**Exercise 3**

**Active and Passive Voice**

**3.1 Change active voice into passive voice if possible**

Example

A strange thing happened yesterday. (no change)

Jackie scored the winning goal. → The winning goal was scored by Jackie.

1. My cat died.
2. I agree with Dr. Ikeda’s theory.
3. Dr Ikeda developed that theory.
4. Timmy dropped the cup.
5. The cup fell to the floor.
6. The assistant manager interviewed me.
7. It rained hard yesterday.
8. A hurricane destroyed the small fishing village.
9. Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago.
10. A large vase stands in the corner of our front hallway.
11. The children seemed happy when they went to the zoo.
12. After class, one of the students always erases the chalkboard.
13. The solution to my problem appeared to me in a dream.
14. He tricks won’t fool me.
15. Kathy had returned the book to the library.

**3.2 Change into passive.**

1. Someone made my sweater in England.
2. The government will complete the new highway sometime next month.
3. Teachers teach language skills in every school in the country.
4. The orchestra performed Beethoven’s seventh symphony at the concert last night.
5. All television channels are televising the World Cup Soccer games all over the world.
6. Ali wrote this composition and Yoko wrote that one.
7. Hundreds of people visit the Washington Monument everyday.
8. The chief writing material of ancient times was papyrus. People used it in Egypt, Greece, and other Mediterranean lands.
9. People made parchment, another writing material that people widely used in ancient time from the skins of animals such as sheep and goats. After they had removed the hair, they stretched and rubbed it smoothly.
10. The Chinese invented paper, the main writing material today.

**Exercise 4**

**Sentence Types**

Example

Have you met Kunio Takahashi? (simple sentence)

Kunio is one of the most interesting people whom I have met here.

(complex sentence)

**4.1 Tell whether the sentence are simple, compound, or complex. If the sentence is compound or complex, underline the conjunction.**

1. My friend Kunio is from Tokyo, Japan.
2. He has studied English in the United States for a year and now he is hoping to study at an Australian university.
3. Because Kunio wants to study both English and veterinary science, he has applied to schools in the United States and Australia.
4. Is he working on an undergraduate or a graduate degree?
5. Kunio already has his bachelor’s degree.
6. He will get his master’s degree, and then he will begin a doctoral program.
7. What did he study as an undergraduate?
8. I am not really sure.
9. Why don’t you ask him when you see him again?
10. He’s so busy enjoying American life that I never see him!

**4.2 Tell whether the sentence are simple, compound or complex. If the sentence is compound or complex, underline the conjunction.**

1. The demand for different food productions depends on three factors: the number of people in the area, their standard of living, and their cultural attitudes.
2. The first two factors are obvious.
3. The third, cultural attitudes, often depends on diet habits and religion.
4. Take attitudes toward diet in the United States, for example.
5. Changes in preferences and prices have had an interesting effect on consumption in America.
6. In 1940, Americans consumed 19.4 pounds of butter and margarine per person, and most of it was butter.
7. Now they eat less than 16 pounds, most of it margarine.
8. Fruit consumption per person has dropped from 158 pounds to 100 pounds per year.
9. Before World War II, Americans averaged 155 pounds of wheat flour a year; now they average about 120.
10. On the other hand, Americans are eating more chicken, turkey, and vegetables.

**4.3 Adverbial Clauses**

Directions:

1. How many clauses does the first sentence have? What is the main clause of the sentence? What punctuation is used?
2. How many clauses does the third sentence have? What is the function of *due to*?
3. Can you explain the use of the commas and the semicolon in the second paragraph?

***World Weather Patterns***

Because all weather is interconnected, a change in one area affects other areas. Today, scientists collect information worldwide so that they can understand and predict changes in the weather more accurately. Due to technological advances in the last several decades, meteorologists can now gather detailed information on cloud cover, precipitation, temperature changes, wind speed and direction, and energy from both the sun and earth.

This collection of data reveals some interesting facts. For example, winds in one region are accompanied by opposite winds in another; therefore, if north winds are extremely cold in one part of the world, south winds are abnormally warm in another part. Since winds affect precipitation, changes in wind patterns alter the amount of rainfall.