THE CORRECT VOICE CLARIFIES WHO IS PERFORMING THE ACTION AND WHO IS RECEIVING IT.
- STYLISTIC FLEXIBILITY: VARYING SENTENCE STRUCTURES MAKES WRITING MORE ENGAGING.
- IMPROVED FORMALITY: PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS ARE OFTEN USED IN FORMAL, SCIENTIFIC, OR OFFICIAL WRITING.
- BETTER COMPREHENSION: UNDERSTANDING THESE FORMS HELPS IN INTERPRETING COMPLEX TEXTS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

CONCLUSION: ELEVATING YOUR GRAMMAR SKILLS WITH PRACTICE

ACTIVITY 1.9 OFFERS A PRACTICAL PATHWAY TO MASTERING THE CORRECT FORMS OF VERBS IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES. BY SYSTEMATICALLY ANALYZING EACH SENTENCE, UNDERSTANDING TENSE AND CONTEXT, AND APPLYING GRAMMATICAL RULES, LEARNERS CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THEIR COMMAND OF ENGLISH.

REMEMBER, CONSISTENCY IS KEY. REGULAR PRACTICE WITH VARIED SENTENCES WILL BUILD CONFIDENCE AND INGRAINED UNDERSTANDING. USE THE GUIDELINES AND TIPS PROVIDED HERE TO APPROACH EACH EXERCISE METHODICALLY, AND OVER TIME, YOU'LL FIND YOURSELF USING ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH GREATER EASE AND PRECISION.

WHETHER YOU'RE CRAFTING FORMAL REPORTS, ENGAGING IN CREATIVE WRITING, OR SIMPLY AIMING FOR CLEARER COMMUNICATION, A SOLID GRASP OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VERB FORMS IS INDISPENSABLE. EMBRACE THE CHALLENGE, PRACTICE DILIGENTLY, AND WATCH YOUR LANGUAGE SKILLS FLOURISH.

Activity 1 9 Instruction Write The Correct Active Or Passive

Forms Of The Verbs In Brackets And List

Activity 1 9 Instruction Write The Correct Active Or Passive Forms Of The Verbs In Brackets And List

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