UNIT 1 Getting Started

CHAPTER 1 Exploring the Writing Process

Practice 1 (p. 4) Answers will vary.

Practice 2 (p. 4) Answers will vary.

Practice 3 (p. 6) Answers will vary.

Practice 4 (p. 6) Answers will vary.

Practice 5 (p. 6) Answers will vary.

Practice 6 (p. 7) Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 2 Prewriting to Generate Ideas

Practice 1 (p. 9) Answers will vary.

Practice 2 (p. 10) Answers will vary.
1. Sample answers: Sometimes I feel closer to my children than to my parents. I’m often most content on a rainy day.
2. Answers will vary.

Practice 3 (p. 11) Answers will vary.

Practice 4 (p. 12) Answers will vary.

Practice 5 (p. 14) Answers will vary.

Practice 6 (p. 14) Answers will vary.

Practice 7 (p. 17) Answers will vary.

Practice 8 (p. 17) Answers will vary.

Writer’s Workshop (p. 18)
1. Y, Y, Y, Y
2. Yes. “I woke to a hundred sounds and smells of happiness” is interesting.
UNIT 2 Discovering the Paragraph

CHAPTER 3 The Process of Writing Paragraphs

Practice 1 (p. 23)
Paragraph 1: As the popularity of cellular phones soars, growing numbers of cell users are creating growing piles of toxic trash.
Paragraph 2: The summer picnic gave ladies a chance to show off their baking hands.
Paragraph 3: Eating sugar can be worse than eating nothing.

Practice 2 (p. 24)
1. d
2. e
3. d
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. c

Practice 3 (p. 29)
1. Topic: A low-fat diet
   Controlling idea: provides many health benefits
2. Topic: Animal Planet
   Controlling idea: is both entertaining and educational
3. Topic: Our football coach
   Controlling idea: works to build players’ self-esteem
4. Topic: This campus
   Controlling idea: offers many peaceful places where students can relax
5. Topic: My cousin’s truck
   Controlling idea: looks like something out of Star Wars

Practice 4 (p. 29)
1. check
2. Rewrite: My two closest friends are alike in three ways.
3. check
4. Rewrite: Child abuse can be reduced through parenting classes.
5. check
Practice 5 (p. 30)
1. Narrowed topic: Overcoming fear of flying
   Controlling idea: Daryl boosted his career and calmed his nerves
   Topic sentence: Overcoming his fear of flying boosted Daryl’s career and calmed his nerves.

2. Narrowed topic: I dislike Tom
   Controlling idea: his gossiping is destructive
   Topic sentence: I dislike Tom because his gossiping is a destructive habit.

3. Narrowed topic: Lack of balance when I worked several jobs
   Controlling idea: during this time I became less productive
   Topic sentence: The more hours a week I worked in part-time jobs, the less productive I was at school.

Practice 6 (p. 31)
   *Paragraph 1:* Animals occasionally rescue human beings.
   *Paragraph 2:* Digital photography offers the photographer four advantages.

Practice 7 (p. 33) Answers will vary.

Practice 8 (p. 34) Answers will vary.

Practice 9 (p. 35) Answers will vary.

Practice 10 (p. 35) Answers will vary.

Practice 11 (p. 37) Answers will vary.

Practice 12 (p. 39)
   *Paragraph 1:* 6
   *Paragraph 2:* 9
   *Paragraph 3:* 5

Practice 13 (p. 42) Answers will vary.

Practice 14 (p. 42) Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 4 Achieving Coherence

Practice 1 (p. 47)
1. 2, 3, 5, 4, 1
2. 4, 6, 5, 1, 2, 3
3. 5, 1, 3, 4, 2

Practice 2 (p. 50)
1. Top to bottom (or bottom to top): 4, 1, 5, 3, 2
3. Bottom to top (or top to bottom): 1, 5, 2, 3, 4

Practice 3 (p. 54)
1. 3 (2), 1 (4), 2 (3), 4 (1)
2. 1 (3), 3 (1), 2 (2)
3. 3 (2), 1 (4), 4 (1), 2 (3)

Practice 4 (p. 56)
Underline: my father, intelligent, intelligence, my father’s intelligence, problems,
my father, intelligent, problems, father’s, intelligence
Circle: His, he, he, his, they, he, him, my

Practice 5 (p. 58)
Paragraph 1: bizarre events, eccentric contests, so-called sports, outlandish games
Paragraph 2: the first Navajo woman surgeon, the skilled doctor, this pioneering
healer

Practice 6 (p. 60)
Answers will vary.
Paragraph 1: budding writer, determined storyteller, successful novelist
Paragraph 2: sugary beverages, soft drinks, carbonated beverages, soda pop

Practice 7 (p. 63)
1. Consequently
2. Then
3. Next
4. for example
5. however
6. Furthermore
7. in contrast
8. Beside
9. For this reason
10. Nevertheless
11. For example
12. Finally

Practice 8 (p. 64)
For example, frequently, Consequently, later, for instance, in contrast, As a result,
In addition, Eventually, Finally, Of course, however, indeed

Practice 9 (p. 65) Answers will vary.
Practice 10 (p. 65)

Paragraph 1
1. *Slumdog Millionaire*
2. the fast moving film, this celebration of love and hope

Paragraph 2
1. At 8:30 on the night of Thursday, March 1; At first; later; All night; Just past daybreak on Friday; finally
2. time order

Paragraph 3
1. Phishing, e-mail
2. the phisher, he or she, the criminal
3. for example; however

Writers’ Workshop (p. 68)
1. Y/N, Y, Y, Y
2. No. 2 is topic sentence. Drop No. 1.
3. Yes. She gives convincing examples.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.
6. No

UNIT 3 Developing the Paragraph

CHAPTER 5 Illustration

Practice 1 (p. 75)

Paragraph 1: Random acts of kindness are those little sweet or grand lovely things we do for no reason except that, momentarily, the best of our humanity has sprung... into full bloom.

Paragraph 2: There are many quirky variations to lightning.

Practice 2 (p. 75)
1. c
2. d
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. d
Practice 3 (p. 78) Sample Answers:
1. Bono has made social values the center of his music and humanitarian work.
2. The college offers many evening and online classes.
3. My friend Paco owns a successful restaurant today because his enthusiasm and confidence attracted investors.
4. My nephew has a closet full of Tommy and Nautica clothes that his mother cannot really afford.
5. The five Hanson children take turns choosing what game they will all play.
6. The robin’s egg blue 1955 Thunderbird convertible had gleaming chrome bumpers and a white top.
7. My daughter said that she couldn’t sit in her car seat because the Wizard of Oz was already sitting there.
8. My mother recently called to her neighbor to hold the elevator for her, and he shut the door in her face.

Practice 4 (p. 79) Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 6 Narration

Practice 1 (p. 83)
1. This narrative warns that two wolves or selves exist in each person, and the one we “feed” is who we become.
2. A boy has been hurt and speaks of it to his grandfather. The grandfather replies with a story about the two wolves inside him, one peaceful and wise, the other angry and self-centered. He explains that these wolves struggle to rule his soul as they do in everyone. The wolf who “wins” is the one we feed.
3. Answers will vary

Practice 2 (p. 84)
1. 1, 4, 2, --, 3
2. 2, --, 4, 3, 5, 1
3. 5, 1, 4, 3, --, 2

Practice 3 (p. 86) Answers will vary.

Practice 4 (p. 86) Answers will vary.

Practice 5 (p. 87) Answers will vary.
CHAPTER 7 Description

Practice 1 (p. 93)
1. The impression is that the woman had a regal and imposing beauty.
2. tall; high cheekbones; mahogany skin; head held high; hair piled high on head; unsmiling expression
3. space order

Practice 2 (p. 94)
1. d
2. d
3. e
4. c
5. e

Practice 3 (p. 95)
1. a. a grand piano at one end
   b. music stand with flute laid across it
   c. shelves of books about music
   d. CD player and large collection of discs
   e. stacks of music on a desk
2. a. paint peeling from weathered old buildings
   b. some windows broken or covered with cardboard
   c. other windows covered with dirt and grease
   d. sagging roofs with loose tiles
   e. screen doors open or attached by only one hinge
3. a. children running and splashing in the water
   b. sunbathers rubbing lotion on themselves
   c. dogs chasing sticks and balls
   d. vendors selling soda and ice-cream bars
   e. sea gulls circling and diving for food

Practice 4 (p. 96) Answers will vary.

Practice 5 (p. 96) Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 8 Process

Practice 1 (p. 103)
1. You should be able to teach your dog to stop unnecessary barking.
2. The only item is a spray bottle.
3. Three: (1) squirt the dog in the face the minute it barks, (2) repeat this every time for a day or two, (3) thereafter, squirt only when the dog forgets. Also, the writer says, “throughout the process”—be consistent and pet the dog when quiet.
4. time order
Practice 2 (p. 103)
1. 3, 2, 1, --, 4,
2. 2, 3, --, 1
3. 3, 1, --, 2, 5, 4
4. 2, 1, 5, 3, --, 4
5. 3, 2, 1, --, 4

Practice 3 (p. 105) Answers will vary.
1. Two weeks before the next party, I told myself that others were as shy as I was. / One week before the party, I selected clothes I feel comfortable in to wear to the party. / On my way to the party, I rehearsed some conversation topics. / At the party, I introduced myself to three new people.
2. It usually begins with a good kid in a bad situation, in a dangerous neighborhood or school. / The child may do the right thing but be mocked or beaten up by peers for studying or even attending class. / After a while, the pressure or effort may be too much, and the child stops caring about schoolwork or joins a gang. / Now, without skills, he or she has no future, and easy money from drug sales or other crimes may start to look good.
3. Registration; I picked the four courses I wanted to take. / My adviser was in her office when I went to get her signature. / The line at the registrar’s office was short when I arrived. / None of the courses I wanted was full, so I didn’t have to choose alternatives.

Practice 4 (p. 106) Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 9 Definition

Practice 1 (p. 112)
1. To be irate is to be angry.
2. To elude someone is to keep away from him or her.
3. To be pragmatic is to be practical.
4. A fiasco is a disaster.
5. To be elated is to be overjoyed.

Practice 2 (p. 112)
2. Circled: stealing writing or ideas; Underlined: are not one’s own
3. Circled: referee; Underlined: unconsciously favors the home team.
4. Circled: doctor; Underlined: specializes in diseases of the eye
5. Circled: ballroom dance; Underlined: originated in Latin America and is in 2/4 or 4/4 time.

Practice 3 (p. 112)
1. A hamburger is a sandwich that consists of a split bun and a ground beef patty.
2. A bikini is a two-piece swimsuit that is very scanty.

3. A snob is a person who thinks he or she is, and acts as if he or she were, socially superior to others.
4. A mentor is a counselor who guides, teaches, and assists another person.
5. Adolescence is the period of life between puberty and maturity.

**Practice 4** (p. 113) Sample answers:
1. A hero is not someone with great athletic ability or wealth but a person admired for his or her acts of morality and fine character.
2. A final exam is not just a way to make students suffer but an enforced review of everything learned in the course.
3. Self-esteem does not mean conceit but rather a healthy respect for oneself.
4. Intelligence is not knowledge in a specific area; it is the capacity to acquire and apply knowledge.
5. Freedom of speech is not just a phrase we learn in history class; it is a right guaranteed to each American to express his or her beliefs in public.

**Practice 5** (p. 116)
1. definition by negation
2. definition by class
3. equal rights, equal pay for equal work, freedom to pursue goals and dreams, working couples’ sharing housework and child care
4. Feminists have fought for equality. Example: Susan B. Anthony.
5. Topic sentence(s): A feminist is not a man-hater, a masculine woman, a demanding shrew, or someone who dislikes housewives. A feminist is simply a woman or man who believes that women should enjoy the same rights, privileges, opportunities, and pay as men.
   -fights for equal rights
   -wants equal pay for equal work
   -wants freedom for women to pursue goals and dreams
   -believes working partners should share housework, child care
Conclusion: Courageous feminists of both sexes speak out for equality.

**Practice 6** (p.117)
1. induction and deduction
2. class definition
3. reasoning
4. Glenn as a man’s name
5. a woman—the actress Glenn Close
6. that every person must die

**Practice 7** (p. 117) Answers will vary.

**Practice 8** (p. 118) Answers will vary.
CHAPTER 10 Comparison and Contrast

Practice 1 (p. 125)
1. The words “more reactive or proactive” and “success or its opposite” suggest contrast.
2. reactive and proactive
3. They sit and wait; react not act; say things like “There’s nothing I can do”; avoid discomfort in the short term but are left dreaming.
4. They know they have power; take positive action; say things like “We can” and “I will”; face discomfort but often achieve their dreams.
5. all A, then all B
6. On the other hand

Practice 2 (p. 126) Answers will vary.

Practice 3 (p. 127)
1. 4, 3, 2, 1 (doesn’t carry all brands), 5
2. 4, 2, 3, 5, 1 (seventeen years old)
3. 3, 4, 2, 6, 5, 1 (low salary)

Practice 4 (p. 128) Sample answers:
1. A. Tom Bogyo and Amanda Gill have very different attitudes toward success.
   B. Although Sylvia and Miako excel at different sports, both are talented athletes.
2. A. I am less selfish than I was as a child
   B. As an adult, I have some of the same dislikes I had as a child.
3. A. Some people like to relax on vacation, but others like to spend most of their time sightseeing.
   B. My vacations in both Barbados and Sun Valley included miles of walking.

Practice 5 (p. 129) Sample answers:
1. Demetrios loves action and violence, whereas Arlene will leave the theater at the first sight of blood on the screen.
2. My mother is extremely temperamental, whereas I pride myself in keeping my cool.
3. The large house has an extensive and beautiful garden. The smaller house also has a garden, less extensive but equally colorful.
4. Both are painful. It hurts to write that tax check and to have that tooth pulled. But by doing both, we avoid worse pain in the future.

Practice 6 (p. 130) Answers will vary.

Practice 7 (p. 133)
1. Dr Gregory House and Sherlock Holmes
2. Yet despite these differences, startling similarities.
3. They differ in media (TV vs books), profession, time period, and nationality.
4. Both are fictional detectives – brilliant, arrogant, addicted, solitary. Both play instruments and live at 221B.
5. Answers will vary.
CHAPTER 11 Classification

Practice 1 (p. 139)
1. three: friendships of utility, friendships of pleasure, and friendships of the good.
2. the reason for caring about each other
3. Answers will vary.

Practice 2 (p. 140)
1. c, height of heels
2. a, financial arrangements
3. d, how hard they work
4. a, color
5. c, amount of fat
6. b, how fast they drive

Practice 3 (p. 141) Sample answers:
1. A. how old they are
   B. how emotional they are
2. A. how much damage they do in dollars
   B. how strong the winds are
3. A. how many games they attend
   B. how long they have been fans
4. A. how much activity they involve
   B. how expensive they are
5. A. how much nutrition is covered
   B. how they seem to define fitness

Practice 4 (p. 142) Sample answers:
1. Basis of classification: how clean they keep their cars
   Categories: very neat, moderately neat, not neat at all
   Topic sentence: Most car owners can be classified according to how clean they keep their vehicles: those whose cars are very neat, those whose cars are moderately neat, and those whose cars are not neat at all.
2. Basis of classification: how much they use their cards
   Categories: use only in emergencies, use in moderation, charge themselves into debt and into trouble
   Topic sentence: Credit-card users fall into three categories: those who use their cards only in emergencies, those who use their cards in moderation, and those who charge themselves into debt and trouble.
3. Basis of classification: how much emotion shown
   Categories: people who cry or yell, people who talk calmly, people who don’t talk at all
   Topic sentence: People react to crises in very different ways: by crying or yelling, by talking calmly, or by remaining completely silent.

Practice 5 (p. 143) Answers will vary.
CHAPTER 12 Cause and Effect

Practice 1 (p. 150)
1. To stop date rape, college administrators and students must understand and deal with its possible causes; causes
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Yes; disrespectful attitudes set the scene; alcohol and drugs erode judgment; lack of communication is final factor.

Practice 2 (p. 151)
1. Cause: thunderstorm approaching
   Effect: picnic in the van
2. Cause: saw my father suffer because he could not read
   Effect: I excelled in school.
3. Cause: laughter
   Effect: extended lives of cancer patients
4. Cause: Americans having fewer children later
   Effect: spending more money on pets
5. Cause: children playing on trampolines
   Effect: epidemic of injuries
6. Cause: lamp was on sale
   Effect: I bought it.
7. Cause: more people surfing the Internet
   Effect: first decline in TV viewing in fifty years
8. Cause: Charboro added ammonia.
   First Effect: Smokers got an extra kick.
   Second Effect: Charboro outsold all competitors.

Practice 3 (p. 152) Answers will vary.

Practice 4 (p. 152) Answers will vary.

Practice 5 (p. 153) Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 13 Persuasion

Practice 1 (p. 160)
1. The paragraph argues that women should stop buying women’s magazines.
2. women
3. the first reason; Women buy seven million copies a month, according to Claire Ito, *The Tulsa Chronicle*, May 4, 2002
4. the second reason
5. the second reason; Alice, one of the women interviewed
6. the second reason; Deborah Then, expert in readers’ reactions

**Practice 2** (p. 161)
1. It is arguing that the state should offer free parenting courses to all prospective parents.
2. reason two; Dr. Phillip Graham, chairman of England’s National Children’s Bureau
3. reason three
4. reason one; the National Physicians Association
5. Reason four predicts that the “hidden epidemic of child abuse and neglect” will continue.
6. Answers will vary.

**Practice 3** (p. 162) Answers will vary.
1. In the last three months, there have been fifteen accidents at this intersection.
2. Statistics show that 75 percent of couples who marry before that age eventually divorce.
3. According to coach Bill Bartlett of the Madison College baseball team, the design and weighting of these bats allow for a better swing—by any batter.
4. Dr. Pamela Lu of the Fitness Research Corporation notes that regular exercise can help prevent heart attacks and other life-threatening afflictions.
5. Adam, a six-year-old cancer patient who was deeply depressed, began to recover once his doctor allowed his silky terrier, Cola, to visit him.
6. My cousin was given pepper spray by her police-officer father. When a man grabbed her at a bus stop, she was able to spray him and get away safely.
7. If companies can perform such tests, innocent people will be embarrassed, inconvenienced, and insulted.
8. Without such a prohibition, anyone, no matter how unstable, could obtain a handgun.
9. Although some might argue that students would quickly stop going to class, most students would make responsible decisions to attend classes and to get an education.
10. Although some teenagers may make mature and informed decisions, not all teenagers are able to make such important decisions by themselves.

**Practice 4** (p. 164)
1. d
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. c
6. c

Practice 5 (p. 165)
1. Method of persuasion: example
   Invalid because the example of one careless male driver isn’t enough to support a general statement about all male drivers.
2. Method of persuasion: answering the opposition
   Invalid because the writer attacks the opposition rather than countering the benefits of vegetarianism.
3. Method of persuasion: referring to an authority
   Invalid because the scientists are employed by a candy company and may therefore be biased.
4. Method of persuasion: example
   Invalid because saying “everyone does it” is vague and does not justify stealing.
5. Method of persuasion: example
   Invalid because generalizations about an entire ethnic, religious, etc., group based on one family’s behavior are not convincing.
6. Method of persuasion: predicting the consequence
   Invalid because this argument exaggerates the consequence.
7. Method of persuasion: example
   Invalid because one person’s experience doesn’t adequately support such a broad statement.
8. Method of persuasion: example
   Invalid because a single example cannot justify this sweeping statement.
9. Method of persuasion: referring to an authority
   Invalid because the “authority” cited was advertising the store, not stating research findings.
10. Method of persuasion: predicting the consequence
    Invalid because the writer cannot support such a sweeping prediction with facts.

Practice 6 (p. 167) Answers will vary.

Writers’ Workshop (p. 170)
1. Y, Y, Y, Y
2. process; topic sentence says “certain steps must be followed”
3. step one; reason and excuse
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.
6. three sentence fragments
UNIT 4 Writing the Essay

CHAPTER 14 The Process of Writing an Essay

Practice 1 (p. 176)
1. That was the most boring and painful job I’ve ever had, but it motivated me to change my life.
2. Yes; the first sentence is surprising and makes you want to read on.
3. Paragraph 2: My job consisted of sitting on a stool and watching empty bottles pass by.
   Paragraph 3: After a while, to put some excitement into the job, I began inventing little games.
   Paragraph 4: After six months at the brewery, I began to think hard about my goals for the future.
4. description of his duties on the job
5. games Barnum invented to add excitement; examples are competing against his record, counting broken bottles, prize for best dead critter
6. Answers will vary.

Practice 2 (p. 180) Answers will vary.
1. A late-night visit to the emergency room can shed light on the activities and problems of teenagers.
2. Working as an administrative assistant at JamVision has allowed me to meet many young musicians in the Chicago area.
3. Some professors at State College should prepare more completely and spend more time on difficult material.
4. My aunt and uncle, who once traveled the world as circus acrobats, are the most unusual members of my family.
5. To reduce competition and school crime, students at Highland Middle School should be required to wear uniforms.

Practice 3 (p. 180) Answers will vary.

Practice 4 (p. 182) Answers will vary.

Practice 5 (p. 185) Answers will vary.
   Problem 1: The food is unappetizing.
   Problem 2: The service is too slow.
   Problem 3: The prices are too high.
Practice 6 (p. 186) Answers will vary.
1. the baking table at the county fair
   Topic sentence: Everywhere was a smorgasbord of homemade cakes, pies, cookies, and bread.
   Topic sentence: The enticing fragrances of yeast, spices, fruit, and chocolate were heavy in the air.
   Topic sentence: Some of the bakers proudly offered samples of their freshly baked wares.
   Topic sentence: Living by yourself, you can keep your apartment as neat or as sloppy as you like.
   Topic sentence: Living alone allows you to eat whatever and whenever you want.
   Topic sentence: Living alone, however, makes you especially vulnerable to loneliness.
3. Topic sentence: First, learn as much as possible about the company at which you are interviewing.
   Topic sentence: Try to anticipate the kinds of questions the interviewer might ask.
   Topic sentence: Choose appropriate clothing to wear at the interview.
   Topic sentence: Get a good night’s sleep and practice relaxation techniques.

Practice 7 (p. 188) Answers will vary.

Practice 8 (p. 189)
1. 2, 1, 3
2. 3, 1, 2
3. 2, 3, 1

Practice 9 (p. 190) Answers will vary.

Practice 10 (p. 193)
1. For the next 600 years, however; on the other hand
2. The key word tattoo from paragraph 1 is repeated in 2; “earliest known” refers to “long history”
3. Transitional sentence in 5; “outlaw rite of passage” refers to motorcyclists in 4

Practice 11 (p. 195) Answers will vary.

Practice 12 (p. 198) Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 15 The Introduction, the Conclusion, and the Title

(no practices in this chapter)
CHAPTER 16 Types of Essays, Part 1

**Practice 1** (p. 212)
1. aspirin, cold medications, sleep aids
2. (1) Most consumers think that OTC drugs are harmless because no prescription is needed, but, in fact, they can be hazardous to your health. (2) Aspirin, for instance, is so common that people think it cannot hurt them. (3) A second illustration is cold medications. (4) Sleep aids are yet another example of problematic OTCs. (5) C
3. for instance, a second illustration, yet another example
4. It’s relevant; pharmacy tech courses give him authority on the subject.
5. Answers will vary

**Practice 2** (p. 213) Answers will vary.

**Practice 3** (p. 214) Answers will vary.

**Practice 4** (p. 215) Answers will vary.

**Practice 5** (p. 217) Answers will vary.

**Practice 6** (p. 217)
1. He is creating suspense, making the reader wonder what the Black Dog is. Sometimes a good story keeps the reader guessing.
2. Unable to keep up with college work, wife calls him mean, sees pamphlet on depression, talks to wife, sees a counselor, now copes better with stress
3. The point is to discuss male depression. Yes, he creates suspense about the Black Dog and keeps readers interested.
4. Answers will vary.

**Practice 7** (p. 219)
1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.

**Practice 8** (p. 221) Answers will vary.

**Practice 9** (p. 223)
1. Tornados are one of the most terrifying natural events that occur, destroying homes and ending lives every year. On April 29th, 1995, a calm, muggy night, I learned this firsthand.
2. five scenes or aspects: 1. blue day with distant darkness; 2. clouds, thunder, rain; 3. wall of water, race for the underpass; 4. tornado hits; 5. aftermath
3. time order
4. hearing: sound of roaring locomotive, screeching tires, explosions, screams
5. Answers will vary.

**Practice 10** (p. 224) Answers will vary.
**Practice 11** (p. 225) Answers will vary.

**Practice 12** (p. 226) Answers will vary.

**Practice 13** (p. 228)
1. pregnancy
2. three; first trimester, second trimester, and third trimester
3. time order
4. light; “the always-have-to-pee stage,” “puking her guts up,” “using mom’s ribs for gymnastic rings,” “five hundred trips to the bathroom,” “bummer”

**Practice 14** (p. 229) Answers will vary.

**Practice 15** (p. 230) Answers will vary.

**Practice 16** (p. 232) Answers will vary.

**Practice 17** (p. 233)
1. To experience *pura vida*, one must squeeze the best out of every experience—even bad lemons are used to make sweet *limonada*.
2. He gives examples, like the chilero sauce, plantain slices, the soccer game, the ocean air, and the waiter greeting him as a Costa Rican.
3. roar of an engine needing maintenance; salsa music loud enough for neighborhood to party; soccer game and “ooopah”; sweet ocean air flowing inland
4. Answers will vary.

**Practice 18** (p. 234) Answers will vary.

**Practice 19** (p. 235) Answers will vary.

**Practice 20** (p. 237) Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 17 Types of Essays, Part 2

**Practice 1** (p. 240)
1. contrast; the word differ
2. first, all A; then all B
3. Yes. All the detail seems to say he is a rodeo fan or even a rider
4. Answers will vary.

**Practice 2** (p. 241) Answers will vary.

**Practice 3** (p. 242) Answers will vary.
Practice 4 (p. 244) Answers will vary.

Practice 5 (p. 245) Answers will vary.
1. (1) The four major categories of the Potato Scale rank TV viewers on a combination of leisure time spent watching, intensity of watching, and the desire to watch versus the desire to engage in other activities. (2) First, we have the True Couch Potatoes. (3) The second group consists of the Pseudo Couch Potatoes. (4) Third, we have the Selective Potatoes. (5) The fourth group consists of Last Resort Potatoes.
2. True Couch Potatoes, Pseudo Couch Potatoes, Selective Couch Potatoes, and Last Resort Couch Potatoes
3. She moves from people who watch TV the most to those who watch it the least
4. Answers will vary.

Practice 6 (p. 247) Answers will vary.

Practice 7 (p. 248) Answers will vary.

Practice 8 (p. 249) Answers will vary.

Practice 9 (p. 251)
1. (2) After losing my job, I have had to make major financial changes (3) Although I was prepared to have less money, one effect I didn’t expect from losing my job was the negative feelings I would have. (4) The one positive effect of getting laid off is that it forced me to reconsider college.
2. effects: financial effects, emotional effects, decision to return to college
3. It’s somewhat understated but realistic; it works.

Practice 10 (p. 252) Answers will vary.

Practice 11 (p. 253) Answers will vary.

Practice 12 (p. 255) Answers will vary.

Practice 12 (p. 257)
1. He is arguing for the establishment of four-year community colleges
2. It is effective because the three “imagine” sentences tie to the main ideas developed in the thesis statement and body of the essay.
3. flexible scheduling, reasonable costs, and proximity to family and home
4. Yes, it is persuasive. His experience does make him an authority on the need for such a college.

Practice 13 (p. 259) Answers will vary.

Practice 14 (p. 260) Answers will vary.

Practice 15 (p. 262) Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 18 Summarizing, Quoting, and Avoiding Plagiarism

Practice 1 (p. 264) Answers will vary.

Practice 2 (p. 267) Answers will vary.

Practice 3 (p. 267) Answers will vary.

Practice 4 (p. 270) Answers will vary.

Practice 5 (p. 272)
Source 1: P
Source 2: P
Source 3: C
Source 4: C

CHAPTER 19 Strengthening an Essay with Research

Practice 1 (p. 278) Answers will vary.

Practice 2 (p. 280) Answers will vary.

Practice 3 (p. 280) Answers will vary.

Practice 4 (p. 282) Answers may vary.

Practice 5 (p. 282) Answers will vary.

Practice 6 (p. 286)


Practice 7 (p. 287) Answers will vary.
UNIT 5 Improving Your Writing

CHAPTER 20 Writing Under Pressure: The Essay Examination

Practice 1 (p. 292) Answers will vary.
1. I would do Part II first because it is worth the most points (50).
   I would allot approximately half of my time because it is half of the exam.
2. I would do Part I second because it is worth 30 points.
   I would allot about half my remaining time because this part is about one-fourth of the exam.
3. I would do Part III last because it is worth the least number of points (20).
   I would allot most of my remaining time, answering all of the questions I could. I’d save some time to review my other answers.

Practice 2 (p. 294)
1. Underline: State; give examples
   Student must: (1) write out Newton’s First Law and (2) give examples of the law from his or her own experience. The essay will have two parts: the law and examples.
2. Underline: Choose one; Define; example; how it affects your
   Student must: (1 and 2) define and give an example of one term: freedom of speech, justice for all, or equal opportunity and (3) show how it affects his or her life. The essay will have three parts: a definition, an example, and effects.
3. Underline: Shiism; Sunni; Discuss; religious beliefs; politics
   Student must: (1) discuss the religious beliefs and the politics of Shiism and (2) discuss the religious beliefs and the politics of Sunni. The essay will have two parts: Shiism and Sunni.
4. Underline: Name; explain four types; three factors
   Student must: (1) identify and describe four types of savings institutions and (2) name three factors influencing one’s choice of a savings institution. The essay will have two parts: types and factors.
5. Underline: Steroids, unfair, Discuss
   Student must: (1) explain what advantage steroids offer to athletes and (2) explain why the advantage is considered unfair. The essay will have two parts: explanation of advantage and explanation of why advantage is unfair.
6. Underline: Discuss, causes and consequences, Broad Street cholera epidemic, Dr. John Snow
   Student must: (1) discuss the causes of the Broad Street cholera epidemic, (2) discuss its consequences, and (3) explain Dr. Snow’s role. The essay will have three parts: causes, effects, and role of Snow.
7. Underline: Define, the arguments
   Student must: (1) define the Monroe Doctrine, (2) evaluate the arguments for it, and (3) evaluate the arguments against it. The essay will have three parts: definition, arguments for, and arguments against.
8. Underline: Renaissance, Reformation, Commercial Revolution, Discuss, why
   Student must: discuss the historical importance of (1) the Renaissance, (2) the
   Reformation, and (3) the Commercial Revolution. The essay will have three parts:
   the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Commercial Revolution.
9. Underline: Choose one of the pairs, give examples
   Student must: (1) choose one pair of terms, (2) give examples of adult behavior that
   might create trust (autonomy, initiative) in a child, and (3) give examples of adult
   behavior that might create mistrust (self-doubt, guilt) in a child. The essay will have
   two parts: behavior creating positive traits and behavior creating negative traits.
10. Underline: Bolivar, hero, Agree, disagree
    Student must: (1) state the “heroic” traits that Bolivar was believed to have had and
    (2) give reasons supporting or contradicting that portrayal. The essay will have two
    parts: an explanation of Bolivar’s “heroic” traits and the supporting or opposing
    evidence.

Practice 3 (p. 298)
1. summarize
2. contrast
3. narrate
4. contrast
5. identify or define
6. discuss causes
7. define
8. persuade, give reasons
9. illustrate
10. classify

Practice 4 (p. 299) Answers may vary.
1. High school requirements in Jamaica are more demanding than those in the United
   States.
2. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, traumatic as they were, had three
   positive effects on Americans.
3. A busy person can take several steps to help reduce the destructive impact of stress
   in his or her life.
4. Gay couples definitely should be allowed to adopt children.
5. As manager of a small shop that sells men’s apparel, I would do three things to
   promote the sale of sportswear.
6. The U.S. government should cover the medical costs of AIDS.
7. The state should not subsidize students in medical school.
8. Religion plays a more vital role in people’s lives today than it did in my parents’
   generation.

Writers’ Workshop (p. 302)
1. Y, Y/N (see 5 below), Y/N (see 4 below), Y
2. Answers will vary.
3. last sentence in first paragraph

4. No. Discuss money second, health third.
5. Prewrite again for more support on health problems. Develop paragraph 3 as fully as 2 and 4. Revise to avoid using the word “problem” four times.
6. Answers will vary.
7. No.

CHAPTER 21 Revising for Consistency and Parallelism

Practice 1 (p. 306)
1. Two seconds before the buzzer sounded, Lebron James sank a basket from midcourt, and the crowd went wild.
2. Nestle introduced instant coffee in 1938; it took eight years to develop this product.
3. We expanded our sales budget, doubled our research, and soon saw positive results.
4. For twenty years, Dr. Dulfano observed animal behavior and sought clues to explain the increasing violence among human beings.
5. I knew how the system worked.
6. I was driving south on Interstate 90 when a truck approached with its high beams on.
7. Two brown horses grazed quietly in the field as the sun rose and the mist disappeared.
8. Lollie had a big grin on her face as she walked over and kicked the Coke machine.
9. Maynard storms down the hallway, goes right into the boss’s office, and shouts, “I want curtains in my office!”
10. The nurses quietly paced the halls, making sure their patients rested comfortably.

Practice 2 (p. 307)
It was 1850. A poor German-born peddler named Levi Strauss came to San Francisco, trying to sell canvas cloth to tent makers. By chance he met a miner who complained that sturdy work pants were hard to find. Strauss had an idea, measured the man, and made him a pair of canvas pants. The miner loved his new breeches, and Levi Strauss went into business. Although he ordered more canvas, what he got was brown French cloth called *serge de Nimes*, which Americans soon called “denim.” Strauss liked the cloth but had the next batch dyed blue. He became successful selling work pants to such rugged men as cowboys and lumberjacks. In the 1870s, hearing about a tailor in Nevada adding copper rivets to a pair of the pants to make them stronger, Strauss patented the idea. When he died in 1902, Levi Strauss was famous in California, but the company kept growing. In the 1930s, when Levi’s jeans became popular in the East, both men and women wore them. By 2000, people all over the world had purchased 2.5 billion pairs of jeans.

Practice 3 (p. 308)
In the late afternoon light on the plains of Botswana, Dereck and Beverly Joubert spot what appears to be a gray boulder a thousand yards away. It is a bull elephant, about 40 years old, in his prime. Dereck grabs his movie camera while Beverly swoops up her Nikon. They barely begin to shoot when the five-ton bull becomes enraged, trumpets, spreads his ears, and charges full-speed. The Jouberts continue filming—even as the
elephant suddenly digs both front legs into the ground, skids forward in a cloud of dust, and comes to a halt within yards of the couple. Later, in their Land Cruiser, the Jouberts admit that while danger comes a bit too close, they love their lives as documentary filmmakers in Africa. Together they live in tents in the wild, write, produce, shoot, and edit award-winning films. By educating the public, they help stop the poaching of lions, elephants, and other big game.

Practice 4 (p. 308)
In the summer of 1816, four friends shared a house in Switzerland. Days of rain forced them to stay indoors. They began telling ghost stories to ease the boredom. For awhile, they read aloud from Tales of the Dead, a collection of horror stories full of eerie graveyards, swirling fog, and restless spirits. Then one night, they decided to hold a contest to see who could write the most frightening ghost story. All four felt eager to compete. Two of the friends—Percy Bysshe Shelley and Lord Byron—were already famous poets. The other two—Dr. John Polidori and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, Shelley’s wife-to-be—were also writers. Midnight passed, and they retired to their bedrooms. Mary closed her eyes, and imagination took over. In her mind’s eye, she saw a science student kneeling beside a creature he constructed. It was a hideous corpse of a man, but suddenly, it twitched with life. Horror-stricken, the young man ran away from his creation, hoping that the spark of life would sputter and die. Later, though, he woke to find the monster standing over his bed. Following this nightmare, Mary wrote her novel Frankenstein in a two-month rush. Published in 1818, Frankenstein became a classic, read by many people around the world.

Practice 5 (p. 309)
Most of us now take solid chocolate—especially candy bars—so much for granted that we find it hard to imagine a time when chocolate didn’t exist. However, this delicious food became an eating favorite only about 150 years ago.

The ancient peoples of Central America began cultivating cacao beans almost 3,000 years ago. A cold drink made from the beans was served to Hernando Cortes, the Spanish conqueror, when he arrived at the Aztec court of Montezuma in 1519. The Spaniards took the beverage home to their king. He liked it so much that he kept the formula secret. For the next 100 years, hot chocolate was the private drink of the Spanish nobility. Slowly, it made its way into the fashionable courts of France, England, and Austria. In 1657, a Frenchman living in London opened a shop where devices for making the beverage were sold at a high price. Soon chocolate houses appeared in cities throughout Europe. Wealthy clients met in them, sipped chocolate, conducted business, and gossiped.

During the 1800s, chocolate became a chewable food. The breakthrough came in 1828 when cocoa butter was extracted from the bean. Twenty years later, an English firm mixed the butter with chocolate liquor, which resulted in the first solid chocolate. Milton Hershey’s first candy bar came on the scene in 1894, and Tootsie Rolls hit the market two years later. The popularity of chocolate bars soared during World War I when they were given to soldiers for fast energy. M&Ms gave the industry another boost during World War II; soldiers needed candy that wouldn’t melt in their hands.

On the average, Americans today eat ten pounds of hard chocolate a year. Their number-one choice is Snickers, which sells more than a billion bars every year. However,
Americans consume far less chocolate than many Western Europeans. The average Dutch person gobbles up more than fifteen pounds a year while a Swiss packs away almost twenty pounds. Chocolate is obviously an international favorite.

**Practice 6 (p. 311)**
1. An individual’s self-esteem can affect his or her performance.
2. Jorge started drinking diet sodas only last November, but already he hates the taste of them.
3. The headlines encouraged us, but we feared that they weren’t accurate.
4. The defendant has decided that he will represent himself.
5. Dreams fascinate me; they are like another world.
6. If people don’t know how to write well, they will face limited job opportunities.
7. Oxford University boasts of the great number of ancient manuscripts it owns.
8. Always buy corn and tomatoes when they are in season.
9. The average American takes his or her freedom for granted.
10. A woman has more opportunities than ever before. She is freer to go to school, get a job, and choose the kind of life she wants.

**Practice 7 (p. 313)**
1. Sooner or later, most addicts realize that they can’t just quit when they want to.
2. One problem facing students on this campus is that they don’t know when the library will be open and when it will be closed.
3. One should rely on reason, not emotion, when he or she is forming opinions about such charged issues as abortion.
4. I have reached a time in my life when what others expect is less important than what I really want to do.
5. Members of the orchestra should meet after the concert and bring their instruments and music.
6. The wise mother knows that she is asking for trouble if she lets a small child watch violent television shows.
7. The student who participates in this program will spend six weeks in Spain and Morocco. He or she will study the art and architecture firsthand, working closely with an instructor.
8. You shouldn’t judge a person by the way he or she dresses.
9. If you have been working that hard, you need a vacation.
10. People who visit the Caribbean for the first time are struck by the lushness of the landscape. The sheer size of the flowers and fruit amazes them.

**Practice 8 (p. 313)**
In a job interview these days, job applicants should stress their personal skills, rather than only technical skills. This strategy could increase their chances of getting hired. Job seekers should point out such skills as speaking and writing confidently, working well on a team, solving problems quickly, or managing people. These days, many employers assume that if applicants have excellent “soft skills” like these, they can be trained in the technical fine points of the job.
Practice 9 (p. 314)

What is race anyway? Is it skin color, country of origin, cultural traditions, biology? The students in Samuel Richards’ sociology class at Pennsylvania State University are pondering these questions. Professor Richards encourages them to move beyond the black and white labels most people apply to themselves and others.

To make his point that race and ethnicity are complex aspects of identity, Richards began offering a DNA test to any student who wanted to learn more about his or her racial heritage. Most students, naturally curious about their ancestors, rushed to sign up. The DNA tests were performed through a simple mouth swab by a professor of genetics, Mark Shriver. He tested for four DNA groups: Western European, West African, East Asian, and Native American.

The results received national attention. Many students discovered that they were mixed race, including some who believed they were 100 percent Caucasian or Asian. One white student, for example, learned that 14 percent of his DNA was African and 6 percent East Asian. “I was like, oh my God, that’s me,” he recalls. A.J. Dobbins knew he was black and perhaps had a white ancestor, but he was amazed to learn that his DNA is 28 percent Caucasian, 70 percent sub-Saharan African, and 2 percent Native American.

Many hope that this experiment will chip away at prejudice, shaking people out of their rigid thinking. Critics, however, say the genetic tests are incomplete. They call DNA testing a fad and scoff at some of Richard’s students who hoped to test multiracial in order to upset their parents. Yet more and more everyday people and celebrities are getting their DNA tested. Columnist Leonard Pitts Jr, Oprah, and Brazilian soccer star Obina, to name just three, have used DNA results and historic records to trace their heritage.

Practice 10 (p. 316)

1. Teresa is a gifted woman—a chemist, a carpenter, and a cook.
2. The rock’s shape, size, and color reminded me of a small turtle.
3. He is an affectionate husband, a thoughtful son, and a kind father.
4. Marvin was happy and surprised to win the chess tournament.
5. Dr. Tien is the kindest and most concerned physician I know.
6. Joe would rather work on a farm than spend time in an office.
7. Every afternoon in the mountains, it either rains or hails.
8. Sesame Street teaches children nursery rhymes, songs, courtesy, and kindness.
9. Alexis would rather give orders than take them.
10. His writing reveals not only intelligence but also humor.

Practice 11 (p. 317)

1. When he was forty, he worked four days a week as the owner of a chain of fruit stores.
2. The adult in me knows I must face them.
3. The visiting team sat dejectedly in the dugout.
4. “Nothing ventured, nothing gained” is mine.
5. The women thought it was insulting.
**Practice 12** (p. 318)

During World War II, United States Marines who fought in the Pacific possessed a powerful and unbeatable weapon: Navaho Code Talkers. Creating a secret code, Code Talkers sent and translated vital military information. Four hundred twenty Navahos memorized and used the code. It consisted of both common Navaho words and about 400 invented words. For example, Code Talkers used the Navaho words for *owl, chicken hawk,* and *swallow* to describe different kinds of aircraft. Because Navaho is a complex and uncommon language, the Japanese military could not break the code. Although Code Talkers helped the Allied Forces win the war, their efforts were not publicly recognized until the code was declassified in 1968. On August 14, 1982, the first Navaho Code Talkers Day honored these heroes, who not only had risked their lives, but also had developed one of the few unbroken codes in history.

**Practice 13** (p. 319)

Vincent Van Gogh sold only one painting in his lifetime, but his oil paintings later influenced modern art and established him as one of the greatest artists of all time. Born in Holland in 1853, Van Gogh struggled to find an inspiring career. After failing as a tutor and a clergyman, he began to paint. Van Gogh’s younger brother Theo supported him with money and art supplies. Eventually, Van Gogh went to live with Theo in Paris, where the young artist was introduced to Impressionism, a style of painting that emphasizes light at different times of day. Using vivid color and broad brush strokes, Van Gogh made powerful pictures full of feeling. His favorite subjects were landscapes, still lifes, sunflowers, and everyday people. Perhaps his most famous picture, “Starry Night,” shows a wild night sky over a French village, with the moon and starts swirling in fiery circles.

When mental illness or depression clouded Van Gogh’s spirit, Theo gently and firmly urged him to keep painting. Gradually, however, the penniless Van Gogh sank into insanity and despair. “Wheatfield with Crows,” completed shortly before his death, shows a darkening sky spattered black with crows. Van Gogh committed suicide in 1890; his devoted brother died six months later. Theo’s widow Johanna took the paintings back to Holland and worked hard to get recognition for her brother-in-law’s genius. Thanks to Theo’s encouragement during Vincent’s lifetime and Johanna’s efforts after his death, the dynamic paintings of Van Gogh today are admired, studied, and loved all over the world.

**CHAPTER 22 Revising for Sentence Variety**

**Practice 1** (p. 322) Answers will vary.

The park is alive with motion today. Joggers pound up and down on the boardwalk, and old folks watch them from the benches. Couples row green wooden boats across the lake. On the nearby grass, two teenagers hurl a Frisbee back and forth, yelling and leaping. Suddenly, a shaggy white dog dashes in from nowhere, snatches the red disk in his mouth, and bounds away. The teenagers run after him.
Practice 2 (p. 325)
1. Silently, two deer moved across the clearing.
2. Occasionally, the chief of the research division visits the lab.
3. Always proofread your writing.
4. Often children of alcoholics marry alcoholics.
5. Foolishly, Jake lied to his supervisor.

Practice 3 (p. 325) Answers will vary.
1. Cautiously
2. Enthusiastically
3. Yesterday
4. Reluctantly
5. Slowly

Practice 4 (p. 325) Sample answers:
1. Graciously, Rosa offered us use of her vacation home.
2. Furiously, she slammed the door.
3. Sometimes I go for long walks on the beach.

Practice 5 (p. 327)
1. Underline: at seven o’clock sharp
   At seven o’clock sharp, the coffee maker turned itself on.
2. Underline: behind the chainlink fence
   Behind the chainlink fence, a growling Doberman paced.
3. Underline: under the street lamp
   Under the street lamp, a man and a woman held hands.
4. Underline: except athletic shoes for years
   For years, they have sold nothing except athletic shoes.
5. Underline: of men; beside the small shop
   Beside the small shop, a group of men played checkers and drank iced tea.

Practice 6 (p. 328) Answers will vary.
1. From the à la carte menu,
2. At the far table,
3. After work,
4. In the museum,
5. Over our heads,

Practice 7 (p. 328) Answers will vary.
1. In the dentist’s office, the patients waited nervously.
2. Under that stack of books, you’ll find the grocery list.
3. Behind his friendly smile, he is a dishonest salesman.

Practice 8 (p. 329) Answers will vary.
1. Americans eat more than 800 million pounds of peanut butter and spend more than $1 billion on the product each year.
2. Peanut butter was first concocted in the 1890s but did not become the food we know for thirty years.
3. George Washington Carver did not discover peanut butter yet published many recipes for pastes much like it.
4. The average American becomes a peanut butter lover in childhood but loses enthusiasm for it later on.
5. Older adults regain their passion for peanut butter and consume great quantities of the delicious stuff.

**Practice 9** (p. 330) Answers will vary.
1. met with aspiring novelists.
2. didn’t sing a note.
3. move to a hotel.
4. didn’t check the facts first.
5. threw confetti on the surprised card players.

**Practice 10** (p. 330) Sample Answers:
1. Many people like to cook but do not like to clean up.
2. We could see a movie or go out to dinner.
3. Renee can drive a car but has never parallel parked.

**Practice 11** (p. 331)
1. Installing the air conditioner, she saved herself $50 in labor.
2. Racing against time, the surgeons performed a liver transplant on the child.
3. Conducting a survey of Jackson Heights residents, they found that most opposed construction of the airport.
4. Spiraling up from the little boat, three flares exploded against the night sky.
6. Squawking loudly, the hen fluttered out of our path.
7. Making a routine check of the blueprints, the engineer discovered a flaw in the design.
8. Opening commencement exercises with a humorous story, Dr. Jackson put everyone at ease.

**Practice 12** (p. 332) Sample Answers:
1. Finally finishing her report
2. he was not dazzled by movie stars.
3. Talking over their differences at last
4. Jason collected many family stories.
5. Moving slowly on its long chain

**Practice 13** (p. 333) Answers will vary.
1. Giving myself a pep talk, I sat down to study Japanese.
2. Practicing with her roommate’s manual, Ellen finally learned to use PowerPoint.
3. Rummaging through his drawers, Joe found a stack of unpaid bills.
**Practice 14 (p. 334)**
1. Married at the age of sixteen, my mother never finished high school.
2. Delayed by an electrical storm, the 2:30 flight arrived in Lexington three hours late.
3. Waxed and polished, the old car shone in the sun.
4. Built by Frank Lloyd Wright, the house has become famous.
5. Ratified in 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.
6. Written in code, the manuscript seems impossible to decipher.
7. Recognized for his contributions in the field of immunology, Dr. Bentley will address the premed students.
8. Exhausted by night classes, Mrs. Witherspoon declined the chance to work overtime.

**Practice 15 (p. 335)**
1. the snuffbox was a wonder to behold.
2. Marietta limited the number of people she would interview to ten.
3. Tired of junk mail
4. Laden with parcels from a shopping trip
5. Consuela reached for the telephone and dialed 911.

**Practice 16 (p. 336) Sample answers:**
1. Awakened by the fire alarm, the hotel guests rushed outside.
2. Dressed in her ballet costume, the little girl performed for her parents.
3. Lost for several hours, the hikers were cold and tired when they were rescued.

**Practice 17 (p. 337)**
1. A dedicated fire fighter, Dan has saved many lives.
2. An ancient Chinese healing system, acupuncture is becoming popular in the United States.
3. An elegant example of Mexican architecture, the Cromwell Hotel was built in 1806.
4. The Korean Ping-Pong champion, a small and wiry athlete, won ten games in a row.
5. The pituitary, the body’s master gland, is located below the brain.
6. The elevator, an ancient box of wood and hope, shudders violently and begins to rise.
7. Jennifer flaunted her new camera, a Nikon with a telephoto lens.
8. At the intersection stood a hitchhiker, a young man dressed in a tuxedo.
9. We met for pancakes at the Cosmic Café, a greasy diner at the corner of 10th and Vine.

**Practice 18 (p. 339) Sample answers:**
1. An avid sailor, my brother-in-law dreams of owning a thirty-foot sailboat.
2. We serve vichyssoise, a cold potato soup, on hot summer days.
3. The tall woman standing on the dock is Isabel, my mother’s neighbor.
Practice 19 (p. 341)
1. Scramble, which is my favorite game, has greatly increased my vocabulary.
2. Contestants on game shows, who may travel thousands of miles to play, often make fools of themselves.
3. Arabic, which has a complicated verb system, is a difficult language to learn.
4. The house that I was born in is for sale.
5. My boss likes reports that are clear and to the point.
6. People who have owned a bird know how intelligent birds are.

Practice 20 (p. 342)
1. Her grandfather, who is seventy-seven years old, enjoys scuba diving.
2. You just dropped an antique pitcher that was worth two thousand dollars.
3. Parenthood, which used to terrify me, has taught me acceptance, forgiveness, and love.
4. James Fenimore Cooper, who was expelled from college, later became a famous American novelist.
5. The verb to hector, which derives from a character in Greek literature, means “to bully someone.”

Practice 21 (p. 344)
1. The dinner guests looked forward to the main course, plump sausages.
2. Soaring over the treetops in a hot air balloon, they enjoyed the spectacular view.
3. The engineers designed a new kind of car, powered by hydrogen.
4. I introduced my boyfriend, who wanted to marry me, to my father.
5. Marcelo was proud of his new résumé, revised to highlight his computer expertise.
6. Jim drove his dog, who loved to lick car windows, to the vet.
7. Carla heard the lost keys banging inside the dryer.
8. We complained to the mayor about the proposed building, which we found ugly and too large for the neighborhood.

Practice 22 (p. 346) Answers will vary.
As a child, Michelle Robinson lived with her doting parents and brother in a one-bedroom apartment on Chicago’s South Side. Her father believed in his children’s potential and disciplined them with only a look of severe disappointment. Michelle’s brother Craig was a basketball star who earned As almost effortlessly whereas she studied hard and struggled to overcome her discomfort with test-taking. After Craig won a scholarship to Princeton University, Michelle decided to apply there as well.

On the largely white Princeton campus in the 1980s, some students assumed that Michelle and her two close friends had gotten into Princeton through affirmative action, not achievement. The three young women had probing discussions about social barriers and success. Michelle majored in sociology, the study of human social behavior; her thesis explored race, success, and the black community. With her high grades and a maturing philosophy, Michelle attended Harvard Law School, graduated, and joined a Chicago law firm.

Her future husband, a dynamic young man named Barack Obama, interned at the firm. They soon married, waiting several years before having two girls. As Barack’s star climbed higher, Michelle successfully balanced the demands of motherhood, work, and
intense campaigning. Suddenly, she was traveling the country and the world, meeting everyday people and royalty. To many, she represented the stylish, multitasking modern woman. The lessons of a lifetime served her well. On November 4, 2008, Barack and Michelle Obama stepped into history, as President and First Lady of the United States.

CHAPTER 23 Revising for Language Awareness

**Practice 1** (p. 350) Answers will vary.
1. crept
2. crawled
3. teetered
4. strode
5. witnessed
6. spy
7. spotted
8. studied
9. munching
10. slurping
11. crunched
12. gulped
13. stalled
14. lies
15. sit
16. paced

**Practice 2** (p. 351) Answers will vary.
1. Even the angle of the shifty-eyed stranger’s hat looked mean.
2. I feel giddy today because it’s Saturday, it’s springtime, and I’m in love.
3. A six-foot tall woman in flowing African robes strode regally down the street.
4. The streaming sunlight painted every corner of the yard in technicolor.
5. The company’s dumping practices enraged the townspeople.
6. The pediatrician’s waiting room overflowed with whining children and impatient parents.
7. The minute he walks in the door from work, his ears are assailed by Rover’s piteous yelps begging for dinner.
8. A cacophony of jackhammers, diesel engines, and rumbling dump trucks rose from the construction site.
9. When I had the flu for a week, you brought me chicken soup every day.
10. The inadequate security in the college’s dormitories worries and angers many students.

**Practice 3** (p. 352)
1. discovered
2. perches
3. constructed

Practice 4 (p. 354) Answers will vary.

Practice 5 (p. 355)

1. The Constitution requires the federal government to take a national census every ten years.
2. The original function of the census was to ensure fair taxation and representation.
3. Since the first count in 1790, however, the census has been controversial for several reasons.
4. One reason is that some people aren’t included.
5. The 1990 census, for example, missed almost five million people, many of whom were homeless.
6. For the 2000 census, the Census Bureau considered using statistical methods instead of the traditional direct head count.
7. The Bureau would have directly counted about 90 percent of U.S. residents and then estimated the number and characteristics of the remainder.
8. Those who opposed the idea believed that statistical methods would have introduced new errors into the count.
9. The distribution of $100 billion, as well as the balance of power in the House of Representatives, depended on how the census was conducted.
10. Despite controversy, the census serves a beneficial purpose for the United States.

Practice 6 (p. 357) Answers may vary.

At the age of forty, Dr. Alice Hamilton became a pioneer in industrial medicine. In 1910, the governor of Illinois appointed her to investigate rumors that workers in Chicago’s paint factories were dying from lead poisoning. The result of her investigation was the first state law to protect workers.

The following year, the U.S. Department of Labor hired Dr. Hamilton to study industrial illness throughout the country. In the next decade, she researched many occupational diseases, including tuberculosis among quarry workers and silicosis—clogged lungs—among sandblasters. To gather information, Dr. Hamilton went to the workplace—deep in mine, quarries, and underwater tunnels. She also spoke to the workers in their homes.

With great zeal, Dr. Hamilton spread her message about poor health conditions on the job. Her reports led to new safety regulations, workmen’s compensation insurance, and improved working conditions in many industries. She wrote many popular articles and spoke to groups of interested citizens. In 1919, she became the first woman to teach at Harvard University. Her textbook, Industrial Poisons in the U.S., became the standard book on the subject. By the time she died in 1970—she was 101—she had done much to
improve the plight of many working people. She is remembered today because she cared at a time when many others seemed not to care at all.

**Practice 7** (p. 359) Answers will vary.
1. Getting a good job in this harsh economy can be challenging
2. Many Americans are struggling financially, and even college graduates may having a hard time finding a job.
3. The keys are to stay positive and be creative, says career coach Bob Martinez.
4. He offers three useful tips for job seekers who don't know how to proceed.
5. First, don’t cling to one limited career goal.
6. If your dream is to become assistant marketing director for the Portland Trailblazers, consider starting at any sports organization by getting coffee and helping out.
7. Don’t rule out an internship
8. Next, don’t rely only on reputable websites like monster.com
9. Network in person because having a contact inside the company is often the best way to get hired.
10. Finally, at job fairs or interviews, set yourself apart by bringing a writing sample or demonstrating your people skills.

**Practice 8** (p. 360)
Underlined: like a sea turtle; bend like elbows
Circled: pane of ice; green ladders of lakeweed

**Practice 9** (p. 360) Answers will vary.
1. a game of chess; rock climbing; a plunge into cold water
2. yesterday’s scrambled eggs; a shipwreck; a supernova
3. riding down the freeway; sailing in a stiff wind; reaching the top of a mountain
4. a broken record; a trip around the world; completing a puzzle

**Practice 10** (p. 361) Answers will vary.
1. a bottle of sedatives; a palace with many rooms; an undiscovered continent
2. a battlefield; a snakepit; a lesson in patience
3. a two-eyed monster; a goldfish bowl; another child
4. a taut rope; a doorway; a searchlight

CHAPTER 24 Putting Your Revision Skills to Work

**Practice** (p. 366)
For years, I was a yo-yo dieter, bouncing from fad diets to eating binges that left me tired and depressed. Along the way, though, I learned a few things. As a result, I will never go on a diet again.

First, diets are unhealthy. Some of the low carbohydrate diets are high in fat, and fat from meat, eggs, and cheese can raise blood levels of cholesterol and lead to artery and heart disease. Other diets are too high in protein and can cause kidney ailments and other
disorders. Most diets also leave a person deficient in essential vitamin and minerals, such as calcium and iron.

In addition, diets are short-term. I lose about ten pounds; then I wind up gaining more weight than I originally lost. I also get bored on the restricted diet. On one diet, I ate cabbage soup for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. I was allowed to eat some fruit on day one, some vegetables on day two, and so on, but mostly I was supposed to eat cabbage soup. After a week, I never wanted to see a bowl of cabbage soup again. Because the diet was nutritionally unbalanced, I ended up craving bread, meat, and all the other foods I was not supposed to eat. Moreover, in the short term, all you lose is water. You cannot lose body fat unless you reduce steadily over a long period of time.

The last diet I tried was a fat-free diet. I was surprised to discover that you can actually gain weight snacking on fat-free cookies, ice cream, and cheese and crackers. I also learned that the body needs fat—in particular, the unsaturated fat in foods like olive oil, nuts, avocados, and salad dressings. If you take in too little fat, you are constantly hungry. Furthermore, the body thinks that it is starving, so it tries to conserve fat, which makes losing weight much harder.

In place of fad diets, I now follow a long-range plan that is sensible and healthful. I eat three well-balanced meals, exercise daily, and meet regularly with my support group for weight control. I am much happier and thinner than I used to be.

Writers’ Workshop (p. 370)
1. Y, Y, Y, Y
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Inconsistent tense in paragraph 2
6. Yes, paragraph 5
7. Yes, wordiness in paragraph 1 and inconsistent person in paragraph 5. See corrections in green.

UNIT 6 Reviewing the Basics

CHAPTER 25 The Simple Sentence

Practice 1 (p. 374)
1. you
2. holiday
3. Maulana Karenga
4. Kwanzaa
5. families
6. foods
7. fruits and vegetables
8. symbol
9. celebrants
10. principles

**Practice 2** (p. 376)
1. Cross out: From 6 A.M. until 10 A.M.
   Circle: Angel
2. Cross out: for Newark
   Circle: buses
3. Cross out: of my friends
   Circle: Three
4. Cross out: between Ralph and Cynthia
   Circle: man
5. Cross out: Near the door; of laundry; in a basket
   Circle: pile
6. Cross out: Toward evening; across the river; in the thick fog
   Circle: houses
7. Cross out: Before class; for coffee
   Circle: Helena and I
8. Cross out: In one corner of the lab; of colored liquid
   Circle: beakers

**Practice 3** (p. 377)
1. exposes
2. spies
3. might have become
4. did; appeal
5. became
6. is
7. might face
8. prefer; can talk
9. enjoys
10. have gotten

**Practice 4** (p. 378)
1. Circle: you
   Underline: Do; watch
   Cross out: on YouTube
2. Circle: website
   Underline: grew
   Cross out: out of an invention by three friends
3. Circle: Steve Chen
   Underline: shot
   Cross out: of his pals Chad Hurley and Jawed Karim.
CHAPTER 26 Coordination and Subordination

Practice 1 (p. 380)
1. , so
2. , for
3. , so
4. , but
5. , so/and
6. , but
7. , and
8. , or
9. , nor
10. , and

Practice 2 (p. 381)
1. My daughter wants to be a mechanic, so she spends every spare minute at the garage.
2. Ron dared not look over the edge, for heights made him dizzy.
3. Tasha’s living room is cozy, but/yet her guests always gather in the kitchen.
4. Meet me by the bicycle rack, or meet me at Lulu’s Nut Shop.
5. In 1969, the first astronauts landed on the moon, and most Americans felt proud.

Practice 3 (p. 383)
1. because
2. while
3. Whenever
4. when
5. Until
Practice 4 (p. 383)
1. C
2. Venezuelans,
3. C
4. C
5. oboes,
6. C
7. launched,
8. successful,

Practice 5 (p. 384)
1, 2. Because I talk to it every day, this cactus has flourished.
   This cactus has flourished because I talk to it every day.
3, 4. Whenever Ralph takes the train to Philadelphia, he likes to sit by the window.
   Ralph likes to sit by the window whenever he takes the train to Philadelphia.
5, 6. If I had known you were coming, I would have vacuumed the guest room.
   I would have vacuumed the guest room if I had known you were coming.
7, 8. The sandwich was named after the Earl of Sandwich because he was the first
   person to eat a slice of meat between two pieces of bread.
   Because he was the first person to eat a slice of meat between two pieces of bread,
   the sandwich was named after the Earl of Sandwich.
9, 10. Akila was about to answer the final question when the buzzer sounded.
   When the buzzer sounded, Akila was about to answer the final question.
11, 12. Daytime television is filled with soap operas although few of them remain on the
   radio.
   Although few soap operas remain on the radio, daytime television is filled with
   them.
13, 14. When she connected the speakers, the room filled with glorious sound.
   The room filled with glorious sound when she connected the speakers.
15, 16. Nobody complained to the local environmental agency although the chimney
   spewed black smoke and soot.
   Although the chimney spewed black smoke and soot, nobody complained to the
   local environmental agency.

Practice 6 (p. 387)
1. conference; he
2. misplaced; the
3. camping; on
4. trout; every
5. hour; not

Practice 7 (p. 387) Answers will vary.
1. ; it was a wrong number.
2. ; I am finally an author!
3. ; the driver had three outstanding moving violations.
4. ; I will check mine in the coatroom.
5. ; learning these skills is an important investment in one’s future.
Practice 8 (p. 388)
1. windows; nevertheless, it’s
2. chess; however, she
3. funny; in fact, he
4. nervous; therefore, he
5. C
6. C
7. day; consequently, he
8. darkroom; then, we

Practice 9 (p. 389)
(1) Successful college students learn how to take good notes in class. (2) One excellent note-taking method is the Cornell method; experts say that it actually helps the brain learn. (3) A student using the Cornell method performs several steps. (4) Before class, he or she draws a line dividing notebook paper into two columns. (5) The narrower left-hand column will contain key words, and the wider right-hand column, notes. (6) During the lesson, the student records the professor’s main ideas in the notes column, jotting important phrases, symbols, and abbreviations, but not complete sentences. (7) At the bottom of the page, the student leaves five or six lines blank. (8) As soon as possible after class, he or she rereads the notes and reduces them further by writing a few key words or questions in the left-hand column; furthermore at the bottom of the page, the student writes a brief summary of the notes. (9) These “reducing” steps help the brain understand and remember the material; consequently, studying later for a test is easier. (10) To study, the student simply covers up the notes and recites the information aloud from memory, glancing at the key words and questions for hints. (11) Periodically reviewing like this helps the brain move course concepts gradually into long-term memory and improves recall on exams. (12) Finally, students should reflect on what they are learning; for example, they might ask how the ideas in their notes apply to real-life situations. Some people call the Cornell system the Five R’s, for record, reduce, recite, review, and reflect.

Practice 10 (p. 391)
1. (for) My grandmother is in great shape, for she eats right and exercises regularly. (because) Because my grandmother eats right and exercises regularly, she is in great shape. (therefore) My grandmother eats right and exercises regularly; therefore, she is in great shape.
2. (since) Since we just put in four hours paving the driveway, we need a long break and a cold drink. (because) We need a long break and a cold drink because we just put in four hours paving the driveway. (consequently) We just put in four hours paving the driveway; consequently, we need a long break and a cold drink.
3. (but) The bus schedule was difficult to read, but Penny found the right bus.
   (although) Although the bus schedule was difficult to read, Penny found the right bus.
   (however) The bus schedule was difficult to read; however, Penny found the right bus.

4. (and) Don is an expert mechanic, and he intends to open a service center.
   (because) Because Don is an expert mechanic, he intends to open a service center.
   (furthermore) Don is an expert mechanic; furthermore, he intends to open a service center.

5. (but) We haven’t heard from her, but we haven’t given up hope.
   (although) Although we haven’t heard from her, we haven’t given up hope.
   (nevertheless) We haven’t heard from her; nevertheless, we haven’t given up hope.

Practice 11 (p. 393) Answers will vary.

Paragraph a: Dating has always been a risky business. Television shows like *Blind Date* succeed because they let viewers leer at other people’s embarrassing dates. Now the Internet is opening a whole new social frontier; however, it is also creating new dangers. Online, it is harder to spot nuts, flakes, and predators. When we meet someone through email, we lose our usual ways of judging people. According to Internet safety expert Parry Aftab, it is hard to gauge the truth of someone’s statements when we cannot see, hear, and experience that person’s eye contact, body language, dress, personal hygiene, and voice. Furthermore, most people lie when they begin to date online. Aftab says that men often fib about their income, fitness level, or amount of hair, and women shave pounds off their weight or years off their age. Cyber daters must remain skeptical, ask questions, and watch for red-flag comments. If your online love keeps calling herself Gilda, Bat Goddess of the Red Planet, it’s probably time to log off.

Paragraph b: Businessman Robert Johnson has blazed new trails throughout his career. No existing television network targeted African Americans, so Johnson created the Black Entertainment Television network. Although the company started with a tiny budget and just two hours of daily programming, it became a huge success. As BET grew to be the largest black-owned and -operated company in the country, Johnson created new jobs for hundreds of people. He himself became America’s first African American billionaire. In 2005, he achieved yet another first when he became the first African American to gain controlling interest in an NBA team, the Charlotte Bobcats. One of his lifelong dreams had come true, but he says that he is even prouder of another accomplishment. He wanted to create more economic opportunities for minorities, and he has succeeded.

Paragraph c: Cleopatra became Queen of Egypt at seventeen; nevertheless, she displayed a flair for ruling and was soon worshipped by her subjects. When Julius Caesar, ruler of Rome, was sent to calm civil wars in Egypt in 51 B.C., Cleopatra was in hiding. She directed her servants to roll her up inside a large rug and smuggle her into the palace. Caesar was fifty-two and the most powerful man in the world, but he was amazed to receive a giftwrapped queen. Their relationship became one of history’s greatest love stories, and it lasted until Caesar’s enemies murdered him. Later, Marc Antony came to Egypt to add African lands to the Roman Empire. He, too, fell in love with the spirited queen, and he moved into her palace on the island of Antirhodos. This
betrayal was too much for the Romans; their navy attacked Cleopatra’s fleet. Both Antony and Cleopatra killed themselves because they would not bow in defeat. The Romans smashed all statues of the queen, and an earthquake sank her palace into the Mediterranean Sea. Fifteen hundred years passed before undersea explorer Franck Goddio discovered Cleopatra’s lost palace in 1996. Neither the Roman Empire nor the forces of nature could erase one of the most powerful and intriguing women who ever lived.

CHAPTER 27 Avoiding Sentence Errors

Practice 1 (p. 397) Answers will vary.
1. Identity theft is the fastest-growing crime in the United States, and it costs society $4 to $5 billion a year.
2. The identity thief doesn’t just steal someone’s cash or jewelry; he or she poses as that person to open new accounts, take out loans, or even buy homes.
3. C
4. Because individuals today must protect themselves against identity theft, the U.S. Department of Justice recommends the SCAM approach.
5. S is for stingy, for people should be stingy about giving their valuable social security, bank account, and credit card numbers to others.
6. C
7. The A in SCAM reminds everyone to ask periodically for a copy of his or her credit report because fraudulent accounts and activity will show up there.
8. The final step is M, maintaining careful records of bank and financial accounts; these records can help dispute any problems.
9. Trash cans and Dumpsters still provide identity thieves with most of their valuable information, so a final S might stand for shred.
10. Old checks, bank records, and credit card offers from today’s mail should never be tossed out; instead, they should be shredded or burned.

Practice 2 (p. 398) Sample answer:
(1) Because college costs have risen dramatically in recent years, many students now have to tap multiple resources to cover their expenses. (2) These students are using their own savings and getting monetary help from parents and other relatives. (3) In addition, 75 percent of all college students now work at least part-time, for earning a paycheck helps them make ends meet. (4) Before they consider working even longer hours, these students should learn to apply early and often for different kinds of financial aid. (5) Every year, they should fill out the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form, ensuring consideration for grants that do not have to be repaid. (6) They should regularly check college newsletters or bulletin boards for scholarship announcements; yet another option is applying for loans with reasonable repayment terms. (7) Financial survival is possible for college students. Experts say the secret is planning ahead, applying early, and combining different resources.
**Practice 3** (p. 399) Sample Answer:

1. Most people insist that advertising does not affect them and that they tune out ads and commercials. (2) If these claims are true, however, why do companies spend billions a year on advertising? (3) For the Super Bowl alone, corporations rush to buy 30-second commercial spots at $3 million each; in fact, ads work very well, declares former advertising executive Stephen Garey. They bombard people with attractive pictures and the hidden message, “buy, buy, buy.” (4) The best defense against this ad blitz is learning to read ads critically.

5. Advertisers are master persuaders; however, their techniques are very different from those used in college and at work. (6) A student or worker often must take a stand, arguing for or against something, and he or she uses logical reasons and arguments to try and persuade others. (7) Advertisers, on the other hand, use illogical but powerful visual methods to persuade people to buy their products. (8) The Center for Media Literacy lists ten such “techniques of persuasion” in ads:

   Humor      Friends      Fun        Sex appeal      Celebrity
   Macho       Family       Nature     Cartoons       Wealth

9. These techniques are emotional and indirect, and often pictures are used to suggest pleasant associations with a product. (10) For instance, one ad might show happy people smoking; thus, it links “friends” and “fun” with cigarettes. (11) Another ad shows a well-dressed man helping a beautiful woman into a car, associating “wealth,” “macho,” and perhaps “sex appeal” with that brand of automobile. (12) Flip through any popular magazine and see which techniques each ad uses; look closely and ask yourself what audience is targeted by each ad. (13) What methods attract your attention and call to your dollars? (14) Are there hidden messages? (15) Looking critically at ads not only creates smarter consumers. It also trains the critical thinking skills that many professors and employers value.

**Practice 4** (p. 402) Answers will vary.
1. When Sandra completes her commercial jet training, she will interview with Continental and Southwest Air.
2. C
3. Moscow is a city that I have always wanted to visit.
4. C
5. The comic strip *Peanuts*, which was created by Charles Schultz, has become the most widely printed comic strip in the world.
6. Interviewing divorced people for her research project inspired Belkys to become a psychologist.
7. Although some students bring laptop computers to class, most still take notes in paper notebooks.
8. Frantically, the disc jockey was flipping through stacks of CDs.

**Practice 5** (p. 405) Answers will vary.
1. Malcolm worked at Starbucks to earn money for college.
2. Terrence, a graphic designer at *Sports Illustrated*, loves his job.
3. The black horse raced across the railroad tracks and down the riverbank.
4. You are a born comedian.
5. We want to answer phones for the AIDS Education Network.
6. Her lifelong dream is to live on a coffee plantation in Jamaica.
7. That silver razor scooter belongs to my grandmother.
8. To find a job that you love is a gift and a joy.

**Practice 6 (p. 406)** Answers will vary.

1. The sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912 has inspired fifteen motion pictures over the years, (2) all of them requiring special effects. (3) What set James Cameron’s *Titanic* apart, however, was his attention to detail. (4) Following the blueprints and plans for the original ship, (5) Cameron’s team created scaled sets and models accurate down to the rivets. (6) Scenes of the ship in the water were made possible through the brilliant use of computer technology and a small model. (7) A larger model of the liner’s huge cargo hold was needed (8) to show the ocean rushing into the ship. (9) Although the model was only a quarter as large as the original, (10) it still had enough room for period luggage and a brand-new Renault. (11) The largest model was a 775-foot replica of the luxury ship, (12) which reproduced every detail, from the ship’s name lettered on the façade to the chairs on the deck. (13) That set took almost a year to build (14) and a good chunk of the $287 million that Cameron spent on the most expensive movie ever made.

**Practice 7 (p. 407)** Answers will vary.

1. If the way we react to adversity reveals our true character, (2) Maria Elena Ibanez is extraordinary. (3) This successful computer engineer and businesswoman is a master at refusing to let obstacles keep her from a goal.

4. In 1973, nineteen-year-old Maria Elena left Colombia and arrived alone in Miami, (5) speaking just a few words of English. (6) Her goal was to learn 50 new words a day (7) by talking to people and reading children’s books. (8) Soon she spoke well enough to enroll at Florida International University, earn a computer science degree, and so impress college officials that they hired her as a programmer.

8. In 1982, Maria Elena started her first company. (10) Because computers cost much more in South America than they did in the United States, (11) she decided to sell reasonably priced computers to South American dealers. (12) When some dealers hesitated to do business with such a young woman, she won their respect with her expertise and willingness to teach them about the new technology. (13) Soon she sold International Micro Systems, (14) the nation’s fifty-fifth fastest growing private company, at a huge profit.

15. In spite of this success, people laughed out loud when Maria Elena announced her new goal, (16) to sell computers throughout Africa. (17) She paid no attention and returned from her first selling trip with handfuls of orders. (18) Then in 1992, disaster struck.

20. Hurricane Andrew plowed into Miami, exploding Maria Elena’s house (20) as she and her two small children hid in a closet. (21) In the morning, dazed, she walked to the offices and warehouse of her new company. (22) The building was a mangled mess of fallen walls, trees, wet paper, and smoking wires. (23) Sitting down on a curb, she cried, but as her employees began arriving, (24) she sprang into action.

25. One worker said the company could set up in his home, (26) which had electricity. (27) Working 24 hours a day and using cell phones, the employees called all...
their African customers (28) to say everything was fine and their orders would be shipped on time. (29) International High Tech grew 700 percent that year, (30) despite the most damaging hurricane in U.S. history.

(31) Maria Elena moved her company into its rebuilt offices. (32) Today she and the children live in an apartment, (33) not a house. (34) Asked about losing every piece of clothing, every picture, every possession in her former home, (35) she laughs, says that most problems hide opportunities, and adds that now she has no lawn to mow.

**Practice 8** (p. 408) Answers will vary.

**Paragraph a:** (1) In 1970, duct tape helped save the lives of the three astronauts aboard the damaged *Apollo 13* spacecraft, but this strong, fabric-based adhesive tape is not just for fixing broken things any more. (2) Now rolls of duct tape, creativity, and more than a dash of humor can bloom into a college scholarship. (3) In 2001, the Duck Tape Company sponsored the first national “Stuck at Prom” contest (4) after managers learned that some high school students were sculpting colored rolls of duct tape into dresses and tuxedos for their senior proms. (5) The couple who designed the most imaginative and stylish formal wear from duct tape received a $5,000 scholarship to college. (6) The contest tapped into some goofy national yearning to design clothes with duct tape—or to laugh. (7) By 2005, 260 couples in forty-four states competed. The scholarship winners created an orange harlequin-patterned dress inspired by Pablo Picasso’s famous oil painting “Girl Before a Mirror,” and the matching black tuxedo was stylishly accented with a vest in the same pattern and orange stripes on the pant legs. (8) These dazzling getups required twenty-five rolls of duct tape and four weeks’ work to complete. (9) Although the clothes were extremely heavy, (10) the collegebound couple says everyone loved their fashion statement. (11) In addition, the duct tape’s insulating qualities made them the hottest couple on the dance floor.

**Paragraph b:** (1) Some teenagers seem to start the day tired. They are worn out even before they leave for school. (2) Once in class, they might doze off, even in the middle of an exciting lesson. (3) Are these students lazy? Have they stayed out too late partying? (4) Medical research provides a different explanation for the exhaustion of these teens. (5) As children become adolescents, they develop an increased need for sleep, especially in the morning. (6) Unfortunately, most American high schools start around 7:30 A.M., and many students have to get up as early as 5:00 A.M. (7) Scientists suggest that if students could start school later in the day, (8) they might get the extra sleep they need. (9) To test this theory, many schools have begun to experiment with later hours. (10) Congress is even paying the extra operating costs for schools that start after 9:00 A.M. (11) The hope is that teens will be less tired; furthermore, because schools that start later will end later, students will be off the streets and out of trouble during the late afternoon, (12) which is prime mischief time.

**Practice 9** (p. 409) Answers will vary.

(1) Scrabble has been called America’s favorite word game. (2) It was invented by Alfred Butts, (3) an architect who wanted to create a word game that required both luck and skill. (4) In 1938, Butts produced a board with 225 squares and 100 tiles with letters on them. (5) Each letter was worth a certain number of points, depending on how easy it was to use that letter in a word.
(6) Butts made fifty Scrabble sets by hand; he gave them to his friends, (7) who loved playing Scrabble. (8) Strangely enough, Butts could not interest a manufacturer in the game. (9) A friend of his, James Brunot, asked Butts for permission to manufacture and sell the game. (10) At first, Brunot too had little success, (11) selling only a few sets a year. (12) Then the president of Macy’s discovered the game on a vacation (13) and stocked some sets for his store. (14) Overnight, Scrabble caught on, and a million sets sold in 1953.

(15) Butts and Brunot couldn’t keep up with the demand, so they sold the rights to a game company. (16) The rest is history. Today 100 million Scrabble sets have been sold worldwide. (17) The game is also a successful learning tool (18) for teaching spelling and vocabulary. (19) Half a million schoolchildren play it in school, and many adults play in local, national, and international Scrabble tournaments.

Practice 10 (p. 410) Answers will vary.

(1) Sometimes a childhood passion can lead to a rewarding career. James McLurkin’s journey from Lego bricks to robots is a perfect example. (2) This engineer and teacher is now famous for his work in robotics. (3) He is the creator of SwarmBots, large numbers of small robots (4) that are programmed to work together on a group task. (5) All his life, however, McLurkin has enjoyed building things.

As a child, he played for hours with Legos and cardboard boxes. Like many future engineers, he wanted to understand how things worked. (7) Then a television program on PBS changed his life. The seventh grader watched in amazement as students in a well-equipped machine shop built their own robots. (8) It was “the coolest thing I had ever seen,” he now says. (9) Impressed that the students were fiercely competitive and working on a high level, (10) he knew at that moment what he wanted to do.

(11) Education and drive turned his childhood passion into mastery. As a college student, McLurkin began to enter computer and robotics contests, (12) which led to honors as a young inventor. (13) He earned a bachelor’s degree in electrical engineering (14) and then went on to receive a master’s in that field and a second master’s in computer science.

(15) Keeping an open mind and a spirit of play (16) have given him some of his best ideas. (17) The idea for SwarmBots, for instance, came from watching ants, bees, and other insects (18) as they worked together in nature. (19) Today McLurkin champions technical education. (20) He loves to meet with students (21) and inspire them to pursue engineering, computer science, and invention.

CHAPTER 28 Present Tense (Agreement)

Practice 1 (p. 413)
1. Underline: people
   Circle: think
2. Underline: Professor John Trinkaus
   Circle: challenges
3. Underline: He and his business students
   Circle: investigate

4. Underline: They
   Circle: observe; record
5. Underline: shoppers
   Circle: grab
6. Underline: eight-five
   Circle: exceed
7. Underline: we
   Circle: know
8. Underline: drivers
   Circle: park; snatch
9. Underline: percent
   Circle: stops
10. Underline: observers
    Circle: note
11. Underline: women
    Circle: rank
12. Underline: Trinkaus
    Circle: investigates
13. Underline: writings
    Circle: stimulate
14. Underline: professor
    Circle: displays
15. Underline: work
    Circle: sheds

Practice 2 (p. 415)
   To be: I am / we are / he is / you are / it is / they are / she is
   To have: we have / she has / he has / they have / I have / it has / you have
   To do: it does / they do / she does / you do / he does / we do / I do

Practice 3 (p. 416)
1. is; has
2. do
3. is
4. have; are
5. does
6. is
7. have
8. is; has
9. has
10. are
11. has
12. is
Practice 4 (p. 417)
1. Underline: Each
   Circle: needs
2. Underline: One
   Circle: forgets
3. Underline: one
   Circle: goes
4. Underline: one
   Circle: costs
5. Underline: you; Doris
   Circle: is
6. Underline: Either
   Circle: contains
7. Underline: one
   Circle: holds
8. Underline: Neither
   Circle: resembles
9. Underline: One
   Circle: believes
10. Underline: Each
    Circle: has

Practice 5 (p. 418)
1. Cross out: in that bowl
   Underline: plums
   Circle: taste
2. Cross out: on the package
   Underline: instructions
   Circle: are
3. Cross out: which has a swimming pool and tennis courts
   Underline: center
   Circle: keeps
4. Cross out: that are made of stained glass
   Underline: lampshades
   Circle: look
5. Cross out: on that shelf
   Underline: players
   Circle: come
6. Cross out: that lasts more than three hours
   Underline: movie
   Circle: puts
7. Cross out: with the dark sunglasses
   Underline: man
   Circle: looks
8. Cross out: who check blood pressure
   Underline: nurses
   Circle: enjoy
9. Cross out: of these metal racks
   Underline: function
   Circle: remains
10. Cross out: on the wall
    Underline: lizard
    Circle: has

**Practice 6 (p. 419)**
1. Underline: Tom Hanks
   Circle: goes
2. Underline: seconds
   Circle: are
3. Underline: way
   Circle: is
4. Underline: robberies
   Circle: have
5. Underline: plantains
   Circle: are
6. Underline: Jay
   Circle: comes
7. Underline: route
   Circle: is
8. Underline: something
   Circle: seems
9. Underline: teapot; sugar bowl
   Circle: are
10. Underline: reporters
    Circle: are

**Practice 7 (p. 420)**
1. Underline: engine
   Circle: does
2. Underline: Robert; Charity
   Circle: are
3. Underline: suitcases
   Circle: are
4. Underline: tour guide
   Circle: has
5. Underline: Dianne; Ramone
   Circle: Are
6. Underline: problem
   Circle: seems
7. Underline: boxes
   Circle: are
8. Underline: factory
   Circle: Is
9. Underline: you
   Circle: do
10. Underline: people
    Circle: are

**Practice 8** (p. 420)
1. Underline: doctors
   Circle: spend
2. Underline: oak
   Circle: shades
3. Underline: computers
   Circle: have
4. Underline: neighbor
   Circle: swims
5. Underline: Planning
   Circle: saves
6. Underline: employees
   Circle: ask
7. Underline: air conditioner
   Circle: costs
8. Underline: someone
   Circle: sees
9. Underline: man
   Circle: creates
10. Underline: Foods
    Circle: contain

**Practice 9** (p. 421)
(1) These days, many job fairs and sites feature green jobs, or green-collar jobs.
(2) Just what is a green job? (3) A green job provides solid wages yet preserves rather than drains the earth’s resources. (4) Workers who build hybrid cars have green jobs. (5) So do people who install “green roofs” on buildings—garden areas that purify the air and prevent diseases like asthma. (6) Green-collar employees often take pride in their work because they contribute to the health of the community. (7) Many colleges now offer courses that prepare students for a greener workforce. (8) Robert, Cheree, and Han illustrate this trend.

(9) Robert Gomez of Oakland, California, remembers his shock at losing a good job in commercial construction two years ago. (10) Today, at 52, thanks to a poster in the unemployment office, Robert has a certificate in solar panel installation from Merritt College and a new lease on life. (11) He installs solar energy panels on homes and buildings, a job he enjoys. (12) According to career counselors, people like Robert do well even during hard times because they stay flexible and get new training.
(13) Cheree Williams wants a green career. (14) She attends Evergreen State College in Eugene, Oregon, a school that wins awards for its environmental efforts. (15) Cheree studies in the Food, Health, and Sustainability program; she learns earth-friendly farming methods in the school’s organic garden. (16) With her degree, she hopes to work in the public schools, building children’s health and achievement through wise food choices.

(17) A third example is Han Bae, who loves chemistry and cars. (18) A career in the growing biofuels industry makes sense for him, he believes. (19) At Central Carolina Community College, Han gets hands-on experience making and testing new fuels because a factory right on campus makes ethanol from different plant sources. (20) College vehicles actually run on these fuels.

(21) Nationwide, enrollment in green courses increases every year, touching fields as diverse as prison administration and small business entrepreneurship

CHAPTER 29 Past Tense

Practice 1 (p. 423)
1. announced
2. produced
3. stumbled; resembled
4. stopped; reported
5. gathered; transported; issued
6. changed; identified
7. ignored; searched; accused
8. admitted; portrayed
9. seized; studied
10. dropped; crashed; covered

Practice 2 (p. 426)
1. remained
2. accepted; changed
3. chose; became
4. brought; dreamed, fought
5. succeeded
6. applied
7. took
8. sold
9. kept
10. raked
11. put
12. announced
13. helped
14. battled
15. did; catapulted
16. admired; longed

17. strategized  
18. produced; starred; opened  
19. earned  
20. expanded  
21. –  
22. found  
23. won  

**Practice 3** (p. 428)  
1. was  
2. were  
3. were; was  
4. was; wasn’t  
5. were; were  
6. was; were  
7. were  
8. were  
9. was  
10. were  

**Practice 4** (p. 430)  
1. can  
2. can  
3. could  
4. could  
5. could; can  
6. can; can  
7. could  
8. can  

**Practice 5** (p. 430)  
1. would  
2. will  
3. will  
4. would  
5. would  
6. will  
7. will  
8. would  

**Practice 6** (p. 431)  
(1) In 1972, when Nolan Bushnell introduced the first video game to the mass market, few people imagined what the future held. (2) Bushnell called his new company Atari; the game was Pong. (3) To play, two people simply bounced a digital ball back and forth on a black-and-white console, turning knobs to control their paddles. (4) Primitive by today’s standards, Pong was a sensation in arcades and bars across the United States.
(5) In 1975, Atari’s home version of Pong outsold all other items in the Sears Christmas catalog. (6) But that was just the beginning. (7) Over the next thirty-five years, electronic games became one of America’s most popular pastimes, spawning a booming industry and new jobs.

(8) During the 1980s, the first generation of gamers flocked to arcades to play Pac-Man, Donkey Kong, and Centipede. (9) Far-sighted tech companies like Sony, Nintendo, and Microsoft saw this growing market and went to work. (10) They created home consoles, handheld systems, and of course, more and better games. (11) With the evolution of eye-popping 3-D graphics, realistic sound and action, and imaginative characters, video games began to look more like television and movies than the electronic paddle-and-ball game that started it all. (12) The public kept buying. (13) In 2004 alone, sales of game consoles and software totaled $6.2 billion.

(14) As the industry grew, so did controversy. (15) Critics warned that gamers just sat on the couch instead of playing outside. (16) Many worried about the violent content of some games. (17) Others argued that the puzzle-based adventure games of the 1990s and early 2000s taught useful skills. (18) Gamers had to reason, invent strategies, and foresee the consequences of their actions. (19) Despite the controversy, video games are now part of life for most American children, teens, and even adults. (20) In recent years, the average age of the video game player rose to thirty.

(21) Some gamers longed to work in the field, but they needed training. (22) They knew that companies, hoping to create the latest, greatest game, formed development teams composed of graphic designers, artists, musicians, computer programmers, and other technicians. (23) So it was students themselves who clamored for degree programs to teach them the necessary skills. (24) Some colleges—like New York’s Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Pittsburgh’s Carnegie Mellon University—responded quickly. (25) They established interdisciplinary programs to prepare students for the fast-moving video game industry of the future.

CHAPTER 30 The Past Participle

Practice 1 (p. 434)
1. has earned
2. has designed; manufactured
3. have attracted
4. have ordered
5. has received
6. have lined
7. has picked
8. have played
9. has joined
10. have turned

Practice 2 (p. 438)
1. has taken
2. have sent
3. has hidden
4. has ridden
5. has become
6. have known
7. has floated
8. has won
9. have broken
10. have been

**Practice 3** (p. 438)
1. has gained
2. have seen
3. has demonstrated
4. has won
5. have become
6. has increased
7. have announced
8. has grown
9. have encouraged
10. has fallen

**Practice 4** (p. 440)
1. has directed
2. swept
3. went
4. have taken
5. have talked
6. took
7. won
8. have fought
9. applied
10. have had

**Practice 5** (p. 441)
1. had sprained
2. piled
3. had finished; drove
4. looked
5. had decided
6. had received
7. had forgotten
8. rose
9. closed
10. had believed
Practice 6 (p. 442)
1. built
2. given
3. etched
4. bitten
5. driven
6. published

Practice 7 (p. 442)
1. The goalie blocked the shot.
2. Her rudeness hurt her reputation.
3. Eduardo and Noah passed the law boards.
4. The usher warned the noisy group.
5. The instructor showed us how to create PowerPoint slides.

Practice 8 (p. 443)
1. used
2. qualified
3. air-conditioned
4. risen
5. surprised
6. depressed
7. written
8. prejudiced
9. embarrassed
10. tossed; broiled; mashed; baked

Practice 9 (p. 444)
(1) To experience the food of another culture is to appreciate that culture in new ways. (2) A fine example is the traditional Chinese wedding banquet, where each beautiful dish is chosen, prepared, and presented to carry a promise for the couple’s future. (3) Carefully seasoned shark’s fin soup opens the feast; this rare and expensive treat signified health and long life to both family lines. (4) Each table receives its own glazed Peking duck to indicate the couple’s fidelity. (5) In Chinese tradition, chicken represents the phoenix, a magic bird that rises from the ashes, and lobster represents the dragon. (6) Often combined and baked in a single dish, these two foods mark the peaceful union of two families. (7) Because the Chinese word for fish sounds like “abundance,” a whole steamed fish is offered to the newly married couple—a wish for prosperity. (8) At the end of the meal, satisfied guests enjoy dessert buns filled with lotus seeds, promising fertility and future children. (9) It should come as no surprise that an old-fashioned Chinese banquet can last an entire day.
Practice 10 (p. 444)

(1) In recent years, many people have stopped reading newspapers and watching the nightly news. (2) Meanwhile, “fake news” comedy shows like The Daily Show with Jon Stewart and The Colbert Report have grown more popular. (3) Watched by many people, they are the only source of news for 40 percent of those 18 to 29.

(4) Since the mid-1970s, generations of television viewers have seen NBC’s Saturday Night Live mock the news with its “Weekend Update,” where comic actors posing as news anchors offer a few sentences about a current issue, followed by a punch line. (5) SNL’s writers have taken aim at everything from global warming and the budget crisis to world leaders. (6) Actress and writer Tiny Fey outdid herself in 2008 with her impressions of vice presidential candidate Sarah Palin, complete with winks, “beauty pageant walkin’,” and a phony moose shot dead on stage. (7) Viewed millions of times on YouTube, Fey’s skits are classics.

(8) Mixing a little news with a lot of laughs has risen to new heights on The Daily Show and The Colbert Report (pronounced “repore” with a silent t like the host’s name). (9) These news parodies feature anchormen delivering updates, complete with video clips, reports from correspondents on location, and interviews with real politicians, authors, and celebrities. (10) The topics are all lifted from current headlines, but the wise-cracking hosts, with their over-sprayed hair and intense facial expressions, have become masters at mining humor from their guests. (11) In one interview, Colbert revealed that a congressman who wanted the Ten Commandments displayed in every American courtroom could name only three commandments. (12) Adored by their fans, both hosts have won Emmys.

(13) As the line between news and comedy has blurred, questions are being raised about the effects of “infotainment.” (14) Worried about the trend, CNN reporter Christiane Amanpour fears viewers are becoming less educated. (15) Others insist that those who watch comedy news think more critically and that humor comes closer to the truth than wooden seriousness.

CHAPTER 31 Nouns

Practice 1 (p. 448)

1. men
2. halves
3. feet
4. sons-in-law
5. moose
6. lives
7. teeth
8. media
9. women
10. crises
11. maids-of-honor
12. criteria
13. shelves
Practice 2 (p. 449)
1. By three years old, most children have firm ideas about how men and women should behave.
2. Children develop their concepts about gender differences through *conditioning*, a process of learning that reinforces certain behaviors while discouraging others.
3. Conditioning occurs through the messages delivered by parents, peers, and the media.
4. Research shows that parents begin to treat their children differently as early as twenty-four hours after birth.
5. Fathers hold their infant girls gently and speak softly to them, but they bounce baby boys, playing “airplane” and tickling their feet.
6. C
7. Once in school, children quickly learn that certain kinds of make-believe—such as playing house or having tea parties—are girls’ games; boys are encouraged by their friends to crash cars and shoot toy guns.
8. While the boundaries are less rigid for girls at this stage, most boys who show any interest in feminine clothes or activities will be mocked by their peers.
9. Many TV ads play a key conditioning role by showing boys involved in sports or jobs and girls playing indoors with toy ovens or dolls.
10. By limiting choices for most children, we ignore many talents and interests that might greatly enhance their lives and society as a whole.

Practice 3 (p. 450) Answers will vary.
1. exams
2. people
3. rock singers
4. students
5. clients
6. categories

Practice 4 (p. 451)
(1) At Harvard University, up to 900 students per semester pack a lecture hall for Professor Tal Ben-Shahar’s course on happiness. (2) Called “Positive Psychology,” the class explores current research on what makes people truly happy. (3) It is one of the most popular courses on campus. (4) Students learn that they are more likely to experience joy if they participate in activities that they find meaningful as well as pleasurable. (5) For example, a person who enjoys playing the piano might perform once a month for the residents of a nursing home, thus adding meaning to pleasure. (6)
Students also discover that more happiness comes to people who accept every one of their feelings—even fear, sadness, and anger—without self-judgment.

(7) Professor Ben-Shahar’s students learn a few more criteria for a cheerful life. (8) They find out that rushing to do too much in a short time increases anxiety and depression, while simplifying life increases enjoyment. (9) Furthermore, several studies prove that expressing gratitude can lift a person’s spirits, so it seems the many women and men who keep a daily gratitude journal are on to something.

(10) One of the most important lessons, though, is that contentment depends on a person’s state of mind, not his or her status or bank account. (11) Happy people see the glass as half full rather than half empty. (12) They also view all of their failures not as disasters or crises but learning opportunities. (13) Fortunately, research indicates that this kind of optimism can be learned. (14) Those who are able to shift their thoughts to focus on the positive can change their lives for the better.

Practice 5 (p. 452) Answers will vary

CHAPTER 32 Pronouns

Practice 1 (p. 454)
1. they; people
2. their; grooms
3. it; ring
4. them; rings
5. his; youth
6. her; bride
7. its; diamond
8. their; partners

Practice 2 (p. 455)
1. Circle: Anyone; he or she
2. Circle: Someone; her
3. Circle: No one; his or her
4. Circle: Everybody; his or her
5. Circle: Everyone; his or her
6. Circle: Mr. Hernow; his
7. Circle: One; one’s
8. Circle: nobody; his or her

Practice 3 (p. 456)
1. Circle: Each; his
2. Circle: One; her
3. Circle: Every one; its
4. Circle: Neither; his or her
5. Circle: Neither; his or her
6. Circle: Each; its; its
7. Circle: Every one; its 
8. Circle: Either; it 

**Practice 4 (p. 457)** 
1. Circle: family; its 
2. Circle: government; its 
3. Circle: college; its 
4. Circle: Eco-wise; it 
5. Circle: panel; its 
6. Circle: teams; their 
7. Circle: The jury; it 
8. Circle: class; its 

**Practice 5 (p. 458)** Answers will vary. 
1. This book says that hundreds of boys are injured each year copying wrestling stunts they see on TV. 
2. The radio announcer warned drivers that the Interstate Bridge was closed. 
3. Sandra told her friend Janet that Janet shouldn’t have turned down the promotion. 
4. Tobacco is raised in North Carolina. 
5. The moving van struck a lamppost; luckily, no one was injured, but the lamppost was badly damaged. 
6. Professor Grazel told his parrot to stop chewing telephone cords. 
7. The news broadcast reported that more Americans than ever are turning to nontraditional medicine. 
8. Keiko is an excellent singer, yet she has never taken a voice lesson. 
9. Vandalism was once so out of control at the local high school that sinks and lighting fixtures were stolen. 
10. Rosalie’s mother said she was glad Rosalie had decided to become a paralegal.

**Practice 6 (p. 461)** 
1. He 
2. me 
3. me 
4. us 
5. he 
6. her; me 
7. her 
8. me 

**Practice 7 (p. 462)** 
1. hers 
2. we 
3. he 
4. he 
5. she 
6. they 

7. we
8. ours

**Practice 8 (p. 463)**
1. Who
2. whom
3. Who
4. whom
5. whomever
6. Whom
7. whom
8. whoever

**Practice 9 (p. 464)**
1. himself
2. herself
3. itself
4. ourselves
5. yourself
6. themselves
7. myself
8. himself

**Practice 10 (p. 465)**

(1) Few movie stars can claim a career as unusual as his. (2) For one thing, Jackie Chan performs his death-defying stunts himself. (3) Although he was a huge star in Asia for more than twenty years, fame eluded him in the United States until recently.

(4) Chan was born in Hong Kong in 1954. (2) Because he and his parents were so poor, he was sent to live and study at the Peking Opera School. (6) There, experts trained him in acting, dancing, singing, sword fighting, and kung fu. (7) When the school closed in 1971, its lessons paid off for Chan in an unexpected way.

(8) Chan worked as a stuntman and fight choreographer and landed acting roles in several films, including Bruce Lee’s *Enter the Dragon*. (9) Lee died in 1973, and Chan was the natural choice to fill Lee’s shoes. (10) In several films, Chan tried to imitate Lee, but the films were unsuccessful. (11) In 1978, however, Chan came up with the idea of turning Lee’s tough style into comedy. (12) *Snake in the Eagle’s Shadow* and *Drunken Master* were hilarious hits; they established “kung fu comedy.” (13) Jackie Chan became one of Hong Kong’s most popular stars.

(14) However, Hollywood directors did not appreciate Chan as a stuntman, actor, comedian, director, and scriptwriter all in one, and his early American films flopped. (15) Chan understood his own strengths better than they. (16) He returned to Hong Kong, but he and his fans always believed he could make a U.S. comeback. (17) This happened when *Rumble in the Bronx*, China’s most popular film ever, was dubbed in English. (18) Finally, Americans began to appreciate this manic, bruised, and battered action hero whose films were refreshingly nonviolent. (19) Since then, Chan’s U.S. films, like *Rush Hour*, *Rush Hour 2*, and *Highbinder*, are being received almost as well as their Hong Kong counterparts.

CHAPTER 33 Prepositions

Practice 1 (p. 467)
1. In; on
2. to; for
3. for; in
4. near
5. on; by
6. with; in; of
7. by; in
8. of; in
9. for; to
10. on; of

Practice 2 (p. 470)
1. to
2. for
3. for; about; about; on
4. with; in
5. to
6. about; of
7. to
8. of; from
9. with
10. in; on

Practice 3 (p. 471)
(1) Today, Dr. Benjamin Carson of Johns Hopkins Hospital is internationally known as the man to call for/about tricky brain surgeries in children. (2) He routinely takes on challenging cases such as removing parts of the brain to stop seizures or repairing deformities of the skull and face. (3) In 1987, he made medical history by successfully separating a pair of conjoined (or Siamese) twins in a twenty-two-hour operation.
(4) This gifted physician was not always a high achiever, however. (5) As a child, he grew up fatherless in Detroit. (6) He now says that, like many of the people he knew, he had a low opinion of himself. (7) Consequently, his grades were poor, and he was prone to violent outbursts and disruptive behavior. (8) Nevertheless, his mother, a high-school dropout who worked two or three jobs at a time to support her two sons, believed he was capable of doing better and refused to give up on him. (9) Convinced that education provides the only escape from poverty, she insisted that Ben and his brother read and complete their homework. (10) Thanks to her encouragement, Ben experienced a turning point one day when a teacher brought rock samples to school. (11) Because of a book he had read, Ben was able to identify all of them. (12) Suddenly, he knew that he wasn’t the slow learner he had always thought himself to be. (13) Today Dr. Carson declares, “When I thought I was stupid, I acted like a stupid person. (14) When I thought I was smart, I acted like a smart person and achieved like a smart person.” (15) His hunger for knowledge grew, and he rose to the top of his class, going on to attend Yale University.
(16) Nonetheless, Carson would have to overcome another obstacle. (17) Even as late as his first year of medical school, a faculty advisor counseled him to drop out because he wasn’t “medical school material.” (18) Fortunately, he ignored this advice, by then having discovered his strengths. (19) He knew that he was a careful person with excellent hand-eye coordination. (20) He enjoyed dissecting things, and he could think three dimensionally. (21) With these skills, he decided, he could specialize in brain surgery.

(22) Today Dr. Carson performs three to five life-saving operations a day. (23) In addition, he and his wife have founded the Carson Scholars, a scholarship program for people who succeed in academic subjects. (24) He said he got the idea when he visited schools to speak and saw huge trophies honoring athletic achievements but none for academic achievers. (25) He invested $500,000 of his own money to start rewarding children like he once was with trophies, publicity, and money for college. (26) These scholars are the ones, Carson believes, “who will keep us Number 1, not the guy with the 25-foot jump shot.”

CHAPTER 34 Adjectives and Adverbs

**Practice 1** (p. 474)
1. real
2. quietly
3. gladly
4. highly
5. quick
6. awfully
7. enthusiastically
8. sure
9. hastily
10. badly
11. carefully
12. poorly
13. unusual; humorous
14. actually; really
15. extremely; surely; real

**Practice 2** (p. 476)
1. colder
2. more slowly
3. shorter
4. shortest
5. busiest
6. most outlandish
7. warmer; warmest
8. most expensive
9. funnier

10. hazier
11. taller; tallest
12. more carefully
13. rockier
14. most challenging
15. wisest; most experienced

**Practice 3** (p. 477)

(1) Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia that offers information about thousands of topics. (2) Created in 2001, it has become one of the most popular sites on the Internet—and one of the most controversial. (3) Unlike *Britannica* and other encyclopedias of an earlier time, Wikipedia is not an expensive set of books; it exists only online at [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org). (4) Its greatest innovation is also its biggest problem: readers can also help write content. (5) The “wiki” software allows anyone who visits the site to add or edit an entry. (6) Supporters believe that thousands of minds produce entries that are often more complete and more accurate than those in traditional encyclopedias. (7) Yet mistakes and sabotage have occurred. (8) A U.S. Congressperson changed his Wikipedia profile to make it more positive. (9) The entry on Harriet Tubman, rescuer of southern slaves, gave the wrong birthplace and stated as fact several disproved theories. (10) Jokers, vandals, and even racists have planted lies in some entries. (11) Wikipedia’s 800 volunteer administrators labor to approve each change, making sure that a revised entry is more effective than the previous one. (12) While correcting such errors is easier and faster than in print encyclopedias, some teachers and professors caution students not to cite Wikipedia as an information source.

**Practice 4** (p. 479)

1. well
2. well
3. well; good
4. good; well; good
5. good
6. good
7. good
8. good; well
9. well; good
10. good; well

**Practice 5** (p. 479)

1. better
2. worst
3. worse
4. better
5. better
6. best; worst
7. worse
8. worse

CHAPTER 35 The Apostrophe

Practice 1 (p. 483)
1. couldn’t
2. who’s
3. It’s; it’s
4. aren’t; who’ve
5. picture’s; wasn’t
6. they’ve
7. Norway’s; couldn’t
8. don’t; they’ve
9. can’t
10. who’ve; didn’t
Practice 2 (p. 485)
1. Bill’s
2. David’s
3. Somebody’s
4. ladies’
5. children’s
6. James’
7. Ulysses’
8. General’s
9. city’s
10. C
11. grandmother’s
12. Jack’s
13. Celia’s
14. men’s
15. C

Practice 3 (p. 486)
1. t’s; i’s
2. month’s
3. and’s
4. 9’s
5. day’s

Practice 4 (p. 486)
1. Sometimes, things just don’t work out right. (2) That’s how the creators of Superman felt for a long time.
3. Superman’s first home wasn’t the planet Krypton, but Cleveland. (4) There, in 1933, Superman was born. (5) Jerry Siegel’s story, “Reign of Superman,” accompanied by Joe Shuster’s illustrations, appeared in the boy’s own magazine, Science Fiction. (6) Later, the teenagers continued to develop their idea. (7) Superman would come to Earth from a distant planet to defend freedom and justice for ordinary people. (8) He would conceal his identity by living as an ordinary person himself. (9) Siegel and Shuster hoped their character’s strength and morality would boost peoples’ spirits during the Great Depression.
10. At first, the creators weren’t able to sell their concept; then, Action Comics’ Henry Donnenfield bought it. (11) In June of 1938, the first Superman comic hit the stands. (12) Superman’s success was immediate and overwhelming. (13) Finally, Americans had a hero who wouldn’t let them down! (14) Radio and TV shows, movie serials, feature films, and generations of superheroes followed.
15. While others made millions from their idea, Siegel and Shuster didn’t profit from its success. (16) They produced Superman for Action Comics for a mere fifteen dollars a page until they were fired a few years later when Joe Shuster’s eyes began to fail. (17) They sued, but they lost the case. (18) For a long time, both lived in poverty, but they continued to fight. (19) In 1975, Siegel and Shuster finally took their story to the
press; the publicity won them lifelong pensions. (20) The two men’s long struggle had ended with success.

CHAPTER 36 The Comma

Practice 1 (p. 489)
1. At the banquet, Ed served a salad of juicy red tomatoes, crunchy green lettuce, and stringless snap beans.
2. As a nursing assistant, Reva dispensed medication, disinfected wounds, and took blood samples.
3. Ali visited Santa Barbara, Concord, and Berkeley.
4. Hiking, rafting, and snowboarding are her favorite sports.
5. The police found TV sets, blenders, and blow dryers stacked to the ceiling in the abandoned house.
6. I forgot to pack some important items for the trip to the tropics: insect repellant, sunscreen, and antihistamine tablets.
7. Don’t eat strange mushrooms, walk near the water, or feed the squirrels.
8. Everyone in class had to present an oral report, write a term paper, and take a final.
9. We bought a Ouija board, a Scrabble set, and a Boggle game to the party.
10. To earn a decent wage, make a comfortable home, and educate my children—those are my hopes.

Practice 2 (p. 490)
1. Frankly, I always suspected that you were a born saleswoman.
2. All twelve jurors, by the way, felt that the defendant was innocent.
3. On every April Fool's Day, he tries out a new, dumb practical joke.
4. In fact, Lucinda should never have written that poison-pen letter.
5. Close to the top of Mount Washington, the climbers paused for a tea break.
6. To tell the truth, that usher needs a lesson in courtesy.
7. Near the end of the driveway, a large lilac bush bloomed and brightened the yard.
8. He prefers, as a rule, serious news programs to the lighter sitcoms.
9. To sum up, Mr. Choi will handle all the details.
10. During my three years in Minnesota, I learned how to deal with snow.

Practice 3 (p. 491)
1. The Rock, the popular wrestler and actor, starred in movies and made a video with musician Wyclef Jean.
2. Long novels, especially ones with complicated plots, force me to read slowly.
3. Rolondo, a resident nurse, hopes to become a pediatrician.
4. I don’t trust that tire, the one with the yellow patch on the side.
5. Tanzania, a small African nation, exports cashew nuts.
6. Watch out for Phil, a man whose ambition rules him.
7. Ms. Liu, a well-known nutritionist, lectures at public schools.
8. A real flying ace, Helen will teach a course in sky diving.
9. We support the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a consumer education and protection group.
10. My husband, Bill, owns two stereos.

**Practice 4 (p. 492)**
1. Olive, who always wanted to go into law enforcement, is a detective in the Eighth Precinct.
2. C
3. Polo, which is not played much in the United States, is very popular in England.
4. C
5. Statistics 101, which is required for the business curriculum, demands concentration and perseverance.
6. Robin, who is usually shy at large parties, spent the evening dancing with Arsenio, who is everybody’s favorite dance partner.
7. C
8. His uncle, who rarely eats meat, consumes enormous quantities of vegetables, fruits, and grains.
9. C
10. Valley Forge, which is the site of Washington’s winter quarters, draws many tourists every spring and summer.

**Practice 5 (p. 493)**
1. C
2. C
3. But Schieffelin found silver in Arizona and named his settlement Tombstone, now famous for the shootout at the O.K. Corral on October 26, 1881.
4. The residents of another mining town wanted to honor the chicken-like ptarmigan bird, but an argument about the word’s spelling led them to select Chicken, Alaska, instead.
5. It was Christmas Eve, December 24, 1849, when residents of a small rural community chose to name their town Santa Claus.
6. Every Christmas since the 1920s, volunteers have replied to the thousands of children’s letters that pour into the town’s post office, located at 45 N. Kringle Place, Santa Claus, Indiana 47579.
7. C
8. At a 10K race there on August 13, 2005, runners went home with T-shirts announcing, “I Ran Thru Hell.”
9. On January 20, 2000, the town of Halfway, Oregon, became the “World’s First Dot Com City” when it officially changed its name to Half.com.
10. Choosing the right name can be difficult, as the folks who founded Nameless, Tennessee, can attest.

**Practice 6 (p. 495)**
1. Yes, I do think you will be famous one day.
2. Well, did you call a taxi?
3. The defendant, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, does not even own a red plaid jacket.
4. Cynthia, have you ever camped in the Pacific Northwest?
5. No, I most certainly will not marry you.
6. Oh, I love the way they play everything to a salsa beat.
7. The class feels, Professor Molinor, that your grades are unrealistically high.
8. He said march, not swagger.
9. Perhaps, but I still don’t think that the carburetor fits there.
10. We all agree, Ms. Crawford, that you are the best jazz bassist around.

Practice 7 (p. 495)
(1) A company called Pixar has transformed animated films. (2) It was started in 1986 by Steven Jobs, the head of Apple Computer and creator of the iPod and iPhone. (3) Applying technical imagination to story-telling, Pixar has produced some of the most successful and beloved movies ever made. (4) *Toy Story, A Bug’s Life, Monsters, Inc.*, and *Finding Nemo* appealed to both children and adults by combining engaging stories, memorable characters, and cutting-edge computer animation. (5) Pixar’s action-packed adventure plots also carry emotional punch. (6) In *Finding Nemo*, for instance, Nemo’s father searches for his missing son in the vast ocean and learns about the bonds of family love. (7) *Monster’s, Inc.* explores the theme of facing fears as it follows two monsters attempting to return a wayward toddler to her room. (8) In *Wall-E*, an outdated robot on the abandoned planet Earth meets a sleek robot from space, falls in love, and helps save the planet. (9) Pixar populates these plots with lovable heroes and diabolical villains. (10) Although none of them is technically a human, characters like Woody, Buzz Lightyear, Sully, Nemo, and Wall-E win moviegoers’ hearts with their “humanity.” (11) Woody is upset when a new toy replaces him as the favorite. (12) Lonely Wall-E longs to win the heart of shiny Eve. (13) The characters seem even more real because stars like Ellen Degeneres, Tom Hanks, Tim Allen, John Goodman, and Billy Crystal bring their voices to life. (14) Finally, Pixar animators use the latest computer-animation technology and meticulous detail to create realistic 3-D images. (15) Monster Sully’s shaggy blue coat ripples in the wind, for example, because animators created a separate computer model for each of its 2.3 million individual hairs. (16) To convey strong emotion with almost no words, *Wall-E*’s animators studied the movements of machines like NASA’s Mars Rover and watched silent films and those with little dialogue, such as *2001: A Space Odyssey*. (17) Pixar’s films have impressed critics as well as audiences. (18) In fact, its movies have won 205 Academy Awards, Golden Globes, and other top film prizes.
CHAPTER 37 Mechanics

Practice 1 (p. 499)
1. Barbara Kingsolver, a well-known novelist, nonfiction writer, and poet, was born on April 8, 1955, in Annapolis, Maryland.
2. She grew up in rural Kentucky and then went to college in Indiana; after graduating, she worked in Europe and since then has lived in and around Tucson, Arizona.
3. In college, Kingsolver majored first in music, and then in biology; she later withdrew from a graduate program in biology and ecology at the University of Arizona to work in its Office of Arid Land Studies.
4. Kingsolver’s first novel, The Bean Trees, has become a classic; it is taught in English classes and has been translated into more than sixty-five languages.
5. The main character, named Taylor Greer, is considered one of the most memorable women in modern American literature.
6. In a later novel, The Poisonwood Bible, Kingsolver follows the family of a Baptist minister in its move to the Congo.
7. The fanaticism of Reverend Price brings misery to his family and destruction to the villagers he tried to convert to Christianity.
8. C
9. She has won awards and prizes from the American Library Association and many other organizations; she also has earned special recognition from the United Nations National Council of Women.
10. This gifted writer, who plays drums and piano, performs with a band called Rock Bottom Remainders; other band members are also notable writers—Stephen King, Amy Tan, and Dave Barry.

Practice 2 (p. 501)
1. Inside Women’s College Basketball
2. The Genius of Frank Lloyd Wright
3. Breath, Eyes, Memory
4. An Insiders Guide to the Music Industry
5. The Orchid Thief
6. Dave Barry’s Guide to Marriage and/or Sex
7. How to Build a Website
8. A History of Violence in American Movies
9. Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire
10. Currents from the Dancing River

Practice 3 (p. 501)
1. African-American writer Langston Hughes produced his first novel, Not Without Laughter, when he was a student at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.
2. By that time, he had already been a farmer, a cook, a waiter, and a doorman at a Paris nightclub; he had also won a prize for his poem “The Weary Blues,” which was published in 1925 in the magazine Opportunity.
3. In 1926 Hughes wrote his famous essay “The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain,” which appeared in the Nation magazine; he wanted young black writers to write without shame or fear about the subject of race.
4. Because he spoke Spanish, Hughes was asked in 1937 by the newspaper the Baltimore Afro-American to cover the activities of blacks in the International Brigades in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.
5. For the rest of his life, he wrote articles in newspapers such as the San Francisco Chronicle, the New York Times, and the Chicago Defender.
6. In fact, for more than twenty years, he wrote a weekly column for the Chicago Defender, in which he introduced a character named Simple, who became popular because of his witty observations on life.
7. The stories about Simple were eventually collected and published in five books; two of those books are Simple Speaks His Mind and Simple Takes a Wife.
8. In 1938, Hughes established the Harlem Suitcase Theater in Manhattan, where his play Don’t You Want to Be Free? was performed.
9. Because Hughes’s poetry was based on the rhythms of African-American speech and music, many of his poems have been set to music, including “Love Can Hurt You,” “Dorothy’s Name Is Mud,” and “Five O’Clock Blues.”
10. C

Practice 4 (p. 503)
1. The sign reads, “Don’t even think about parking here.”
2. Alexander Pope wrote, “To err is human, to forgive divine.”
3. “Well, it takes all kinds,” she sighed.
4. He exclaimed, “You look terrific in those jeweled sandals!”
5. The article said, “Most American children do poorly in geography.”
6. “These books on ancient Egypt look interesting,” he replied, “but I don’t have time to read them now.”
7. “Although the rain is heavy,” she said, “we will continue harvesting the corn.”
8. “Give up caffeine and get lots of rest,” the doctor advised.
9. The label warns, “This product should not be taken by those allergic to aspirin.”
10. “Red, white, and blue,” Hillary said, “are my favorite colors.”

Practice 5 (p. 504)
1. Calvin asked for the following: two light bulbs, a pack of matches, a lead pencil, and a pound of grapes.
2. They should leave by 11:30 P.M.
3. The designer’s newest fashions (magnificent leather creations) were generally too expensive for the small chain of clothing stores.
4. Harvey—the only Missourian in the group—remains unconvinced.
5. She replied, “This rock group (The Woogies) sounds like all the others I’ve heard this year.”
6. If you eat a heavy lunch—as you always do—remember not to go swimming immediately afterward.
7. By 9:30 P.M., the zoo veterinarian (a Dr. Smittens) had operated on the elephant.
8. Note these three tips for hammering in a nail: hold the hammer at the end of the handle, position the nail carefully, and watch your thumb.

9. Whenever Harold Garvey does his birdecalls at parties—as he is sure to do—even everyone begins to yawn.

10. Please purchase these things at the hardware store: masking tape, thumbtacks, a small hammer, and some sandpaper.

**Practice 6 (p. 505)**

(1) Thomas Gilcrease, a descendant of Creek Indians, became an instant millionaire when oil was discovered on his homestead in 1907. (2) He spent most of his fortune collecting objects that tell the story of the American frontier, particularly of the Native American experience. (3) The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Arts in Tulsa, Oklahoma, is the result of his lifelong passion.

(4) This huge collection—more than 10,000 works of art, 90,000 historical documents, and 250,000 Native American artifacts—spans the centuries from 10,000 B.C. to the 1950s. (5) Awed visitors can view nearly 200 George Catlin paintings of Native American life. (6) They can walk among paintings and bronze sculptures by Frederic Remington with names like, “The Coming and Going of the Pony Express,” that call up images of the West. (7) Museumgoers can admire Thomas Moran’s watercolors that helped persuade Congress to create Yellowstone, the first national park. (8) In addition, visitors are treated to works by modern Native Americans, such as the display of wood sculptures by the Cherokee Willard Stone.

(9) The museum also houses many priceless documents: an original copy of the Declaration of Independence, the oldest known letter written from the New World, and the papers of Hernando Cortés. (10) A new glass storage area even allows visitors to view the 80 percent of the holdings that are not on display. (11) Thousands of beaded moccasins and buckskin dresses line the shelves, and a collection of magnificent war bonnets hangs from brackets.


**CHAPTER 38 Putting Your Proofreading Skills to Work**

**Practice 1 (p. 507)**

(1) Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world, (2) the highest point on Earth, and the dangerous dream of every mountain climber. (3) Everest is set in the Himalaya Mountains of central Asia and rises 29,028 feet. (4) The deadliest threat to climbers is not the steep, icy slopes or even the bitter cold and ferocious winds. It is the lack of air. (5) Air at the top of Everest has only one-third the oxygen of air below, so without preparation, the average person would live less than an hour at the summit. (6) In fact, altitude sickness begins at 8,000 feet, with headache, nausea, and confusion. (7) At 12,000 feet, the brain and lungs start filling with fluid, which can lead to death. (8) How, then, has anyone ever climbed Everest? The answer is acclimatization. (9) Mountaineers climb slowly, about 2,000 feet a day, and they drink huge amounts of water. (10) They

also carry oxygen. Amazingly, in 1980, the first person to climb Everest solo was also the first to climb it without oxygen. That was Reinhold Messner from Italy, who later wrote in *Climbing* magazine that the lack of air “saps your judgment and strength, even your ability to feel anything at all. I don’t know how I made it.” Over 210 climbers have died scaling Mount Everest; nonetheless, this danger keeps tempting others to try their skills and their luck.

Practice 2 (p. 508)

(1) American culture emphasizes quick results. We pick up fast food and do our banking in drive-through lanes. (2) We buy gadgets that promise to save us time. (3) We even call ahead for restaurant seating, so we won’t have to wait for a table. (4) Now a new trend known as *speed dating* is becoming popular in big cities like Los Angeles, Chicago, and Boston. (5) Also called pre-dating or “McDating,” this activity is supposed to reduce the time that busy single people spend getting to know each other. (6) Speed dating events are arranged by companies like HurryDate and 8MinuteDating. (7) At these events, even numbers of men and women are paired off. Each couple chats for eight to ten minutes while trying to determine potential compatibility. (8) Then a bell rings, and everyone switches partners. (9) At the end of the session, participants who are interested in each other are provided with each other’s phone and e-mail contacts. (10) Some say that speed dating is ideal for people who are busy, who dislike the bar scene, or who hope to lessen the pain of rejection. (11) Other call it drive-through dating, just another crazy American fad.

Practice 3 (p. 509)

(1) Lea Salonga, a talented Broadway performer, has become a role model for aspiring young actors, both in the United States and her native Philippines. (2) Born in Manila, Salonga began performing at age seven. (3) After she won a small part in a local production of *The King and I*, her popularity grew quickly. (4) She acted in many theater productions, recorded a number of albums, and even starred in her own children’s television show, called *Love, Lea*. (7) Through it all, Salonga’s parents focused on her education and good manners rather than her fame. (8) When British talent scouts arrived in Manila, they were charmed by the gracious young woman with the beautiful soprano voice and cast her immediately as the lead in their new musical *Miss Saigon*. (9) Salonga was only 20 when she won a Tony award for her sensitive portrayal of a Vietnamese woman who sacrifices her own life to give her child a better one. (10) Since then, Salonga has starred in some of the most popular Broadway musicals, landed a role in *As the World Turns*, and sung the soundtrack for the female leads in the Disney films *Aladdin* and *Mulan*. (11) Despite her success, Salonga remains close to her family and her traditional upbringing. (12) Her first kiss occurred on the set of *Miss Saigon*, and she was chaperoned on dates until she turned twenty-one. (13) Salonga’s parents have encouraged her to complete her college education. (14) With her balanced lifestyle and many achievements, Lea Salonga encourages other young people to follow their dreams without losing sight of their roots.
Practice 4 (p. 510)

(1) Do you know your learning style? (2) Finding out might help you succeed in college. (3) A learning style is a preferred way of taking in new information. (4) The four major learning styles are visual, auditory, reading/writing, and hands-on. (5) Most people use all of these methods; however, one method might work better than others. (6) For example, Lupe discovered in college that she has a dominant visual learning style. (7) New facts or concepts are clearest to her if they are presented in diagrams, charts, photographs, or videos. (8) Lupe realized that she can deepen her understanding by drawing pictures to depict the information she hears and reads. (9) Nathan, on the other hand, has a dominant auditory style; consequently, he needs to hear spoken explanations and also talk about what he is learning. (10) He absorbs course work best by reading aloud, participating in class discussions, and tape-recording and then listening to his notes. (11) Terrell has a reading/writing style because his mind soaks up information best in the form of written words. (12) Terrell enjoys learning through books, handouts, PowerPoint presentations, and notes, and he benefits from writing summaries and journal entries to process what he sees and hears. (14) The fourth learning style—hands-on—describes the preference of Emilio, who learns most efficiently by moving, doing, and using all his senses. (15) Whenever possible, he tries to handle objects, participate in performances, conduct hands-on experiments, and use trial-and-error. (16) An understanding of learning styles gives each of these students new skills to help master any academic subject.

Practice 5 (p. 511)

(1) If you want to eat well and do our planet a favor, become a vegetarian. (2) Most vegetarians eat eggs, milk, dairy products, and fish. (3) All you’re giving up are leathery steaks and overcooked chicken. (4) A vegetarian dinner might begin with a Greek salad of crisp cucumbers, sweet red onion, black olives, and a sprinkling of feta cheese. (5) You’ll think you’re sitting in a little café overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. (6) For the main course, head to Mexico for tamale pie, (7) a rich, flavorful dish made of pinto beans, brown rice, green peppers, and tomatoes. (8) On the table, of course, is a loaf of warm bread.

(9) Do you have room for dessert? How about some Ben and Jerry’s ice cream, made in Vermont? (10) As you linger over a cup of French espresso coffee, think how your vegetarian meal was delicious, nutritious, and a help to our planet. (11) If more people ate vegetarian, the land given to raising cattle and crops to feed cattle could be used for raising grain. Many of the world’s hungry people could be fed. (12) To read about vegetarianism, get the best-known guide, Laurel’s Kitchen: A Handbook for Vegetarian Cookery and Nutrition.

Practice 6 (p. 512)

(1) Some of the most popular programs on television today are the CSI dramas, which depict crime scene investigators using state-of-the-art equipment and old-fashioned detective work to solve crimes. (2) These shows not only entertain 60 million views a week but have also stimulated great interest in forensics as a career; in fact, demand for training has reached record levels. (3) According to the American Academy
of Forensic Sciences, the many jobs in forensics allow people to apply their love of science to the pursuit of justice and public safety.

(4) Forensic scientists are curious, detail-oriented people who like to think and put puzzles together. (5) They also need to work well in groups. (6) Unlike CSI characters on TV, who perform many varied tasks, real forensic scientists usually specialize in one area and then pool their expertise to help police nab criminals. (7) For example, crime scene examiners go to the places where crimes have occurred to locate, photograph, collect, and transport physical evidence like fingerprints and blood samples. (8) On the other hand, crime laboratory analysts stay in the lab, (9) using microscopes, DNA tests, firearms tests, and other techniques and equipment to make sense of crime scene evidence.

(10) Each of these jobs requires a bachelor’s degree. (11) Two specialties requiring a master’s degree are forensic anthropology, which involves identifying people from skeletal remains, and psychological profiling, (12) using behavioral clues to “read” the mind of a killer or other criminal. (13) One specialty, medical examiner, requires a medical degree. (14) Although this is the highest-paid forensics career, (15) it requires a tough personality able to perform autopsies on crime victims to determine exact cause of death. (16) Real-world forensic scientists admit that their jobs are not quite as glamorous as those of their television counterparts; however, they describe their work as challenging, interesting, and rewarding.

Practice 7 (p. 513)

(1) For several years now, used car sales have exceeded new car sales. (2) Good used cars can be found at dealers (3) and through newspaper ads. (4) You might also let your friends know you’re in the market for a used car; they might know of someone who wants to sell his or her car. (5) Wherever you look for a used car, keep the following tips in mind.

(6) First, shop before you need the car. (7) This way you can decide exactly what type of car suits you best. (8) Do you want a compact (9) or a midsize car? (10) What features are important to you? (11) Should you get an American-made car or a Japanese, German, or other import? (12) If you shop when you aren’t desperate, you are more likely to make a good choice and negotiate well.

(13) Second, narrow your choices to three or four cars, and do some research. (14) Start with the Kelley Blue Book Used Car Price Manual, online at http://www.Kbb.com. (15) The Blue Book, as it’s called for short, gives the current value by model, year, and features. (16) It’s also a good idea to check Consumer Reports magazine. (17) Every April issue lists good used car buys and cars to avoid. (18) Based on what you learn, go back and test-drive the cars that interest you the most. (19) Drive each for at least an hour. Drive in stop-and-go traffic, on the highway, on winding roads, and on hills.

(20) When you do decide on a car, ask your mechanic to look at it. (21) Be sure to get a written report that includes an estimate of what repairs will cost. (22) Money spent at this point is money spent wisely. If the seller won’t allow an inspection, take your business elsewhere.

(23) When you buy a used car, you want dependability and value. (24) Follow these tips. You’ll be able to tell a good buy when you see it.
Practice 8 (p. 514)

(1) With their scaly bodies, slit eyes, and long tails, alligators and crocodiles look a lot like dinosaurs. (2) In fact, alligators and crocodiles descended from the same family as dinosaurs. (3) While it’s true that alligators and crocodiles look a lot alike, they differ in three ways.

(4) First, alligators and crocodiles are found in different parts of the world. (5) Alligators are found in China, Central America, and South America. (6) On the other hand, crocodiles are found in Africa (especially around the Nile River), Australia, Southeast Asia, India, Cuba, and the West Indies. (7) Only in the southern United States are both alligators and crocodiles found. (8) In all cases, however, alligators and crocodiles live in hot, tropical regions. (9) Reptiles are cold-blooded, so at temperatures below 65 degrees, alligators and crocodiles get sluggish and cannot hunt.

(10) Alligators and crocodiles also differ in appearance. (11) Alligators have broader, flatter snouts that are rounded at the end. (12) Crocodiles have narrower, almost triangular snouts. (13) The best way to tell the difference is to view both from the side. When they have their mouths closed, you can see only upper teeth on an alligator, but you can also see four lower teeth on a croc. (14) If you get really close, you can see that alligators have a space between their nostrils, while the nostrils of crocs are very close together.

(15) Finally, alligators and crocodiles are temperamentally different. (16) Alligators are not aggressive; they are even a bit shy. (17) They will lie in wait along a river bank for prey. When on land, they move slowly and unevenly. (18) Crocodiles, however, are much more aggressive. (19) They are fast and mean; they often stalk their prey. (20) The Australian freshwater crocodile and the Nile crocodile can even run on land, with their front and back legs working together like a dog’s. (21) Nile crocodiles kill hundreds of people every year.

(22) Alligators and crocodiles have outlived the dinosaurs, but they might not survive hunters who want to turn them into shoes, wallets, briefcases, and belts. (23) In 1967, the U.S. government declared alligators an endangered species. (24) Fortunately, American alligators have repopulated and are now reclassified as threatened. (25) Importing crocodile and alligator skins is banned worldwide, but some species are still threatened. (26) These frightening and fascinating ancient creatures need help worldwide if they are to survive.

Writers’ Workshop (p. 516)

(1) It’s not easy being a roach. My life consists of the constant struggle to survive. We have existed for millions of years, yet we still do not get the respect that we deserve. We have witnessed the dawn of the dinosaur and the building of Rome. We have experienced two world wars, enjoyed the benefits of cable television, and feasted our eyes on many women taking showers. Being small has its advantages, and it doesn’t hurt to be quick either. Because we have lived so long, you would think that respect would be ours, but that is not the case.

(2) We are looked upon as pests rather than pets. We are quieter than household pets. We don’t eat much, and contrary to popular belief, we are very clean. Sure, some of us prefer the wild life of booze, drugs, and unprotected sex with other insects, but that doesn’t mean that most of us are not seeking a happy life that includes love and affection.
from you humans. I think it’s high time that you appreciated our value as insects, pets, and potential lifelong companions.

(3) I might have six legs, but that doesn’t mean I can handle all the burdens that come with being a roach. My wife is pregnant again, which means 10,000 more mouths to feed. It’s bad enough that I have to find a meal fit for thousands. I also live in fear of becoming a Roach McNugget. For some strange reason, rodents consider us food. Do I look scrumptious to you? Does my body ignite wild fantasies of sinful feasting? I think not. Mice and rats refuse to respect us because they see us as midnight munchies.

(4) I don’t ask for much—a home, some food, and maybe an occasional pat on the head. If I can’t have these simple things, I would prefer somebody simply step on me. A fast, hard crunch would do—no spraying me with roach spray, no Roach Motel. I may be on the lower end of the species chain, but that doesn’t mean I’m not entitled to live out my dreams. I am roach and hear me roar!

(5) When you humans kill each other off with nuclear bombs, we will still be around. With luck on our side, we will grow into big monsters because of exposure to radiation. Then I don’t think those of you who remain will enjoy being chased around by giant, glowing roaches—all because you humans didn’t want to hug a roach when you had a chance.

(6) One more thing: Stop trying to kill us with that pine-scented roach spray. It doesn’t kill us. It just makes us smell bad. If I want to smell like pine trees, I will go and frolic in some wood, naked and free. You people really tick me off.

1. Y, Y, Y, Y
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Verb agreement and comma splices; one past participle error.

UNIT 7 Strengthening Your Spelling

Chapter 39 Spelling

**Practice 1** (p. 520)
I have a spelling checker,
It came with my PC,
It clearly marks for my review,
Mistakes I cannot see
I’ve run this poem through it.
You’re surely pleased to know
It’s letter perfect in its way.
My checker told me so.
Practice 2 (p. 521)
1. cvcv
2. cvccvcc
3. vcccvvc
4. cvcc
5. cvccv
6. cvccvccvcc

Practice 3 (p. 522)
1. cvc; tanned; tanning
2. cvc; bragged; bragging
3. vvc; mailed; mailing
4. vvc; peeled; peeling
5. cvc; wrapped; wrapping

Practice 4 (p. 522)
1. vvc; deeper; deepest
2. vcc; shorter; shortest
3. cvc; redder; reddest
4. cvc; dimmer; dimmest
5. ccc; brighter; brightest

Practice 5 (p. 523)
1. cvc; happened; happening
2. cvc; admitted; admitting
3. cvc; offered; offering
4. cvc; preferred; preferring
5. cvc; compelled; compelling

Practice 6 (p. 524)
1. lovable
2. lovely
3. purely
4. purer
5. completing
6. completeness
7. enforcement
8. enforced
9. arranging
10. arrangement

Practice 7 (p. 525)
1. guidance
2. management
3. density
4. politely
5. motivation
6. sincerely
7. likable
8. responsible
9. judgment
10. famous

**Practice 8** (p. 526)
1. tried
2. variable
3. worrying
4. paid
5. enjoyable
6. wealthiest
7. daily
8. dutiful
9. displays
10. occupied

**Practice 9** (p. 526)
1. beautify; beautiful; beauties
2. lonelier; loneliest; loneliness
3. betrayed; betraying; betrayal
4. studies; studious; studying

**Practice 10** (p. 527)
1. watches
2. tomatoes
3. replies
4. companies
5. bicycles
6. pianos
7. donkeys
8. dictionaries
9. bosses
10. heroes

**Practice 11** (p. 528)
1. ie
2. ei
3. ie
4. ei
5. ie
6. ie
7. ie
8. ei

9. ie
10. ie
11. ei
12. ie
13. ei
14. ei
15. ei

**Practice 12** (p. 528)
1. nervous
2. dropped
3. hoping
4. business
5. radios
6. occurred
7. carrying
8. tomatoes
9. believable
10. daily

**Practice 13** (p. 528)
1. writing
2. receive
3. beginning
4. grief
5. relayed
6. piece
7. resourceful
8. argument
9. marries
10. their

**Practice 14** (p. 530)

1. Ever since the successful cloning of Dolly the sheep in 1996, scientists have experimented with cloning other animals. (2) Now a Texas company is offering cloning services to people who want to copy their favorite cat or dog. (3) Losing a beloved pet is difficult for anyone, so it should come as no surprise that some grieving pet owners are hurrying to resurrect their furry friends.

(4) Genetic Savings & Clone already have preserved the tissue of hundreds of pets whose owners hope one day to cuddle a clone. (5) Freezing a DNA sample from Fido or Fluffy costs over a thousand dollars, with yearly maintenance around $100. (6) Once the cloning process is perfected, creating the replacement animal will cost $10,000 more—making Fluffy II one expensive little cat!

(7) Ironically, experts tell owners of pricy purebred animals to forget about cloning. (8) The bloodlines that produce the look and behavior of pure breeds work nearly as well
as cloning. (9) On the other hand, if Fido has four or five breeds in his blood, he truly is a unique mutt and a good possibility for cloning.

(10) Critics say cloning pets is ridiculous. (11) Because both genes and environment determine animal behavior, putting a piece of Fido in the fridge will not guarantee good results. (12) Owners who believe their copycat will have the same adorable personality as the original kitty are bound to be disappointed. (13) The Humane Society opposes cloning, urging lonely pet owners to adopt an abandoned animal at their local pet shelter instead. (14) With thousands of strays needing homes, creating a copy cat or dog seems like a waste of money and scientific resources. (15) But people are so tied to their pets that Genetic Savings & Clone might well remain a booming business.

CHAPTER 40 Look-Alikes/Sound-Alikes

**Practice 1** (p. 532)
1. an; a
2. An; and
3. a; and; a
4. a; an; and

**Practice 2** (p. 533)
1. except
2. accept
3. accept
4. except

**Practice 3** (p. 533)
1. affect
2. effect
3. effect
4. effect

**Practice 4** (p. 534)
1. been
2. being
3. being; been
4. been

**Practice 5** (p. 534)
1. buy
2. buys; by
3. by; buy
4. By; buying
Practice 6 (p. 535)
1. its
2. It’s
3. its
4. it’s; its

Practice 7 (p. 535)
1. know; new
2. knew; know
3. know; no
4. No; know

Practice 8 (p. 536)
1. loses; loose
2. loose
3. lose
4. lose; loose

Practice 9 (p. 536)
1. passed
2. past
3. passed; past
4. passed; past

Practice 10 (p. 537)
1. quiet
2. quite
3. quit; quite
4. quits; quiet

Practice 11 (p. 537)
1. risen
2. raised
3. risen; raises
4. rose

Practice 12 (p. 538)
1. set; sit
2. sat
3. set; sat
4. sat

Practice 13 (p. 538)
1. suppose
2. suppose
3. supposed
4. supposed

Practice 14 (p. 539)
1. they’re; there
2. They’re
3. There; they’re
4. their; there
5. their
6. their; they’re

Practice 15 (p. 539)
1. then
2. than
3. than; then
4. then

Practice 16 (p. 540)
1. Through
2. though
3. through; though
4. through; through

Practice 17 (p. 540)
1. to; too
2. too; two; to
3. to; two
4. too; to; too; to

Practice 18 (p. 541)
1. used; used
2. use
3. use; used
4. used; use

Practice 19 (p. 541)
1. weather
2. Whether
3. weather; whether
4. weather

Practice 20 (p. 542)
1. We’re; where
2. Were; where
3. were; where
4. We’re; where
Practice 21 (p. 542)
1. Whose
2. who’s
3. who’s; whose
4. Whose

Practice 22 (p. 543)
1. You’re; your
2. you’re; your
3. your; your
4. you’re; your; you’re

Practice 23 (p. 544) Answers will vary.

Practice 24 (p. 544)
(1) Possibly the best-known female writer of Latin-American literature, Isabel Allende has survived many political and personal tragedies. (2) Most of those events have found their way into her books. (3) Born in 1942, Allende was raised by her mother in Chile after her parents’ divorce. (4) When her uncle, President Salvador Allende, was killed during a military coup in 1973, she fled. (5) For the next seventeen years, she lived in Venezuela, where she was unable to find work and felt trapped in an unhappy marriage.

(6) One day, learning that her grandfather was dying in Chile, Allende began to write him a long letter; that letter grew until it became her first novel. (7) Still her most famous book, The House of Spirits established Allende’s style of writing, which combines political realism and autobiography with dreams, spirits, and magic. (8) The novel, which was banned in Chile, was translated into more than twenty-five languages and in 1994 was made into a movie.

(9) By 1988, Allende had divorced, moved to northern California, remarried, and written her fourth novel, The Infinite Plan, which is her second husband’s story. (10) Her next book traced the profound effect on Allende of the death of her daughter, Paula. (11) The book Paula, like The House of Spirits, was supposed to be a letter, this time to her daughter, who lay in a coma in a Madrid hospital.

(12) After Paula was published, Allende stopped writing for several years. (13) She started again in 1996, on January 8, the same day of the year that she had begun every one of her books. (14) The result was Aphrodite, a nonfiction book about food and sensuality that was quite different from Allende’s past work.

(15) With renewed energy to write again, Allende spun the tale of an independent woman who leaves her home in Chile to move to San Francisco during the Gold Rush. (16) Two novels, Daughter of Fortune and Portrait in Sepia, complete her story.

(17) Isabel Allende is famous for being a passionate storyteller whose writing captures both the Latin-American and the universal human experience. (18) As the first Latina to write a major novel in the mystical tradition, she not only created a sensation, but she paved the way for other female Hispanic writers, including Julia Alvarez and Sandra Cisneros.
Evergreen: Answer Key
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Writers’ Workshop (p. 546)

(1) It is interesting to watch the way people act when rain starts falling. Most run for cover, especially the women who just got their hair done. The guy with the brand new shoes also tries to find a dry spot. Many people think, “There goes the day.” That’s what I thought before I went to the big sand box.

(2) It happened last year around March. President Bush decided Iraq was a threat to the United States, and of course being a Marine meant I was one of the first to go. Our first weeks were the hardest because we had to get acclimated to the weather. Iraq has got to be one of the hottest places on earth, and I swear that you can be motionless and still be soaked with sweat. The glare almost hurts, even in sunglasses. Those days I prayed for rain as I never thought I would.

(3) It finally happened in the middle of June; I was outside my tent doing pushups with a fellow Marine. The sky did not darken or cloud up. Instead, the rain came down in one great splash as if the sky had held on for awhile and just could not hold on any longer. We all smiled at the sky and then nodded at each other. At that moment, we felt we were being blessed. Some guys took their shirts off, and some started jumping around like little kids. Not one of us ran for cover, and those who were inside their tents came out to join in the celebration. For a few minutes, we all forgot that we were at war.

(4) That rain gave us new energy and hope. We knew from that day on that everything was going to be all right. Even those who disliked each other shook hands in the name of the rain. We felt more than special because God had shown us his blessings.

(5) When I got back home last August, I took my girlfriend to the movies. As we left the theater, it started to rain. Everybody started running into the subway station, and most looked frustrated because the rain had ruined their night. My girlfriend started pulling my arm, but I slowed my pace. She asked if I was crazy because I was not rushing like everyone else. I smiled at her and told her that I wanted to walk in Central Park. She laughed at me; however, she agreed because, as she said, I had just come back from war, and she wanted to please me. During our walk, I felt the same joy I had felt that day in June. I told her how that moment blessed us in the hell of war, and how special rain can be.

1. Y,Y,Y,Y.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Living through war made him appreciate “small things” like rain.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Review Chapter 36 on doubling consonants, final y, and commonly misspelled words. Watch out for look-alike/sound-alike errors.
6. He misspells their three times; spelling in general is a problem.

APPENDIX: SOME GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

Practice 1
1. furniture
2. vocabulary
3. equipment
4. homework
5. exercises
6. scissors
7. networks
8. respiration

Practice 2
1. coffee; coffees
2. experience; experiences
3. iron
4. irons
5. corn
6. corns
7. lives
8. time; times

Practice 3
1. We need a special luggage for the camping trip.
2. She gave us an advice that helped our project succeed.
3. She gave us a piece of advice that helped our project succeed.
4. They are transferring to a university located somewhere in Los Angeles.
5. To drive on California freeways, one needs a patience.
6. I am in the mood for a fish, perhaps a piece of salmon and a green vegetable.
7. Mr. Lee will offer a help if you give him a call.
8. We heard a laughter coming from the other room.

Practice 4

Who said that life never changes? Recent research has shown that the human body has changed significantly, especially during the past 200 years. Dr. Robert Fogel at the University of Chicago and other scientists around the world have concluded that a significant change in peoples’ physical size has taken place. They note that modern humans are much taller and heavier than people were only a couple of centuries ago. The same scientists also found that humans today are much healthier than their ancestors. Chronic diseases occur 10 to 25 years later than they used to, and older people today experience fewer disabilities. The same trend was also found for mental health. The average IQ, for example, has increased for decades, and mental illnesses are diagnosed and treated much more effectively today. Because of these changes, we now enjoy happier, healthier, longer, and more productive lives.
Practice 5
1. watching
2. visiting
3. to repair
4. missing
5. to complete
6. to join
7. singing; to hear
8. going; buying

Practice 6
1. prefer
2. hopes
3. recommends
4. advised
5. afford
6. appreciate
7. kept
8. loves