

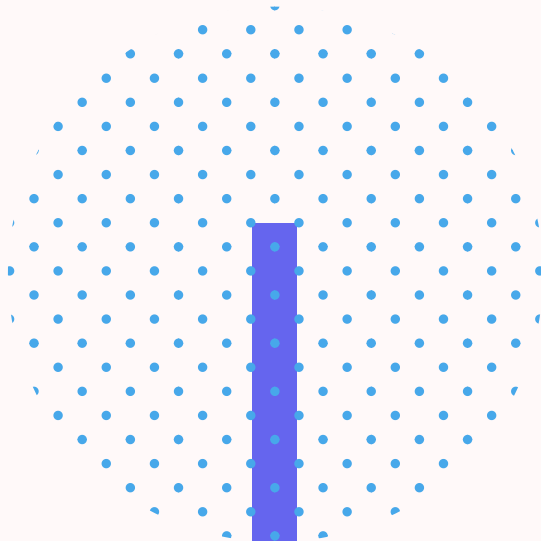
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ENGLISH XI

TIME ALLOCATION: 6 X 45

# PASSIVE VOICE

## IN SCIENTIFIC WRITING



### LEARNING OBJECTIVE

In this chapter, you will learn about Passive Voice in Scientific writing. Practicing is needed to enhance your understanding on the social function and the structure of Passive Voice.



## BEFORE LEARNING

Learn the sentences below, and write the sentence structure.

1. The symptoms are being observed.
2. Some methods are used in this research.
3. The effects will be analyzed.
4. The result of the research has been announced.
5. One case should be connected to another case.

CHECK THE STRUCTURE YOU WRITE TO THE ONE IN THESE WEBSITES:

PASSIVE VOICE:	PASSIVE VOICE:	PARTICIPLES:	PARTICIPLES:
<a href="https://hedwigbooks.com/2018/07/1/p/passive-voice/">HTTPS://HEDWIGBOOKS.COM/2018/07/1/PASSIVE-VOICE/</a>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FGX0R2MS94&amp;T=263S">HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=FGX0R2MS94&amp;T=263S</a>	<a href="https://hedwigbooks.com/2018/07/16/participles/">HTTPS://HEDWIGBOOKS.COM/2018/07/16/PARTICIPLES/</a>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0150IZFFMTW">HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=0150IZFFMTW</a>

## WHILST LEARNING

To understand more on passive sentences, do some activities below!

### ACTIVITY ONE

Find passive sentences in this text, then change the sentences into Active ones!

#### Fatal Attraction Syndrome

Stalking Behavior and Borderline Personality

Randy A. Sansone, MD and Lori A. Sansone, MD

#### Abstract

Stalking, which consists of chronic nuisance behaviors by an offender that result in deleterious emotional and/or physical effects on a victim, is experienced by a significant minority of individuals in the community. According to the United States Department of Justice, eight percent of women and two percent of men have been victimized at some time in their lives by stalkers. Stalking could be viewed as an illogical or irrational preoccupation with another individual. Because of the unusual and intense attachment dynamics in borderline personality disorder, this diagnosis is particularly suggestive among stalkers. In this edition of The Interface, we examine the possible association between stalking behavior and borderline personality disorder. Five studies report prevalence rates of borderline personality disorder among stalkers, with four reporting rates between 4 and 15 percent (i.e., a small minority). However, three of these studies represent forensic populations and one consists of patients who stalked their psychiatrists. In contrast, in the remaining sample of stalkers, where being charged with a crime was not an inclusion criterion, the prevalence of borderline personality disorder was considerably higher at 45 percent. These data suggest that in less forensically focused samples of stalkers, rates of borderline personality are likely to be substantially higher, but confirmatory data is lacking.

Keywords: borderline personality, stalking

This ongoing column is dedicated to the challenging clinical interface between psychiatry and primary care—two fields that are inexorably linked.

## Introduction

Who can forget the terrifying character Alex Forrest (Glenn Close) in the movie *Fatal Attraction* (1987), as she stalked, tormented, and threatened her married, one-night-stand lover, Dan Gallagher (Michael Douglas)? Or the freakish and rage-ridden Evelyn Draper (Jessica Walter), who is spurned by Dave Garver (Clint Eastwood), which results in near death for both Dave and his girlfriend in the movie *Play Misty for Me* (1971)? Or even Darian Forrester (Alicia Silverstone), the young 14-year-old girl who develops a perilous infatuation with Nick Eliot (Cary Elwes) in *The Crush* (1993)? What do all of these exemplary movies share in common? They each have a lead character who stalked her coveted victim—and each stalker suffered from borderline personality disorder (BPD).

While movie portrayals tend to dramatize the characters and their behaviors, stalking is not an uncommon behavior. For example, in a 2006 community survey, the United States Department of Justice (Bureau of Justice Statistics) investigated stalking behavior among United States citizens through the National Crime Victimization Survey: Stalking Victimization Supplement.



In this cohort of more than 65,000 participants ages 18 years or older, the 12-month prevalence of victimization by stalking was 1.4 per every 100 persons. The most frequent behaviors reported by affected participants were unwanted telephone calls and messages (63%) unwanted letters and e-mails (30%), being the brunt of rumors spread by the perpetrator (29%), being followed or spied upon (25%), getting unexpectedly confronted by the perpetrator (22%), being waited for (20%), and receiving unwanted presents (9%). While most victims reported being stalked for a year or less, 10 percent acknowledged continued victimization for five or more years. Unexpectedly, in this community sample, male participants were equally likely to be stalked by males or females, whereas female victims were more likely to be stalked by males (67%). Victims most commonly believed that they were stalked because of retaliation, anger, or spite (37%); control issues (33%); and/or the mental or emotional instability of the perpetrator (23%). What do these data indicate? Being victimized in the United States by stalking behavior is not uncommon, manifests through a variety of different contact behaviors, and is likely to occur for a number of reasons. However, we cannot discern from these data the underlying psychopathology of the offenders.

In this edition of *The Interface*, we discuss the possible role of BPD as an underlying psychopathology in stalking behavior—a troubling behavior that may be encountered in either a psychiatric or primary care setting.

(Source:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2882283/>)

## ACTIVITY TWO

Read this text, then change the active sentences into passive ones, but remember that only the active sentence having object which can be converted into passive one.

1.4 million people are stalked annually in the United States. 1 in 12 women and 1 in 45 men will be stalked in their lifetime. 77% of women and 64% of men know their stalkers. 87% of stalkers are male. Less than two percent of stalking cases result in homicide. However, the emotional toll on the victims is significant, especially if you don't know who the stalker is, or if he/she is mentally ill. Forensic psychologists have identified three types of stalking: simple obsessional, love obsessional, and erotomania. The three defining elements that are indicative of the typology of stalker are: (1) the stalker's relationship with the victim, (2) the stalker's motive in pursuing the victim, (3) the stalker's behavior. All stalkers are obsessional; they maintain persistent thoughts and ideas about their victims, often for years.

Not all stalkers meet the criteria for any specific or serious psychiatric disorder. However, some of the most extreme and dangerous stalkers are those fueled by a mental illness. Primary diagnoses for mentally ill stalkers include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or a delusional disorder. Some stalkers have personality disorders (identified by a pervasive abnormal pattern of behavior related to thinking, mood, personal relations, and impulse control). Specifically, these stalkers have antisocial, borderline, histrionic, narcissistic, dependent, or obsessive-compulsive personality disorder characteristics. Substance abuse and/or dependence frequently are contributing factors. As a rule of thumb, the less of a relationship that actually existed between the victim and stalker prior to the stalking, the more mentally disturbed the stalker is.

### The Simple Obsessional Stalker

The most common form of stalking is simple obsessional. The victim of the simple obsessional stalker usually knows his/her stalker well and was in some form of relationship with him/her: an ex-spouse, ex-lover, friend, former boss, or co-worker. The obsessional activities begin after the relationship has ended or is headed for termination. The stalker often perceives that he/she was wronged by the victim. The simple obsessional stalker's motivation is to mend the relationship or to seek some type of retribution. Virtually all domestic violence cases involving stalking fall under this category.

### The Love Obsessional Stalker

The love obsessional stalker is a stranger to, or casual acquaintance of the victim. The stalker develops a love obsession or fixation on another person with whom they have had no personal relationship. Not only does the love obsessional stalker attempt to live out his/her fantasies, he/she expects the victim to play an assigned role of loving them back with adoration and devotion. Initially the love obsessional stalker's motivation is to make the victim aware of his/her existence. Later he/she expects them to reciprocate his/her feelings. When the stalker fails to establish the relationship, he/she frequently harasses the victim.

### The Erotomantic Stalker

Erotomania is a delusion in which the stalker believes the individual of his/her love, loves him/her back. The victim would readily return the stalker's affection, but are not able to because of some external influence. The delusion is based on a belief that the victim is the perfect match for them and that they are destined to be together forever. Erotomania frequently is not based on a sexual attraction. The erotomantic stalker fantasizes more about a romantic love and/or a spiritual union. The victim is usually of a higher status than the stalker. Efforts to contact the victim are common, but erotomantic stalkers may keep the delusion a secret. They study their victims, often from afar. They are commonly referred to as celebrity stalkers or obsessed fans.

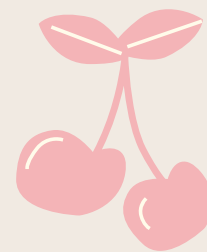
Source:

<https://www.officer.com/home/article/10249473/emotionally-disturbedmentally-ill-stalkers>



### ACTIVITY THREE

COMPREHEND THE TEXT, THEN SUMMARIZE IT IN ABOUT 100 WORDS. INCLUDE SOME PASSIVE SENTENCES IN YOUR SUMMARY.



### ACTIVITY FOUR

TO GET MORE PRACTICES IN PASSIVE AND PARTICIPLES, DO THE EXERCISES BELOW!

A. Change the verb in the bracket into the correct one!

1. In the last holiday, I (ask) by my close friend to go to Bali. We (take) a lot of pictures there. Few pictures (hang) on the wall of my room.
2. Santi usually (come) to the library on Wednesday, but yesterday she (tell) me that she (follow) by a stranger and (feel) afraid. She (decide) to go back home.
3. I (be) suddenly afraid that something (happen) to her, so I (try) to warn her about what I (feel). At first, she (not believe) me. But when she (see) two strangers looking at her with a strange look, she (feel) that she (be) the one that (want) by them, so she (leave) the lobby through the other way.
4. Don't trust any one! You (help) by our team as soon as you (inform) your position. Stay there! Your place (observe) now.
5. Here is the procedure: The forms have to (complete) before the workshop (begin). The committee (select) the participants whose personal data (agree) to the requirements. After some of them (choose), they (ask) to join the technical meeting in this place.
6. Teenagers easily (influence) by other countries' culture, especially American, Korean and Japan nowadays. They (imitate) whatever their idols (do) as if they (hypnotize).
7. Our environment (destroy) so badly since some industries (build) here that there (be) many disasters appearing. People in the past (live) harmoniously with the nature. The scientists (note) that the disasters which (happen) at that time (cause) purely by the natural activities and the people always (be) ready for them.

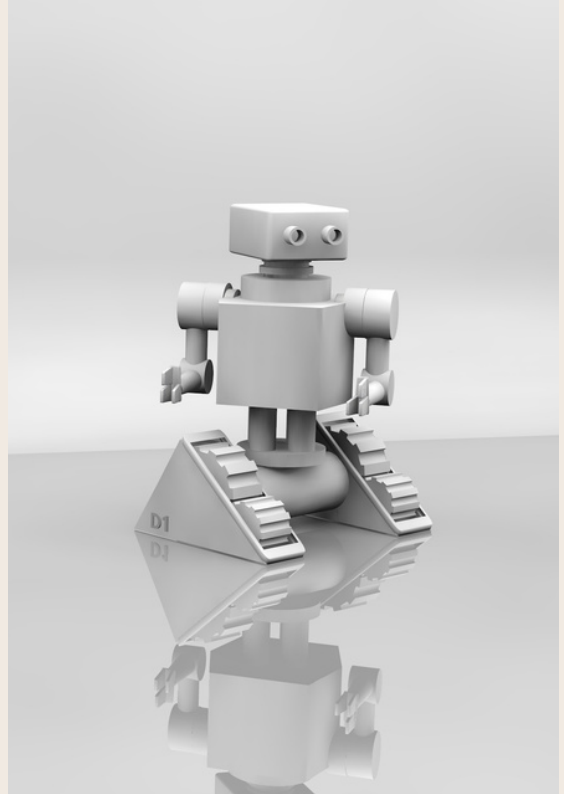


B. Correct the sentences below into the correct form!

1. Placing on the hilly area, some tents can't stand firmly.
2. Discussed about the up-to-date news, they look serious.
3. The forgetting heroes have lived poorly since the government refused to financiate their life.
4. The old man saw in the closing - down market yesterday morning was died some minutes ago.
5. The used things can recycle and make into another thing.
6. The animals protected themselves by their unique ways are always able to avoid the other's attack.
7. The baking potatoes look delicious enough to accompany our dinner.
8. Trained to be the professional this week, some participants have followed this kind of training twice will select to follow the national competition on writing news.
9. The food manufactured company has to obey the government's rules on healthy product.
10. People hoped to get the accurate answer from the president are disappointed at his statement not solve the problem.
11. We were satisfying at the students'work shown their creativity.
12. Not used a good language, the students are asked to learn it well.
13. The cleaned men should also train how to do their job in order that they can be more professional.
14. We must help the frightening children sothat they won't get the trauma influenced their future life.
15. The chemically poisoned food sometimes can be detected through some experiences do by some experts.

## CLOSING

TO ENSURE YOUR MASTERING THIS MATERIAL, SUMMARIZE IT.



**WHAT HAVE  
YOU PREPARED  
FOR THE  
RAPIDLY  
CHANGING  
WORLD?**