

Active/passive practice

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form (active or passive). Make sure subjects and verbs are in agreement.

1. Diabetes (to be) _____ due to a failure of the pancreas.
2. This organ, which (lie) _____ just below the stomach, (have) _____ two jobs.
3. One (to be) _____ to produce enzymes to digest food in the duodenum and small intestine.
4. The other (to be) _____ to produce the hormone insulin, which (help) _____ to control the blood sugar level.
5. After a meal, large amounts of glucose (pass) _____ into the blood from the gut.
6. This glucose (not need) _____ at once; if it (remain) _____ in the blood, it (filter) _____ out by the kidneys.
7. To prevent this filtering out, the liver (convert) _____ glucose into a storeable substance which (call) _____ glycogen.
8. The presence of insulin (make) _____ the liver do this.
9. Gradually, as the body (use) _____ glucose, glycogen (convert) _____ back into glucose by the liver.
10. This conversion (take place) _____ because the levels of insulin fall, too.
11. Diabetes (occur) _____ when the pancreas (fail) _____ to produce insulin.
12. There (to be) _____ two types of diabetes.
13. In one, the pancreas (stop) _____ making insulin altogether.
14. This condition (know) _____ as 'juvenile' diabetes because it (occur) _____ in younger people up to about twenty-five years of age.
15. Older people can (develop) _____ 'adult' diabetes, in which the pancreas (produce) _____ less insulin than is necessary.
16. Juvenile diabetes cannot (cure) _____, but the missing insulin can (substitute) _____.
17. Daily injections of insulin (make) _____ the liver store glycogen. As the insulin (break down) _____ and (remove) _____ during the day, glucose (release) _____ by the liver.
18. Adult diabetes (can treat) _____ with drugs which (increase) _____ the amount of insulin that (produce) _____.
19. Both types of diabetics must also (consume) _____ a diet of regular small meals that (supply) _____ a steady flow of glucose.