

Active and passive voice exercises with answers

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Understanding Active and Passive Voice**

In English grammar, the voice of a sentence indicates whether the subject performs an action (active voice) or receives an action (passive voice).

Examples of Active and Passive Voice

10 Examples of Active Voice:

1. The boy kicked the ball.
2. The teacher teaches the students.
3. I am writing a letter.
4. The dog barks at squirrels.
5. She is cooking dinner.
6. The students studied for the test.
7. The police arrested the thief.
8. The doctor examined the patient.
9. The bird sang a beautiful song.
10. We are building a house.

10 Examples of Passive Voice:

1. The ball was kicked by the boy.
2. The students are taught by the teacher.
3. A letter is being written by me.
4. Squirrels are barked at by the dog.

5. Dinner is being cooked by her.
6. The test was studied for by the students.
7. The thief was arrested by the police.
8. The patient was examined by the doctor.
9. A beautiful song was sung by the bird.
10. A house is being built by us.

Active to Passive Voice Exercise

To change passive voice to active voice:

1. Identify the subject and object of the sentence.
2. Swap the subject and object.
3. Change the verb to the active form (remove "was/were").

Active and Passive Voice Passage Examples with Answers

Passage:

The dog ran through the park. The ball was thrown by the boy. The boy was playing with the dog in the park.

Active Voice Answers:

1. The dog ran through the park.
2. The boy threw the ball.
3. The boy played with the dog in the park.

Passive Voice Answers:

1. The park was run through by the dog.
2. The ball was thrown by the boy.
3. The dog was played with by the boy in the park.

Differences between Active and Passive Voice

- **Emphasis:** Active voice emphasizes the actor, while passive voice emphasizes the action.
 - **Conciseness:** Active voice is typically more concise than passive voice.
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- **Formality:** Passive voice is often used in formal writing, while active voice is more common in informal writing.

Rules of Active and Passive Voice

- **Active:**
 - Subject + Active verb + Object
- **Passive:**
 - Object + Passive verb + By + Subject

Examples of Active and Passive Voice (40)

Refer to the examples provided in the "Examples of Active and Passive Voice" section above.

Identifying Active and Passive Voice

- **Active:** The subject performs the action.
- **Passive:** The subject receives the action.

How to Teach the Difference between Active and Passive Voice

- Provide clear definitions and examples.
- Use exercises and worksheets to practice identification and conversion.
- Explain the advantages and disadvantages of each voice.

Tenses in Active and Passive Voice

All tenses can be used in both active and passive voice.

When to Use Active and Passive Voice

- **Active:** When the actor is important or when the sentence is more concise.
- **Passive:** When the action is more important, when the actor is unknown or unimportant, or in formal writing.

Structure of Active and Passive Voice

Refer to the rules provided in the "Rules of Active and Passive Voice" section above.

The Logical Thinking Process: A Systems Approach to Complex Problem Solving with CD-ROM (H. William Dettmer)

Introduction

The Logical Thinking Process (LTP) is a structured approach to problem-solving that helps individuals break down complex problems into smaller, manageable components. This approach employs a systems thinking perspective, which views problems as interconnected elements within a larger system.

Question 1: What are the key steps in the LTP?

Answer: The LTP consists of five key steps: Define the problem, Gather information, Generate alternatives, Evaluate alternatives, and Select and implement a solution. Each step involves specific techniques to help analyze the problem, gather data, brainstorm ideas, assess their feasibility, and make informed decisions.

Question 2: How does the CD-ROM enhance the LTP?

Answer: The CD-ROM accompanying the LTP provides interactive simulations, exercises, and case studies that reinforce the concepts and techniques presented in the book. It also includes a database of real-world problems that can be used for practice.

Question 3: What are the benefits of using the LTP?

Answer: The LTP offers numerous benefits, including:

- Improved problem-solving skills
- Enhanced decision-making abilities
- Increased creativity and innovation
- Greater confidence in solving complex problems
- Reduced stress and frustration in challenging situations

Question 4: How can the LTP be applied to real-world problems?

Answer: The LTP can be utilized to tackle various real-world problems, such as business planning, project management, conflict resolution, and environmental conservation. Its systematic approach allows individuals to identify root causes, explore diverse perspectives, and develop effective solutions.

Conclusion

The Logical Thinking Process provides a powerful framework for addressing complex problem-solving. By utilizing a systems approach and the accompanying CD-ROM resources, individuals can develop their analytical, creative, and decision-making skills to successfully navigate challenging situations and achieve desired outcomes.

Teacher Created Resources Inc. Answer Key

Teacher Created Resources Inc. (TCR) is a leading publisher of educational materials for teachers and students. TCR's resources cover a wide range of subjects, including math, reading, science, social studies, and special education. Many of TCR's resources include answer keys, which provide solutions to the questions and activities in the resource.

Question 1:

Where can I find the answer key for a TCR resource?

Answer:

Answer keys for TCR resources can typically be found in the back of the resource itself. If the answer key is not included in the resource, you can download it from TCR's website at <https://www.teachercreated.com/answer-keys>.

Question 2:

What types of questions are included in TCR answer keys?

Answer:

TCR answer keys provide solutions to a variety of questions, including multiple-choice questions, short answer questions, essay questions, and problem-solving questions. The specific types of questions included in an answer key will depend on the resource.

Question 3:

Are TCR answer keys available for all resources?

Answer:

TCR answer keys are available for most resources. However, some resources may not have an answer key available. To determine if an answer key is available for a particular resource, check the back of the resource or visit TCR's website.

Question 4:

Can I use TCR answer keys to check my students' work?

Answer:

Yes, TCR answer keys can be used to check your students' work. However, it is important to remember that answer keys should only be used as a guide. They should not be used as the sole basis for grading students' work.

Question 5:

How can I download a TCR answer key from the website?

Answer:

To download a TCR answer key from the website, visit <https://www.teachercreated.com/answer-keys>. Enter the ISBN or product number of the resource into the search bar. Once you have found the correct resource, click on the "Download Answer Key" button.

What does a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test tell you? The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (Chakravart, Laha, and Roy, 1967) is used to decide if a sample comes from a population with a specific distribution. where $n(i)$ is the number of points less than Y_i

and the Y_i are ordered from smallest to largest value.

What are the advantages of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests have the advantages that (a) the distribution of statistic does not depend on cumulative distribution function being tested and (b) the test is exact. They have the disadvantage that they are more sensitive to deviations near the centre of the distribution than at the tails.

What is the problem with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? The KS test can not be applied in two or more dimensions. One can construct a statistic based on some ordering procedure, and then compute the supremum distances between two datasets (or one dataset and a curve). But the critical values of the resulting statistic are not distribution-free.

How do you interpret p-value in Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? The result, P-value, tells you how likely these samples comes from the exact same distribution. When obtained, the P-Value can be compared with a threshold call statistical significance (e.g. .05), if the P-Value is smaller, we can reject the null hypotheses.

How to report results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? When reporting the results from the Kolmogorov–Smirnov one-sample test, we include the test statistic (D), the degrees of freedom (which equals the sample size), and the p-value in terms of the level of risk α . Based on our analysis, the sample of customers is approximately normal, where $D(20) = 0.180$, $p > 0.05$.

What are the assumptions of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? There are certain assumptions that are made in Kolmogorov Smirnov's one sample test. It is assumed that the sample is drawn from the population by the process of random sampling. It is assumed that the level of data variables should be continuous interval or ratio types in order to get the exact results.

What is the significance of the one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? The one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to test whether a sample comes from a specific distribution. We can use this procedure to determine whether a sample comes from a population that is normally distributed (see Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test for Normality).

When to use Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality sample size? The Shapiro–Wilk test is more appropriate method for small sample sizes (50 samples) although it can also be handling on larger sample size while Kolmogorov–Smirnov test is used for $n \geq 50$. For both of the above tests, null hypothesis states that data are taken from normal distributed population.

What is the difference between t test and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? Unlike the parametric t-test for independent samples or the Mann-Whitney U test, which test for differences in the location of two samples (differences in means, differences in average ranks, respectively), the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is also sensitive to differences in the general shapes of the distributions in the ...

Is Kolmogorov-Smirnov test reliable? The two-sample K–S test is one of the most useful and general nonparametric methods for comparing two samples, as it is sensitive to differences in both location and shape of the empirical cumulative distribution functions of the two samples.

What if p-value is less than 0.05 in Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? If the D statistic is greater than the critical value or the p-value is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis. In such a case, we can conclude that the sample does not follow the theoretical distribution.

What is the KS test compare two distributions? In statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov(K-S) test is a non-parametric test of the equality of the continuous, one-dimensional (univariate) probability distributions. K-S test compares the two cumulative distributions and returns the maximum difference between them.

What is the basic idea behind the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? The Kolmogorov–Smirnov test is a nonparametric goodness-of-fit test and is used to determine whether two distributions differ, or whether an underlying probability distribution differs from a hypothesized distribution. It is used when we have two samples coming from two populations that can be different.

What is the null hypothesis for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? The null hypothesis is H_0 : both samples come from a population with the same distribution. As for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality, we reject the null hypothesis (at

significance level α) if $D_{m,n} > D_{m,n,\alpha}$ where $D_{m,n,\alpha}$ is the critical value.

What is the D statistic in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? Kolmogorov's D statistic (also called the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic) enables you to test whether the empirical distribution of data is different than a reference distribution. The reference distribution can be a probability distribution or the empirical distribution of a second sample.

What is the significance of the one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test? The one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to test whether a sample comes from a specific distribution. We can use this procedure to determine whether a sample comes from a population that is normally distributed (see Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test for Normality).

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When to use Kolmogorov and Shapiro Wilk? The Shapiro–Wilk test is more appropriate method for small sample sizes (50 samples) although it can also be handling on larger sample size while Kolmogorov–Smirnov test is used for $n \geq 50$. For both of the above tests, null hypothesis states that data are taken from normal distributed population.

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