

*Answers to Exercises in*

---

The Little, Brown  
Compact Handbook  
with Exercises

---

Exercises to Accompany  
The Little, Brown  
Compact Handbook

---

SEVENTH EDITION

Jane E. Aaron  
and  
Carol M. Hollar-Zwick

**Longman**

New York San Francisco Boston  
London Toronto Sydney Tokyo Singapore Madrid  
Mexico City Munich Paris Cape Town Hong Kong Montreal



This work is protected by United States copyright laws and is provided solely for the use of instructors in teaching their courses and assessing student learning. Dissemination or sale of any part of this work (including on the World Wide Web) will destroy the integrity of the work and is not permitted. The work and materials from it should never be made available to students except by instructors using the accompanying text in their classes. All recipients of this work are expected to abide by these restrictions and to honor the intended pedagogical purposes and the needs of other instructors who rely on these materials.

Publisher: Joseph Opiela  
Senior Supplements Editor: Donna Champion  
Senior Development Editor: Anne Brunell Ehrenworth  
Electronic Page Makeup: Grapevine Publishing Services, Inc.

Answers to Exercises in *The Little, Brown Compact Handbook with Exercises* and *Exercises to Accompany the Little, Brown Compact Handbook*, Seventh Edition

Copyright © 2010 Pearson Education, Inc.

All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.  
Instructors may reproduce portions of this book for classroom use only. All other reproductions are strictly prohibited without prior permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10-OPM-12 11 10 09

**Longman**  
is an imprint of

**PEARSON**

[www.pearsonhighered.com](http://www.pearsonhighered.com)

ISBN 10: 0-205-70198-1  
ISBN 13: 978-0-205-70198-8

## PREFACE

This book contains answers for all the exercises in *The Little, Brown Compact Handbook with Exercises*, Seventh Edition, and *Exercises to Accompany the Little, Brown Compact Handbook*, Seventh Edition. The answer key has several possible uses:

- Instructors can use it to check students' responses on homework and quizzes.
- Some or all answers may be duplicated for class discussions or conferences.
- Some or all answers may be duplicated so that students can work independently on the exercises.

Answers are labeled “possible” when the corresponding exercises allow for choice in responding and the given answers are but suggestions. Even for the objective exercises, which more often lend themselves to one response, some users may disagree with some answers. Usage is often flexible, and many rules allow interpretation. The answers here conform to the usage recommended in *The Little, Brown Compact Handbook*.



# CONTENTS

## 1

### **The Writing Process**

- 3.1 Evaluating thesis statements .....1
- 3.2 Organizing ideas .....2

## 2

### **Writing in and out of College**

- 10.1 Using academic language .....4
- 11.1 Testing argument subjects .....4
- 11.2 Identifying and revising fallacies.....5

## 3

### **Clarity and Style**

- 15.1 Revising: Emphasis of subjects and verbs .....6
- 15.2 Sentence combining: Beginnings and endings.....6
- 15.3 Sentence combining: Coordination.....7
- 15.4 Revising: Subordination for emphasis.....7
- 15.5 Sentence combining: Subordination.....8
- 15.6 Revising: Effective subordination .....8
- 15.7 Revising: Coordination and subordination.....9
- 16.1 Revising: Parallelism .....9
- 16.2 Sentence combining: Parallelism .....10
- 17.1 Revising: Variety .....10
- 18.1 Revising: Appropriate words .....11
- 18.2 Revising: Sexist language.....12
- 18.3 Using a dictionary .....12
- 18.4 Revising: Denotation .....12
- 18.5 Considering the connotation of words.....13

|       |   |    |
|-------|---|----|
| 18.6  | Revising: Concrete and specific words ..... | 13 |
| 18.7  | Using concrete and specific words.....      | 14 |
| 18.8  | Using prepositions in idioms.....           | 15 |
| 18.9  | Using prepositions in idioms.....           | 15 |
| 18.10 | Using figurative language .....             | 16 |
| 18.11 | Revising: Trite expressions.....            | 16 |
| 19.1  | Revising: Completeness.....                 | 16 |
| 20.1  | Revising: Writing concisely.....            | 16 |
| 20.2  | Revising: Conciseness.....                  | 17 |

## 4

### Sentence Parts and Patterns

#### *Basic Grammar*

|      |  |    |
|------|--|----|
| 21.1 | Identifying nouns, pronouns, and verbs .....         | 18 |
| 21.2 | Identifying adjectives and adverbs .....             | 19 |
| 21.3 | Adding connecting words .....                        | 19 |
| 22.1 | Identifying subjects and predicates.....             | 20 |
| 22.2 | Identifying subjects and predicates.....             | 20 |
| 22.3 | Identifying sentence parts.....                      | 21 |
| 22.4 | Identifying sentence patterns .....                  | 22 |
| 23.1 | Identifying prepositional phrases.....               | 22 |
| 23.2 | Sentence combining: Prepositional phrases.....       | 23 |
| 23.3 | Identifying verbals and verbal phrases .....         | 23 |
| 23.4 | Sentence combining: Verbals and verbal phrases ..... | 24 |
| 23.5 | Sentence combining: Absolute phrases .....           | 24 |
| 23.6 | Sentence combining: Appositive phrases.....          | 24 |
| 23.7 | Identifying phrases.....                             | 25 |
| 23.8 | Identifying clauses.....                             | 26 |
| 23.9 | Sentence combining: Subordinate clauses .....        | 27 |
| 24.1 | Identifying sentence structures .....                | 28 |

#### *Verbs*

|      |  |    |
|------|--|----|
| 25.1 | Using irregular verbs.....   | 29 |
| 25.2 | Distinguishing between <i>sit/set</i> , <i>lie/lay</i> , <i>rise/raise</i> ..... | 29 |
| 25.3 | Using <i>-s</i> and <i>-ed</i> verb endings.....                                 | 30 |

|      |   |    |
|------|---|----|
| 25.4 | Using helping verbs .....                                 | 30 |
| 25.5 | Revising: Helping verbs plus main verbs .....             | 30 |
| 25.6 | Revising: Verbs plus gerunds or infinitives .....         | 31 |
| 25.7 | Revising: Verbs plus particles .....                      | 31 |
| 26.1 | Revising: Consistent past tense .....                     | 31 |
| 26.2 | Revising: Consistent present tense .....                  | 32 |
| 26.3 | Using correct tense sequence.....                         | 32 |
| 26.4 | Revising: Tense sequence with conditional sentences ..... | 32 |
| 27.1 | Revising: Subjunctive mood .....                          | 33 |
| 28.1 | Converting between active and passive voices .....        | 33 |
| 28.2 | Revising: Using the active voice .....                    | 33 |
| 29.1 | Revising: Subject-verb agreement .....                    | 34 |
| 29.2 | Adjusting for subject-verb agreement .....                | 35 |

***Pronouns***

|      |  |    |
|------|--|----|
| 30.1 | Choosing between subjective and objective pronouns ..... | 35 |
| 30.2 | Choosing between <i>who</i> and <i>whom</i> .....        | 35 |
| 30.3 | Sentence combining: <i>Who</i> versus <i>whom</i> .....  | 36 |
| 30.4 | Choosing between subjective and objective pronouns ..... | 36 |
| 30.5 | Revising: Pronoun case .....                             | 36 |
| 31.1 | Revising: Pronoun-antecedent agreement .....             | 37 |
| 31.2 | Revising: Pronoun-antecedent agreement .....             | 37 |
| 32.1 | Revising: Pronoun reference.....                         | 38 |
| 32.2 | Revising: Pronoun reference.....                         | 38 |
| 32.3 | Revising: Consistency in pronouns .....                  | 39 |
| 32.4 | Revising: Pronoun reference.....                         | 40 |

***Modifiers***

|      |   |    |
|------|---|----|
| 33.1 | Revising: Adjectives and adverbs.....                 | 40 |
| 33.2 | Using comparatives and superlatives.....              | 41 |
| 33.3 | Revising: Comparisons.....                            | 41 |
| 33.4 | Revising: Double negatives .....                      | 42 |
| 33.5 | Revising: Present and past participles .....          | 42 |
| 33.6 | Revising: <i>A</i> , <i>an</i> , and <i>the</i> ..... | 42 |
| 33.7 | Revising: Determiners .....                           | 43 |
| 33.8 | Revising: Adjectives and adverbs.....                 | 43 |

|      |   |    |
|------|---|----|
| 34.1 | Revising: Misplaced modifiers.....                  | 44 |
| 34.2 | Revising: Misplaced modifiers.....                  | 44 |
| 34.3 | Revising: Placement of adverbs and adjectives ..... | 45 |
| 34.4 | Revising: Dangling modifiers.....                   | 45 |
| 34.5 | Revising: Misplaced and dangling modifiers.....     | 45 |

### ***Sentence Faults***

|      |   |    |
|------|---|----|
| 35.1 | Identifying and revising sentence fragments.....                      | 46 |
| 35.2 | Revising: Sentence fragments.....                                     | 47 |
| 35.3 | Revising: Sentence fragments.....                                     | 48 |
| 36.1 | Identifying and revising comma splices .....                          | 48 |
| 36.2 | Identifying and revising fused sentences .....                        | 49 |
| 36.3 | Sentence combining to avoid comma splices and fused<br>sentences..... | 49 |
| 36.4 | Revising: Comma splices and fused sentences.....                      | 50 |
| 37.1 | Revising: Mixed sentences .....                                       | 50 |
| 37.2 | Revising: Repeated subjects and other parts.....                      | 51 |

## **5**

### **Punctuation**

|      |  |    |
|------|--|----|
| 38.1 | Revising: Periods .....  | 52 |
| 38.2 | Revising: Question marks .....                                       | 52 |
| 38.3 | Revising: Exclamation points .....                                   | 52 |
| 38.4 | Revising: End punctuation .....                                      | 53 |
| 39.1 | Revising: Comma with linked main clauses.....                        | 53 |
| 39.2 | Sentence combining: Linked main clauses .....                        | 53 |
| 39.3 | Revising: Comma with introductory elements.....                      | 54 |
| 39.4 | Sentence combining: Introductory elements.....                       | 54 |
| 39.5 | Revising: Punctuation of nonessential and essential<br>elements..... | 55 |
| 39.6 | Revising: Punctuation of nonessential and essential<br>elements..... | 55 |
| 39.7 | Sentence combining: Essential and nonessential<br>elements.....      | 56 |
| 39.8 | Revising: Commas with series items.....                              | 56 |

---

|       |  |    |
|-------|--|----|
| 39.9  | Revising: Commas with adjectives .....   | 57 |
| 39.10 | Revising: Punctuation of series and adjectives .....   | 57 |
| 39.11 | Revising: Punctuation of dates, addresses, place names,<br>numbers .....                                 | 58 |
| 39.12 | Revising: Punctuation of quotations .....  | 58 |
| 39.13 | Revising: Needless and misused commas.....   | 58 |
| 39.14 | Revising: Commas .....   | 59 |
| 40.1  | Revising: Punctuation between main clauses .....   | 60 |
| 40.2  | Revising: Punctuation between main clauses with<br>conjunctive adverbs or transitional expressions ..... | 60 |
| 40.3  | Sentence combining: Related main clauses .....   | 61 |
| 40.4  | Revising: Punctuation of main clauses and series items<br>containing commas.....                         | 61 |
| 40.5  | Revising: Semicolons .....   | 61 |
| 41.1  | Revising: Colons .....   | 62 |
| 41.2  | Revising: Colons and semicolons .....  | 62 |
| 42.1  | Forming possessives .....  | 63 |
| 42.2  | Revising: Apostrophes with possessives.....  | 63 |
| 42.3  | Distinguishing between plurals and possessives .....   | 64 |
| 42.4  | Revising: Misuses of the apostrophe.....   | 64 |
| 42.5  | Revising: Contractions and personal pronouns .....   | 65 |
| 42.6  | Forming contractions.....  | 65 |
| 42.7  | Revising: Contractions and personal pronouns .....   | 65 |
| 42.8  | Revising: Apostrophes .....  | 66 |
| 43.1  | Revising: Double and single quotation marks.....   | 66 |
| 43.2  | Revising: Quotation marks for titles .....   | 66 |
| 43.3  | Revising: Quotation marks .....  | 67 |
| 43.4  | Revising: Quotation marks .....  | 67 |
| 44.1  | Revising: Dashes .....   | 68 |
| 44.2  | Revising: Parentheses.....   | 68 |
| 44.3  | Using ellipsis marks .....   | 69 |
| 44.4  | Revising: Dashes, parentheses, ellipsis marks, brackets,<br>slashes .....                                | 69 |

**6****Spelling and Mechanics**

|      |   |    |
|------|---|----|
| 45.1 | Revising: <i>ie</i> and <i>ei</i> ..... | 70 |
| 45.2 | Revising: Final <i>e</i> .....          | 70 |
| 45.3 | Revising: Final <i>y</i> .....          | 71 |
| 45.4 | Revising: Consonants .....              | 71 |
| 45.5 | Revising: Prefixes .....                | 71 |
| 45.6 | Revising: Plurals .....                 | 72 |
| 45.7 | Using correct spellings .....           | 72 |
| 45.8 | Working with a spelling checker .....   | 72 |
| 45.9 | Revising: Hyphens .....                 | 73 |
| 46.1 | Revising: Capitals .....                | 73 |
| 47.1 | Revising: Italics or underlining .....  | 74 |
| 48.1 | Revising: Abbreviations.....            | 74 |
| 49.1 | Revising: Numbers .....                 | 75 |

**7****Research Writing**

|      |   |    |
|------|---|----|
| 52.1 | Synthesizing sources .....                              | 76 |
| 52.2 | Summarizing and paraphrasing.....                       | 77 |
| 52.3 | Combining summary, paraphrase, and direct quotation.... | 77 |
| 52.4 | Introducing and interpreting borrowed material.....     | 77 |
| 53.1 | Recognizing plagiarism.....                             | 78 |

**8****Writing in the Disciplines**

|      |                                  |    |
|------|----------------------------------|----|
| 58.1 | Writing works-cited entries..... | 79 |
|------|----------------------------------|----|

# PART 1

## The Writing Process

### *Exercise 3.1* *Evaluating thesis statements*

- 1 The statement lacks unity because the two halves do not seem to relate to each other.  
*Possible revision:* We should channel our natural feelings of aggression toward constructive rather than destructive ends.
- 2 The statement needs to be more specific: Why is Islam misunderstood in the United States?  
*Possible revision:* The religion of Islam is widely misunderstood in the United States because many Americans equate televised depictions of Muslim fundamentalists with the religion itself.
- 3 Good thesis statement: limited, specific, and unified.
- 4 Both *good manners* and *make our society work* need to be more specific.  
*Possible revision:* Courtesy between people makes human interaction smoother and more efficient.
- 5 The statement simply states a fact.  
*Possible revision:* The poem depicts motherhood as a saintly calling.
- 6 The sentence lacks unity because the first half is positive and unspecific while the second half is negative and specific. Making the first half specific and the contrast explicit would unify the sentence.

*Possible revision:* Television does have its virtues, such as educational programming for children, but mostly it offers adults mindless escape from their problems.

- 7 The sentence is not a claim but a statement of personal preference.

*Possible revision:* Courses in American history engage students the most when they move beyond personalities and political events to focus on social change.

- 8 The sentence lacks unity because the impairment does not clearly relate to the suspension.

*Possible revision:* Because they have demonstrated bad judgment and lack of control by driving while impaired, drunken drivers should receive mandatory suspensions of their licenses.

- 9 The claim is not specific: *Why* is business a good major?

*Possible revision:* For many students, a business major provides the right mix of academic and practical content to smooth the route to a career.

- 10 The sentence makes not one claim but several. It needs to be limited.

*Possible revision:* The state's divorce laws should be made stricter for couples who have children.

### ***Exercise 3.2*** ***Organizing ideas***

*Possible answer*

- I. In the past, professional soccer could not get a foothold in the United States because of poor TV coverage and lack of financial backing.
- A. Professional soccer tried but could not get a foothold in the United States. [new general idea]
1. Isolated events such as the US's hosting of the World Cup in 1994 greatly increased American interest in soccer.
  2. Past American interest in soccer quickly died down.

- 
- B. In the United States the success of a sport depends largely on its ability to attract huge TV audiences.
    - 1. Soccer was not often presented on US television.
    - 2. Potential fans did not have a chance to see soccer games.
  - C. Failures like that of the start-up North American Soccer League made potential backers wary of new ventures.
- II. Recently, the outlook for professional soccer has changed dramatically.
- A. Professional soccer has attracted both TV audiences and financial backing. [new general idea]
    - 1. The US television audience for soccer's 2007 World Cup final was larger than the average US television audience for baseball's World Series the same year.
    - 2. Investors have poured hundreds of millions of dollars into Major League Soccer, the top US professional league.
    - 3. Many of Major League Soccer's games are well attended, and some of its teams are making a profit.
  - B. The growing Hispanic population in the United States could help soccer grow as well.
    - 1. In countries of South and Latin America, soccer is the favorite sport.
    - 2. In 2007 soccer's World Cup final was broadcast on ABC and on Spanish-language Univision.

## PART 2

# Writing in and out of College

### ***Exercise 10.1***

#### ***Using academic language***

##### *Possible answer*

The stereotype that women talk more on cell phones than men do turns out to be false. In a five-year survey of 1021 cell phone owners, a major wireless company found that men spend 35 percent more time on their phones, talking an average of 571 minutes a month compared to the women's average of 424 minutes a month. Women do talk on home phones more than men do, but that difference is declining.

### ***Exercise 11.1***

#### ***Testing argument subjects***

Subjects that are not appropriate for argument:

- 2 A matter of facts, and few people would disagree.
- 4 A matter of facts, and few people would disagree.
- 8 A matter of personal preference.
- 9 A matter of facts.
- 10 A matter of personal belief.

## ***Exercise 11.2***

### ***Identifying and revising fallacies***

#### *Possible answers*

**1** Begged question.

*A revision:* The fact that individuals in the United States cannot legally sell nuclear technology to nonnuclear nations, while the government can, points up a disturbing limit on individual rights.

**2** Sweeping generalization and begged question.

*A revision:* A successful marriage demands a degree of maturity.

**3** Hasty generalization and non sequitur.

*A revision:* Students' persistent complaints about the unfairness of the grading system should be investigated.

**4** Either/or fallacy and hasty generalization.

*A revision:* People watch television for many reasons, but some watch because they are too lazy to talk or read or because they want mindless escape from their lives.

**5** Reductive fallacy and begged question.

*A revision:* Racial tension may occur when people with different backgrounds live side by side.

# PART 3

## Clarity and Style

### ***Exercise 15.1***

#### ***Revising: Emphasis of subjects and verbs***

##### *Possible revision*

1 Many heroes helped to emancipate the slaves. 2 However, Harriet Tubman, an escaped slave herself, stands above the rest. 3 Tubman guided hundreds of slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad. 4 Tubman risked a return to slavery or possibly death. 5 During the Civil War she also carried information from the South to the North. 6 After the war, Tubman helped to raise money for needy former slaves.

### ***Exercise 15.2***

#### ***Sentence combining: Beginnings and endings***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 Pat Taylor strode into the packed room, greeting students called “Taylor’s Kids” and nodding to their parents and teachers.
- 2 This wealthy Louisiana oilman had promised his “Kids” free college educations because he was determined to make higher education available to all qualified but disadvantaged students.
- 3 The students welcomed Taylor, their voices singing “You Are the Wind Beneath My Wings,” their faces flashing with self-confidence.
- 4 They had thought a college education was beyond their dreams, seeming too costly and too demanding.

- 5 To help ease the costs and demands of getting to college, Taylor created a bold plan of scholarships, tutoring, and counseling.

### ***Exercise 15.3***

#### ***Sentence combining: Coordination***

##### *Possible revisions*

- 1 Many chronic misspellers do not have the time or the motivation to master spelling rules. They may rely on dictionaries to catch misspellings, but most dictionaries list words under their correct spellings. One kind of dictionary is designed for chronic misspellers. It lists each word under its common *misspellings* and then provides the correct spelling and definition.
- 2 Henry Hudson was an English explorer, but he captained ships for the Dutch East India Company. On a voyage in 1610 he passed Greenland and sailed into a great bay in today's northern Canada. He thought he and his sailors could winter there, but the cold was terrible and food ran out. The sailors mutinied and cast Hudson and eight others adrift in a small boat. Hudson and his companions perished.

### ***Exercise 15.4***

#### ***Revising: Subordination for emphasis***

##### *Possible revision*

1 Because soldiers in the Civil War admired their commanding officers, they often gave them nicknames containing the word *old*, even though not all of the commanders were old. 2 Confederate General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was also called “Old Jack,” although he was not yet forty years old. 3 Another Southern general in the Civil War, whose name was James Longstreet, was called “Old Pete.” 4 The Union general Henry W. Halleck had a reputation as a good military strategist, and he was an expert on the work of a French military authority, Henri Jomini. Therefore, Halleck was called “Old Brains.” 5 Well before the Civil War, General William Henry Harrison won the Battle of Tippecanoe and received the

nickname “Old Tippecanoe.” He used the name in his presidential campaign slogan, “Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too.” Although he won the election in 1840, he died of pneumonia a month after taking office.

### ***Exercise 15.5***

#### ***Sentence combining: Subordination***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 When the bombardier beetle sees an enemy, it shoots out a jet of chemicals to protect itself.  
Seeing an enemy, the bombardier beetle shoots out a jet of chemicals to protect itself.
- 2 Consisting of hot and irritating chemicals, the beetle’s spray is very potent.  
The beetle’s spray of hot and irritating chemicals is very potent.
- 3 Stored separately in the beetle’s body and mixed in the spraying gland, the spray’s two chemicals resemble a nerve-gas weapon.  
The spray’s two chemicals, which are stored separately in the beetle’s body and mixed in the spraying gland, resemble a nerve-gas weapon.
- 4 Revolving like a turret on a World War II bomber, the tip of the beetle’s abdomen sprays the chemicals.  
Spraying the chemicals, the tip of the beetle’s abdomen revolves like a turret on a World War II bomber.
- 5 Although the beetle defeats most of its enemies, it is still eaten by spiders and birds.  
The beetle defeats most of its enemies except spiders and birds.

### ***Exercise 15.6***

#### ***Revising: Effective subordination***

##### *Possible revision*

1 Genaro González is a successful writer whose stories and novels have been published to critical acclaim. 2 In interviews, he talks about his love of writing, even though he has earned a

doctorate in psychology and enjoys teaching. 3 González's first story, "Un Hijo del Sol," reflects his growing consciousness of his Aztec heritage and place in the world. 4 He wrote the first version of "Un Hijo del Sol" while he was a sophomore at the University of Texas–Pan American. The university is in the Rio Grande valley of southern Texas, which González called "el Valle" in the story, and he now teaches psychology there. 5 González writes equally well in English and Spanish. He received a large fellowship that enabled him to take a leave of absence from his teaching job at Pan American. For a year he could write full-time.

### ***Exercise 15.7***

#### ***Revising: Coordination and subordination***

##### *Possible revision*

Sir Walter Raleigh personified the Elizabethan Age, the period of Elizabeth I's rule of England, in the last half of the sixteenth century. Raleigh was a courtier, a poet, an explorer, and an entrepreneur. Supposedly, he gained Queen Elizabeth's favor by throwing his cloak beneath her feet at the right moment, just as she was about to step over a puddle. Although there is no evidence for this story, it illustrates Raleigh's dramatic and dynamic personality. His energy drew others to him, and he was one of Elizabeth's favorites. She supported him and dispensed favors to him. However, he lost his queen's goodwill when without her permission he seduced and eventually married one of her maids of honor. After Elizabeth died, her successor, James I, imprisoned Raleigh in the Tower of London on false charges of treason. Raleigh was released after thirteen years but arrested again two years later on the old treason charges. At the age of sixty-six he was beheaded.

### ***Exercise 16.1***

#### ***Revising: Parallelism***

##### *Possible revision*

1 The ancient Greeks celebrated four athletic contests: the Olympic Games at Olympia, the Isthmian Games near Corinth, the

Pythian Games at Delphi, and the Nemean Games at Cleonae. 2 Each day the games consisted of either athletic events or ceremonies and sacrifices to the gods. 3 Competitors ran sprints, participated in spectacular chariot and horse races, and ran long distances while wearing full armor. 4 The purpose of such events was developing physical strength, demonstrating skill and endurance, and sharpening the skills needed for war. [Sentence correct.] 5 The athletes competed less to achieve great wealth than to gain honor for both themselves and their cities. 6 Of course, exceptional athletes received financial support from patrons, poems and statues by admiring artists, and even lavish living quarters from their sponsoring cities. 7 With the medal counts and flag ceremonies, today's Olympians sometimes seem to be proving their countries' superiority more than demonstrating individual talent.

### ***Exercise 16.2***

#### ***Sentence combining: Parallelism***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 People can develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after experiencing a dangerous situation and fearing for their survival.
- 2 The disorder can be triggered by a wide variety of events, such as combat, a natural disaster, or a hostage situation.
- 3 PTSD can occur immediately after the stressful incident or not until many years later.
- 4 Sometimes people with PTSD will act irrationally and angrily.
- 5 Other symptoms include dreaming that one is reliving the experience, hallucinating that one is back in the terrifying place, and imagining that strangers are actually one's former torturers.

### ***Exercise 17.1***

#### ***Revising: Variety***

##### *Possible revision*

After being dormant for many years, the Italian volcano Vesuvius exploded on August 24 in the year AD 79. The ash,

pumice, and mud from the volcano buried two towns—Herculaneum and the more famous Pompeii—which lay undiscovered until 1709 and 1748, respectively. The excavation of Pompeii was the more systematic, the occasion for initiating modern methods of conservation and restoration. Whereas Herculaneum was simply looted of its most valuable finds and then left to disintegrate, Pompeii appears much as it did during the eruption. A luxurious house opens onto a lush central garden. An election poster decorates a wall. And a dining table is set for breakfast.

### ***Exercise 18.1***

#### ***Revising: Appropriate words***

##### *Possible revision*

1 Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a serious threat all over the world, and those who think the disease is limited to homosexuals, drug users, and people in other countries are quite mistaken. 2 Indeed, statistics suggest that in the United States one in every five hundred American college students carries the HIV virus that causes AIDS. 3 If such numbers are accurate, then doctors and public health officials will continue to have many HIV and AIDS patients to care for in the years to come.

4 People with HIV or full-blown AIDS deserve to be treated with respect, like people with any other disease. 5 They should not be excluded or treated with disrespect. 6 Instead, they need all the medical care and financial assistance due the seriously ill. 7 Many professionals in the medical and social services communities are committed to helping HIV and AIDS patients. [Sentence correct.] 8 For example, a doctor may help patients by obtaining social services for them as well as by providing medical care. 9 A social worker may visit HIV or AIDS patients and determine whether they qualify for public assistance, since many patients lack the money for insurance or drugs. 10 Patients who are very ill may require the care of a home-care nurse. 11 The nurse can administer medications and make the sick person as comfortable as possible.

## ***Exercise 18.2***

### ***Revising: Sexist language***

#### *Possible revision*

1 When students apply for jobs, they should prepare the best possible résumés because the business executives who are scanning stacks of résumés will read them all quickly. 2 Applicants who want their résumés to stand out will make sure they highlight their best points. 3 People applying for jobs as mail carriers should emphasize their honesty and responsibility. 4 Applicants for positions as home-care nurses should also emphasize their honesty and responsibility as well as their backgrounds of capable nursing. 5 People seeking work as computer programmers will highlight their experience with computers. 6 Students without extensive job experience should highlight their volunteer work. [Sentence correct.] 7 For instance, a student may have been chairperson [*or chair*] of a campus organization or secretary of a church youth group. 8 If people writing résumés consider what the employers who will read them are looking for, applicants will know better what to include and how to format that information.

## ***Exercise 18.3***

### ***Using a dictionary***

Answers will depend on the dictionary being consulted. Desk dictionaries disagree, for instance, over many of the syllable divisions. Thus no answers are provided here.

## ***Exercise 18.4***

### ***Revising: Denotation***

#### *Possible revision*

1 The acclaimed writer Maxine Hong Kingston cites her mother's stories about ancestors and ancient Chinese customs as the sources of her first two books, *The Woman Warrior* and *China Men*. 2 One of her mother's tales, about a pregnant aunt who was ostracized [*ostracized* is correct] by villagers, had a great effect on the young Kingston. 3 The aunt gained vengeance by drowning

herself in the village water supply. 4 Kingston made the aunt famous by giving her immortality [*immortality* is correct] in *The Woman Warrior*. 5 Two of Kingston's progenitors, her great-grandfathers, are the focal points of *China Men*. 6 Both men led rebellions against oppressive employers: a sugar-cane farmer and a railroad-construction engineer. 7 Kingston's innovative writing implies her opposition to racism and sexism both in the China of the past and in the United States of the present. 8 She was awarded many prizes for these distinguished books.

### ***Exercise 18.5*** ***Considering the connotation of words***

#### *Possible answers*

- 1 Infection with the AIDS virus, HIV, is a serious health problem.
- 2 Once the virus has entered the blood system, it destroys T-cells.
- 3 The function of T-cells is to combat infections.
- 4 Without enough T-cells, the body is nearly defenseless against infections.
- 5 To prevent exposure to the virus, one should be especially cautious in sexual relationships.

### ***Exercise 18.6*** ***Revising: Concrete and specific words***

#### *Possible revision*

1 I remember as if it were last week how frightened I felt the first time I neared Mrs. Murphy's second-grade class. 2 Just three days before, I had moved from a rural one-street town in Missouri to a suburb of Chicago where the houses and people were jammed together. 3 My new school looked monstrous from the outside and seemed forbiddingly dim inside as I walked haltingly down the endless corridor toward the classroom. 4 The class was clamorous as I neared the door; but when I slipped inside, twenty faces became still and gawked at me. 5 I felt terrified and longed for a place to hide. 6 However, in a booming voice Mrs. Murphy ordered me to the front of the room to introduce myself.

## ***Exercise 18.7***

### ***Using concrete and specific words***

#### *Possible answers*

- 1 fabric, upholstery fabric, velvet  
She chose a wine-colored velvet for backing the pillow.
- 2 delicious, tart, lemony  
He made a meringue pie, lemony and delicately brown.
- 3 car, foreign car, Volvo station wagon  
He bought a 1973 Volvo station wagon.
- 4 narrow-minded, prejudiced, sexist  
My uncle's sexist attitudes cause many arguments in our family.
- 5 reach, stretch, lunge  
Each child lunged for the prize thrown by the clown.
- 6 green, dark green, bilious green  
The algae covered the surface with a bilious green scum.
- 7 walk, march, goose-step  
The soldiers goose-stepped menacingly.
- 8 flower, daisy, ox-eyed daisy  
Some people call the ox-eyed daisy a "brown-eyed Susan."
- 9 serious, solemn, grim  
His grim expression frightened us.
- 10 pretty; with small, regular features; with a button nose and a tiny, smiling mouth  
The infant, with a button nose and a tiny, smiling mouth, was a perfect model for baby products.
- 11 teacher, history teacher, American history teacher  
My American history teacher requires three research papers.
- 12 nice, considerate, sympathetic  
I need a sympathetic friend.
- 13 virtue, honesty, frankness  
His frankness was refreshing after I had heard so much flattery.

- 14 angry, furious, raging  
Raging uncontrollably, Andy insulted everyone around him.
- 15 crime, theft, armed robbery  
Drug addicts sometimes commit armed robbery to pay for their habits.

### ***Exercise 18.8*** ***Using prepositions in idioms***

#### *Possible answers*

1 Children are waiting longer to become independent of their parents. 2 According to US Census data for young adults ages eighteen to twenty-four, 57 percent of men and 47 percent of women live full-time with their parents. 3 Some of these adult children are dependent on their parents financially. 4 In other cases, the parents charge their children for housing, food, and other living expenses. 5 Many adult children are financially capable of living independently but prefer to save money rather than contend with high housing costs.

### ***Exercise 18.9*** ***Using prepositions in idioms***

1 The Eighteenth Amendment to the US Constitution was ratified in 1919. 2 It prohibited the “manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors.” 3 Temperance groups in the United States wanted to prevent drinking, but the more striking effect of Prohibition was the boost it gave to organized crime. 4 According to legend, the most smuggling and bootlegging occurred in Chicago. 5 There, on February 14, 1929, Al Capone gained control of the Chicago underworld by ordering the execution of his rival Bugsy Moran and his men in a city parking garage. 6 Though Moran escaped unharmed, Capone ruled Chicago for two bloody years before he was convicted of tax evasion in 1931.

### ***Exercise 18.10*** ***Using figurative language***

Individual response.

### ***Exercise 18.11*** ***Revising: Trite expressions***

*Possible revision*

1 The disasters of the war have shaken the small nation severely. 2. Prices for food have risen markedly, and citizens suspect that others are profiting on the black market. 3. Medical supplies are so scarce that even very sick civilians cannot get treatment. 4. With most men fighting or injured or killed, women have had to take men's places in farming and manufacturing. 5 Finally, the war's high cost has destroyed the nation's economy.

### ***Exercise 19.1*** ***Revising: Completeness***

1 The first ice cream, eaten in China in about 2000 BC, was lumpier than modern ice cream. 2 The Chinese made their ice cream of milk, spices, and overcooked rice and packed it in snow to solidify. 3 Ice milk and fruit ices became popular among the wealthy in fourteenth-century Italy. 4 At her wedding in 1533 to the king of France, Catherine de Médicis offered several flavors of fruit ices. 5 Modern sherbets resemble her ices; modern ice cream resembles her soft dessert of thick, sweetened cream.

### ***Exercise 20.1*** ***Revising: Writing concisely***

*Possible revision*

If sore muscles after exercising are a problem for you, there are things you can do to ease the discomfort. Avoid heat for the first day of soreness because applying heat within the first twenty-four hours can increase muscle soreness and stiffness. In contrast,

applying cold immediately will reduce inflammation. Cold constricts blood vessels and keeps blood away from the injured muscles. You can apply cold in two ways: with a cold shower or an ice pack. You can also reduce muscle inflammation with aspirin, ibuprofen, or another anti-inflammatory medication. When healing occurs, you need to rest. A day or two after overdoing exercise, you can get some light exercise and gentle massage.

## ***Exercise 20.2***

### ***Revising: Conciseness***

#### *Possible revision*

After much thought, he concluded that carcinogens could be treated like automobiles. Instead of giving in to a fear of cancer, we should balance the benefits we receive from potential carcinogens (such as plastic and pesticides) against the damage they do. Similarly, instead of responding irrationally to the pollution caused by automobiles, we have decided to live with them and enjoy their benefits while simultaneously working to improve them.

# PART 4

## Sentence Parts and Patterns

### Basic Grammar

#### Exercise 21.1

#### Identifying nouns, pronouns, and verbs

- 1 The ginkgo <sup>N</sup>tree, which <sup>V</sup>is <sup>P</sup>one of the <sup>N</sup>world's oldest <sup>N</sup>trees, <sup>N</sup>is <sup>V</sup>large and picturesque. 2 Ginkgo <sup>N</sup>trees <sup>V</sup>may <sup>V</sup>grow to over a hundred <sup>N</sup>feet in <sup>N</sup>height. 3 Their <sup>N</sup>leaves <sup>V</sup>look like <sup>N</sup>fans and <sup>V</sup>are about three <sup>N</sup>inches wide. 4 The <sup>N</sup>leaves <sup>V</sup>turn yellow in the <sup>N</sup>fall. 5 Because <sup>P</sup>it <sup>V</sup>tolerates <sup>N</sup>smoke, low <sup>N</sup>temperatures, and low <sup>N</sup>rainfall, the <sup>N</sup>ginkgo <sup>V</sup>appears in many <sup>N</sup>cities. 6 A <sup>N</sup>shortcoming, however, <sup>V</sup>is the foul <sup>N</sup>odor of <sup>P</sup>its <sup>N</sup>fruit. 7 Inside the <sup>N</sup>fruit <sup>V</sup>is a large white <sup>N</sup>seed, which some <sup>N</sup>people <sup>V</sup>value as <sup>N</sup>food. 8 The <sup>N</sup>fruit often <sup>V</sup>does not <sup>V</sup>appear until the <sup>N</sup>tree <sup>V</sup>is twenty years old. 9 The <sup>N</sup>tree's <sup>N</sup>name <sup>V</sup>means "<sup>N</sup>apricot" in the Japanese <sup>N</sup>language. 10 Originally,

the <sup>N</sup>gingko <sup>V</sup>grew only in <sup>N</sup>China, but <sup>P</sup>it <sup>V</sup>has now <sup>V</sup>spread throughout the <sup>N</sup>world.

### Exercise 21.2

#### Identifying adjectives and adverbs

1 You can reduce stress by making a <sup>ADJ</sup>few <sup>ADJ</sup>simple <sup>ADJ</sup>changes. 2 Get <sup>ADV</sup>up <sup>ADJ</sup>fifteen <sup>ADV</sup>minutes <sup>ADV</sup>earlier than you <sup>ADV</sup>ordinarily do. 3 Eat a <sup>ADJ</sup>healthy <sup>ADJ</sup>breakfast, and eat it <sup>ADV</sup>slowly so that you enjoy it. 4 Do your <sup>ADV</sup>more <sup>ADJ</sup>unpleasant tasks <sup>ADV</sup>early in <sup>ADJ</sup>the day. 5 Carry a <sup>ADJ</sup>book or magazine when you know you'll have to wait in line <sup>ADV</sup>somewhere. 6 Make promises <sup>ADV</sup>sparingly and keep them <sup>ADV</sup>faithfully. 7 Plan <sup>ADV</sup>ahead to prevent the <sup>ADV</sup>most <sup>ADJ</sup>stressful situations—for example, carrying <sup>ADJ</sup>spare keys so you won't be locked out of <sup>ADJ</sup>your car or house. 8 See a <sup>ADJ</sup>doctor and dentist <sup>ADV</sup>regularly. 9 And <sup>ADJ</sup>every day, do at least <sup>ADJ</sup>one thing you <sup>ADV</sup>really enjoy.

### Exercise 21.3

#### Adding connecting words

1 Just about everyone has heard the story of the Trojan Horse. 2 This incident happened at the city of Troy and was planned by the Greeks. 3 The Greeks built a huge wooden horse with a hollow space big enough to hold many men. 4 At night, they rolled the horse to the gate of Troy and left it there filled with soldiers. 5 In

the morning, the Trojans were surprised to see the enormous horse. **6** They were amazed when they saw that the Greeks were gone. **7** Because they were curious to examine this gift from the Greeks, they dragged the horse into the city and left it outside the temple. **8** In the middle of the night, the hidden Greeks emerged from the horse and began setting fires all over town. **9** When the Trojan soldiers awoke and came out of their houses, the Greeks killed them one by one. **10** By the next morning, the Trojan men were dead and the women were slaves to the Greeks.

### ***Exercise 22.1***

#### ***Identifying subjects and predicates***

SUBJECT | PREDICATE  
1 The leaves | fell.

*Sample imitation:* The kite soared.

SUBJECT | PREDICATE  
2 October | ends soon.

*Sample imitation:* My class begins soon.

SUBJECT | PREDICATE  
3 The orchard owners | made apple cider.

*Sample imitation:* The couple grew summer squash.

SUBJECT | PREDICATE  
4 They | examined each apple carefully for quality.

*Sample imitation:* Workers dried each glass gingerly after washing it.

SUBJECT | PREDICATE  
5 Over a hundred people | will buy cider at the roadside stand.

*Sample imitation:* Few pool owners will swim at the public beach.

### ***Exercise 22.2***

#### ***Identifying subjects and predicates***

1 The horse | has a long history of service to humanity but today is mainly a show and sport animal. **2** A member of the genus *Equus*, the domestic horse | shares its lineage with the ass and the zebra. **3** The domestic horse and its relatives | are all plains-dwelling herd

animals. 4 The modern horse | evolved in North America. 5 It | migrated to other parts of the world and then became extinct in the Americas. 6 The Spaniards | reintroduced the domestic horse to the Americas. 7 North American wild horses | are actually descended from escaped domestic horses. 8 According to records, North Americans | hunted and domesticated horses as early as four to five thousand years ago. 9 The earliest ancestor of the modern horse | may have been eohippus, approximately 55 million years ago.

### Exercise 22.3

#### Identifying sentence parts

- 1 The <sup>S</sup>number of serious crimes in the United States <sup>V</sup>decreased.
- 2 A <sup>S</sup>decline in serious crimes <sup>V</sup>occurred each year.
- 3 The <sup>S</sup>Crime Index <sup>V</sup>measures serious <sup>DO</sup>crime.
- 4 The <sup>S</sup>FBI <sup>V</sup>invented the <sup>DO</sup>index.
- 5 The four serious violent <sup>S</sup>crimes <sup>V</sup>are <sup>SC</sup>murder, <sup>SC</sup>robbery, forcible <sup>SC</sup>rape, and aggravated <sup>SC</sup>assault.
- 6 The <sup>S</sup>Crime Index <sup>V</sup>calls auto <sup>DO</sup>theft, <sup>DO</sup>burglary, <sup>DO</sup>arson, and <sup>DO</sup>larceny-  
theft the four serious <sup>OC</sup>crimes against property.
- 7 The <sup>S</sup>Crime Index <sup>V</sup>gives the <sup>IO</sup>FBI a <sup>DO</sup>measure of crime.
- 8 The <sup>S</sup>index <sup>V</sup>shows <sup>DO</sup>trends in crimes and the people <sup>S</sup>who <sup>V</sup>commit  
them.

- 9 The nation's largest <sup>S</sup> cities <sup>V</sup> showed the largest <sup>DO</sup> decline in crime.
- 10 However, <sup>S</sup> crime actually <sup>V</sup> increased in smaller cities, proving that the <sup>S</sup> decline in crime <sup>V</sup> is <sup>SC</sup> unrepresentative of the nation.

### Exercise 22.4

#### Identifying sentence patterns

- 1 *Find* is transitive.  
Many people find <sup>DO</sup> New York <sup>OC</sup> exciting.
- 2 *Flock* is intransitive.  
No objects or complements.
- 3 *Visit* is transitive.  
Often they visit <sup>DO</sup> Times Square first.
- 4 *Are* is linking.  
The square's lights are <sup>SC</sup> astounding.
- 5 *Sell* is transitive.  
The flashing signs sell <sup>IO</sup> visitors <sup>DO</sup> everything from TVs to underwear.

### Exercise 23.1

#### Identifying prepositional phrases

1 On July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, General Robert E. Lee gambled unsuccessfully for a Confederate victory in the American Civil War. 2 The battle of Pickett's Charge was one of the most disastrous conflicts of the war. 3 Confederate and Union forces faced each other on parallel ridges separated by almost a mile of open

fields. 4 After an artillery bombardment of the Union position, nearly 12,000 Confederate infantry marched toward the Union ridge. 5 The Union guns had been silent but suddenly roared against the approaching Confederates. 6 Within an hour, perhaps half of the Confederate soldiers lay wounded or dead.

### ***Exercise 23.2***

#### ***Sentence combining: Prepositional phrases***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 The slow loris of Southeast Asia protects itself well with a poisonous chemical.
- 2 To frighten predators, the loris exudes the chemical from a gland on its upper arm.
- 3 Unlike a skunk's spray, the loris's chemical is highly toxic even in small quantities.
- 4 A tiny dose in the mouth can send a human into shock.
- 5 Predators can probably sense the toxin at a distance with their nasal organs.

### ***Exercise 23.3***

#### ***Identifying verbals and verbal phrases***

1 Written in 1850 by Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The Scarlet Letter* tells the story of Hester Prynne. 2 Shunned by the community because of her adultery, Hester endures loneliness. 3 She is humble enough to withstand her Puritan neighbors' cutting remarks. 4 Enduring the cruel treatment, the determined young woman refuses to leave

her home. 5 By living a life of patience and unselfishness, Hester eventually becomes the community's angel.

### **Exercise 23.4**

#### **Sentence combining: Verbals and verbal phrases**

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 Air pollution is a health problem affecting millions of Americans.
- 2 Polluted mainly by industries and automobiles, the air contains toxic chemicals.
- 3 Environmentalists pressure politicians to pass stricter laws.
- 4 Wavering politicians are not necessarily against environmentalism.
- 5 The problems are too complex to be solved easily.

### **Exercise 23.5**

#### **Sentence combining: Absolute phrases**

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 Her face beaming, Geraldine Ferraro enjoyed the crowd's cheers after her nomination for Vice President.
- 2 A vacancy having occurred, Sandra Day O'Connor was appointed the first female Supreme Court justice.
- 3 Her appointment confirmed, Condoleezza Rice became the first female national security adviser.
- 4 The midterm elections over, Nancy Pelosi was elected the first female minority leader of the House of Representatives.
- 5 The election won, Elizabeth Dole was the first woman to become a US senator from North Carolina.

### **Exercise 23.6**

#### **Sentence combining: Appositive phrases**

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 Some people, geniuses from birth, perform amazing feats when they are very young.

- 2 John Stuart Mill, a British philosopher, had written a history of Rome by age seven.
- 3 Paul Klee and Gustav Mahler, two great artists, began their work at age four.
- 4 Mahler, a Bohemian composer of intensely emotional works, was also the child of a brutal father.
- 5 As a child the Swiss painter Paul Klee was frightened by his own drawings of devils.

**Exercise 23.7**  
**Identifying phrases**

1 With its many synonyms, or words with similar meanings,

┌────────── appositive phrase ─────────┐  
┌──────── prepositional phrase ─────────┐
┌──────── prepositional phrase ─────────┐

English can make choosing the right word a difficult task.

2 Borrowing words from early Germanic languages and from Latin,

┌──────── participial phrase ─────────┐  
┌──────── participial phrase ─────────┐
┌──────── prepositional phrase ─────────┐

English acquired an unusual number of synonyms. 3 With so many

choices, how does a writer decide between *motherly* and *maternal*

or among *womanly*, *feminine*, and *female*?

4 Some people prefer longer and more ornate words to avoid

the flatness of short words. 5 Indeed, during the Renaissance a

heated debate occurred between the Latinists, favoring Latin

┌──────── prepositional phrase ─────────┐  
┌──────── prepositional phrase ─────────┐
┌──────── participial ─────────┐

prepositional phrase

-phrase participial phrase  
 words, and the Saxonists, preferring Anglo-Saxon words derived

participial phrase prepositional phrase  
 from Germanic roots. 6 Today, students in writing classes are often  
 participle

infinitive phrase appositive phrase  
 told to choose the shorter word, usually an Anglo-Saxon derivative.

prepositional gerund

7 Better advice, wrote William Hazlitt, is the principle of choosing  
 phrase participial phrase

phrase prepositional phrase  
 “the best word in common use.” 8 Keeping this principle in mind,

appositive phrase  
 a writer would choose either *womanly*, the Anglo-Saxon word, or

appositive phrase prepositional phrase  
*feminine*, a French derivative, according to meaning and situation.

9 Of course, synonyms rarely have exactly the same meaning, usage  
 absolute phrase prepositional phrase

having created subtle but real differences over time. 10 To take

infinitive phrase appositive  
 another example, the Old English word *handbook* has a slightly dif-

prepositional phrase appositive appositive phrase  
 ferent meaning from the French derivative *manual*, a close synonym.

### Exercise 23.8 Identifying clauses

ADJ

1 The Prophet Muhammad, who was the founder of Islam, was  
 born about 570 CE in the city of Mecca. 2 He grew up in the care

of his grandfather and an uncle <sup>ADV</sup> because both of his parents had died when he was very young. 3 His extended family was part of a powerful Arab tribe <sup>ADV</sup> that lived in western Arabia. 4 <sup>ADV</sup> When Muhammad was about forty years old, he had a vision <sup>ADV</sup> while he was in a cave outside Mecca. 5 He believed <sup>N</sup> that God had selected him to be the prophet of a true religion for the Arab people. 6 Viewed as God's messenger, Muhammad attracted many followers <sup>ADV</sup> before he lost the support of the clans of Mecca. 7 He and his followers moved to <sup>ADJ</sup> Medina, where they established an organized Muslim community that sometimes clashed with the Meccans and with Jewish clans. 8 Throughout his life Muhammad continued as the religious, political, and military leader of Islam <sup>ADV</sup> as it spread in Asia and Africa. 9 He continued to have revelations, <sup>ADJ</sup> which are recorded in the sacred book of Muslims, the Koran.

### **Exercise 23.9**

#### ***Sentence combining: Subordinate clauses***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 Moviegoers expect that movie sequels should be as exciting as the original films.
- 2 Although a few sequels are good films, most are poor imitations of the originals.
- 3 Whenever a sequel to a blockbuster film arrives in the theater, crowds quickly line up to see it.

- 4 Viewers pay to see the same villains and heroes whom they remember fondly.
- 5 Afterward, viewers often grumble about filmmakers who rehash tired plots and characters.

### Exercise 24.1

#### Identifying sentence structures

1 Our world has many sounds, but they all have one thing in common. [Compound.] 2 They are all produced by vibrations [Simple.]

3 Vibrations make the air move in waves, and these sound waves travel to the ear. [Compound.] 4 When the waves enter the ear, the auditory nerves convey them to the brain, and the brain interprets them. [Compound-complex.] 5 Some sounds are pleasant, and others, which we call noise, are not. [Compound-complex.] 6 Pleasant sounds, such as music, are produced by regular vibrations at regular intervals. [Simple.] 7 Most noises are produced by irregular vibrations at irregular intervals; an example is the barking of a dog. [Compound.]

8 Sounds, both pleasant and unpleasant, have frequency and pitch. [Simple.] 9 When an object vibrates rapidly, it produces high-frequency, high-pitched sounds. [Complex.] 10 People can hear sounds over a wide range of frequencies, but dogs, cats, and many other animals can hear high frequencies that humans cannot. [Compound-subordinate-complex.]

## Verbs

### **Exercise 25.1**

#### **Using irregular verbs**

1 The world population had grown by two-thirds of a billion people in less than a decade. [Past participle.] 2 Recently it broke the 6 billion mark. [Past tense.] 3 Population experts have drawn pictures of a crowded future, predicting that the world population may have slid up to as many 10 billion by the year 2050. [Both past participles.] 4 The supply of food, clean water, and land is of particular concern. 5 Even though the food supply rose in the last decade, the share to each person fell. [Both past tense.] 6 At the same time the water supply, which had actually become healthier in the twentieth century, sank in size and quality. [Past participle; past tense.] 7 Changes in land use ran nomads and subsistence farmers off their fields, while the overall number of species on earth shrank by 20 percent. [Both past tense.]

8 Yet not all the news is bad. 9 Recently some countries have begun to heed these and other problems and to explore how technology can be driven to help the earth and all its populations. [Both past participles.] 10 Population control has found adherents all over the world. [Past participle.] 11 Crop management has taken some pressure off lands with poor soil, allowing their owners to produce food, while genetic engineering promises to replenish food supplies that have shrunk. [Both past participles.] 12 Some new techniques for waste processing have proved [*or proven*] effective. [Past participle.] 13 Land conservation programs have given endangered species room to reproduce and thrive. [Past participle.]

### **Exercise 25.2**

#### **Distinguishing between sit/set, lie/lay, rise/raise**

- 1 Yesterday afternoon the child lay down for a nap.
- 2 The child has been raised by her grandparents.
- 3 Most days her grandfather has sat with her, reading her stories.
- 4 She has risen at dawn most mornings.
- 5 Her toys were laid on the floor.

### ***Exercise 25.3***

#### ***Using -s and -ed verb endings***

1 A teacher sometimes asks too much of a student. 2 In high school I was once punished for being sick. 3 I had missed a week of school because of a serious case of the flu. 4 I realized that I would fail a test unless I had a chance to make up the class work, so I discussed the problem with the teacher. 5 He said I was supposed to make up the work while I was sick. 6 At that I walked out of the class. 7 I received a failing grade then, but it did not change my attitude. 8 I work harder in the courses that have more understanding teachers. 9 Today I still balk when a teacher makes unreasonable demands or expects miracles.

### ***Exercise 25.4***

#### ***Using helping verbs***

1 Each year thousands of new readers have been discovering Agatha Christie's mysteries. 2 Christie, a well-loved writer who worked as a nurse during World War I, wrote more than sixty-five detective novels. [Sentence correct.] 3 Christie never expected that her mysteries would become as popular as they did. 4 Nor did she anticipate that her play, *The Mousetrap*, would be performed for decades. 5 At her death in 1976, Christie had been the best-selling English novelist for some time. 6 Her books are still selling well to readers who like being baffled.

### ***Exercise 25.5***

#### ***Revising: Helping verbs plus main verbs***

1 A report from the Bureau of the Census has confirmed a widening gap between rich and poor. 2 As suspected, the percentage of people below the poverty level did increase over the last decade. 3 More than 17 percent of the population is making 5 percent of all the income. 4 About 1 percent of the population will be keeping [or will keep] an average of \$500,000 apiece after taxes. 5 The other 99 percent all together will retain about \$300,000. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 25.6***

#### ***Revising: Verbs plus gerunds or infinitives***

1 Without enough highly trained people to draw on, American businesses risk losing their competitive edge. 2 In recent years, American business leaders have found that their workers need to improve their math and science skills. 3 Some colleges have responded by encouraging more students to choose math or engineering as their major. [Sentence correct.] 4 A program called HELP Wanted challenges students to take action on behalf of American competitiveness. 5 Officials who work with this program hope to increase the number of math, science, and engineering majors and to provide more job training.

### ***Exercise 25.7***

#### ***Revising: Verbs plus particles***

1 American movies treat everything from going out with [correct] someone to making up [correct] an ethnic identity. 2 Some filmmakers like to address current topics, such as getting along in today's world. 3 Others, however, stay away from serious topics and choose lighter themes. 4 Whatever the topic, viewers fill theaters up [correct; or fill up theaters] when a movie is controversial. 5 It seems that filmmakers will keep on creating controversy, trying it out [correct] whenever they can. 6 They are always eager to make money and point their influence out [correct; or point out their influence] to the public.

### ***Exercise 26.1***

#### ***Revising: Consistent past tense***

1 The 1960 presidential race between Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy was the first to feature a televised debate. [Sentence correct.] 2 Despite his extensive political experience, Nixon perspired heavily and looked haggard and uneasy in front of the camera. 3 By contrast, Kennedy projected cool poise and provided crisp answers that made him seem fit for the office of President. 4 The public responded positively to Kennedy's image. [Sentence correct.] 5 His poll ratings shot up immediately, while Nixon's took

a corresponding drop. 6 Kennedy won the election by a close 118,564 votes. [Sentence correct.]

### **Exercise 26.2**

#### **Revising: Consistent present tense**

1 E. B. White's famous children's novel *Charlotte's Web* is a wonderful story of friendship and loyalty. [Sentence correct.] 2 Charlotte, the wise and motherly spider, decides to save her friend Wilbur, the young and childlike pig, from being butchered by his owner. 3 She makes a plan to weave words into her web that describe Wilbur. 4 She first weaves "Some Pig" and later presents "Terrific," "Radiant," and "Humble." 5 Her plan succeeds beautifully. 6 She fools the humans into believing that Wilbur is a pig unlike any other, and Wilbur lives.

### **Exercise 26.3**

#### **Using correct tense sequence**

1 Diaries that Adolf Hitler was supposed to have written surfaced in Germany. 2 Many people believed that the diaries were authentic because a well-known historian had declared them so. 3 However, the historian's evaluation was questioned by other authorities, who called the diaries forgeries. 4 They claimed, among other things, that the paper was not old enough to have been used by Hitler. 5 Eventually, the doubters won the debate because they had the best evidence.

### **Exercise 26.4**

#### **Revising: Tense sequence with conditional sentences**

1 If you think you might be exposed to the flu, you should get a flu shot. 2 You may avoid the illness altogether, and if you contract it your illness will be milder. 3 Avoid the vaccine only if you are allergic to eggs. 4 If every person were willing and able to get the shot, there would be very little serious flu each year. 5 But nearly universal vaccination would be possible only if public outreach were improved and vaccine supplies were adequate.

**Exercise 27.1****Revising: Subjunctive mood**

1 If John Hawkins had known of all the dangerous side effects of smoking tobacco, would he have introduced the plant to England in 1565? 2 In promoting tobacco, Hawkins noted that if a Florida Indian man were to travel for several days, he would smoke tobacco to satisfy his hunger and thirst. 3 Early tobacco growers in the United States feared that their product would not gain acceptance unless it were perceived as healthful, so they spread Hawkins's story. 4 But local governments, more concerned about public safety and morality than health, passed laws requiring that colonists smoke tobacco only if they were five miles from any town. 5 To prevent decadence, in 1647 Connecticut passed a law mandating that one's smoking of tobacco be limited to once a day in one's own home.

**Exercise 28.1****Converting between active and passive voices***Possible answers*

- 1 When engineers built the Eiffel Tower in 1889, the French thought it to be ugly.
- 2 At the time, industrial technology was still resisted by many people.
- 3 This technology was typified by the tower's naked steel construction.
- 4 People expected beautiful ornament to grace fine buildings.
- 5 Further, people could not even call a structure without solid walls a building.

**Exercise 28.2****Revising: Using the active voice***Possible revision*

1 Many factors determine water quality. 2 All natural waters contain suspended and dissolved substances. 3 The environment controls the amounts of the substances. 4 Pesticides produce some

dissolved substances. **5** Fields, livestock feedlots, and other sources deposit sediment in water. **6** Sediment affects the bottom life of streams and lakes. **7** Sediment reduces light penetration, and the lack of light may smother bottom-dwelling organisms. **8** Laboratories frequently measure the quality of water in city systems. **9** Treatment plants can remove some contaminants. **10** If pollutants exceed legal levels, city officials must notify the citizens.

### ***Exercise 29.1***

#### ***Revising: Subject-verb agreement***

**1** Statistics from recent research suggest that humor in the workplace relieves job-related stress. **2** Reduced stress in the workplace in turn reduces illness and absenteeism. **3** It can also ease friction within an employee group, which then works together more productively.

**4** Weinstein Associates is a consulting firm that holds workshops designed to make businesspeople laugh. **5** In sessions held by one consultant, each of the participants practices making others laugh. **6** “Aren’t there enough laughs within you to spread the wealth?” the consultant asks the students. **7** She quotes Casey Stengel’s rule that the best way to keep your management job is to separate the underlings who hate you from the ones who have not decided how they feel. [Sentence correct.] **8** Such self-deprecating comments in public are uncommon among business managers, the consultant says. **9** Each of the managers in a typical firm takes the work much too seriously. [Sentence correct.] **10** The humorous boss often feels like the only one of the managers who has other things in mind besides profits.

**11** Another consultant from Weinstein Associates suggests cultivating office humor with practical jokes and cartoons. **12** When a manager or employees drop a rubber fish in the water cooler or post cartoons on the bulletin board, office spirit usually picks up. **13** If the job of updating the cartoons is entrusted to an employee who has seemed easily distracted, the employee’s concentration often improves. [Sentence correct.] **14** Even the former sourpuss becomes one of those who hide a bad temper. **15** Every one of the consultants cautions, however, that humor has no place in life-affecting corporate situations such as employee layoffs.

## ***Exercise 29.2***

### ***Adjusting for subject-verb agreement***

1 The Siberian tiger is the largest living cat in the world, much bigger than its relative the Bengal tiger. 2 It grows to a length of nine to twelve feet, including its tail, and to a height of about three and a half feet. 3 It can weigh over six hundred pounds. 4 This carnivorous hunter lives in northern China and Korea as well as in Siberia. 5 During the long winter of this Arctic climate, the yellowish striped coat gets a little lighter in order to blend with the snow-covered landscape. 6 The coat also grows quite thick, since the tiger has to withstand temperatures as low as  $-50^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

7 The Siberian tiger sometimes has to travel great distances to find food. 8 It needs about twenty pounds of food a day because of its size and the cold climate, but when it has fresh food it may eat as much as a hundred pounds at one time. 9 It hunts mainly deer, boars, and even bears, plus smaller prey such as fish and rabbits. 10 It pounces on its prey and grabs it by the back of the neck. 11 The animal that is not killed immediately is thrown to the ground and suffocated with a bite to the throat. 12 Then the tiger feasts.

## ***Pronouns***

### ***Exercise 30.1***

#### ***Choosing between subjective and objective pronouns***

1 Jody and I had been hunting for jobs. 2 The best employees at our old company were she and I, so we expected to find jobs quickly. 3 Between her and me the job search had lasted two months, and still it had barely begun. 4 Slowly, she and I stopped sharing leads. 5 It was obvious that Jody and I could not be as friendly as we had been.

### ***Exercise 30.2***

#### ***Choosing between who and whom***

1 The school administrators suspended Jurgen, whom they suspected of setting the fire. 2 Jurgen had been complaining to

other custodians, who reported him. 3 He constantly complained of unfair treatment from whoever happened to be passing in the halls, including pupils. 4 “Who here has heard Mr. Jurgen’s complaints?” the police asked. 5 “Whom did he complain most about?”

### **Exercise 30.3**

#### **Sentence combining: Who versus whom**

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 Some children who have undetected hearing problems may do poorly in school.
- 2 They may not hear important instructions and information from teachers who speak softly.
- 3 Classmates whom the teacher calls on may not be audible.
- 4 Some hearing-impaired children who get a lot of encouragement at home may work harder to overcome their disability.
- 5 Some hearing-impaired children may take refuge in fantasy friends whom they can rely on not to criticize or laugh.

### **Exercise 30.4**

#### **Choosing between subjective and objective pronouns**

1 Obtaining enough protein is important to us vegetarians. 2 Instead of obtaining protein from meat, we vegetarians get our protein from other sources such as eggs, cheese, nuts, and beans. 3 Some of us vegetarians also eat fish, an excellent source of protein, but vegans avoid all animal products, including eggs and cheese. 4 My friend Jeff claims to know only two vegans, Helena and him. 5 He believes that we vegetarians who eat fish and dairy products are not as truly vegetarian as he.

### **Exercise 30.5**

#### **Revising: Pronoun case**

1 Written four thousand years ago, *The Epic of Gilgamesh* tells the story of Gilgamesh and his friendship with Enkidu. [Sentence correct.] 2 Gilgamesh was a bored king who his people thought was too harsh. [Sentence correct.] 3 Then he met Enkidu, a wild man

who had lived with the animals in the mountains. 4 Immediately, he and Gilgamesh wrestled to see who was more powerful. 5 After hours of struggle, Enkidu admitted that Gilgamesh was stronger than he. 6 Now the friends needed adventures worthy of them, the two strongest men on earth. [Sentence correct.] 7 Gilgamesh said, “Between you and me, mighty deeds will be accomplished, and our fame will be everlasting.” 8 Among their acts, Enkidu and he defeated a giant bull, Humbaba, cut down the bull’s cedar forests, and brought back the logs to Gilgamesh’s treeless land. 9 Their heroism won them great praise from the people. [Sentence correct.] 10 When Enkidu died, Gilgamesh mourned his death, realizing that no one had been a better friend than he. 11 When Gilgamesh himself died many years later, his people raised a monument praising Enkidu and him for their friendship and their mighty deeds of courage.

### ***Exercise 31.1***

#### ***Revising: Pronoun-antecedent agreement***

1 Each girl raised in a Mexican American family in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas hopes that one day she will be given a *quinceañera* party for her fifteenth birthday. 2 Such a celebration is very expensive because it entails a religious service followed by a huge party. *Or:* Such celebrations are very expensive because they entail a religious service followed by a huge party. 3 A girl’s immediate family, unless it is wealthy, cannot afford the party by itself. 4 The parents will ask each close friend or relative if he or she can help with the preparations. *Or:* The parents will ask close friends or relatives if they can help with the preparations. 5 Surrounded by her family and attended by her friends and their escorts, the *quinceañera* is introduced as a young woman eligible for Mexican American society. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 31.2***

#### ***Revising: Pronoun-antecedent agreement***

##### *Possible revision*

1 Despite their extensive research and experience, neither child psychologists nor parents have yet figured out how children become who they are. [Sentence correct.] 2 Of course, the family

has a tremendous influence on the development of a child in its midst. 3 Each member of the immediate family exerts a unique pull on the child. 4 Other relatives, teachers, and friends can also affect the child's view of the world and of himself or herself. 5 The workings of genetics also strongly influence the child, but they may never be fully understood. 6 The psychology community cannot agree in their views of whether nurture or nature is more important in a child's development. 7 Another debated issue is whether the child's emotional development or his or her intellectual development is more central. 8 Just about everyone has a strong opinion on these issues, often backed up by evidence. 9 Neither the popular press nor scholarly journals devote much of their space to the wholeness of the child. [Sentence correct.]

### **Exercise 32.1**

#### **Revising: Pronoun reference**

##### *Possible revision*

1 There is a difference between the heroes of modern times and the heroes of earlier times: modern-day heroes have flaws in their characters. 2 Despite these heroes' imperfections, sports fans still admire Pete Rose, Babe Ruth, and Joe Namath. 3 Fans liked Rose for having his young son serve as batboy when Rose was in Cincinnati. 4 The reputation Rose earned as a gambler and tax evader may overshadow his reputation as a ballplayer, but the latter will survive. 5 He amassed an unequalled record as a hitter, using his bat to do things no one has ever done, and the record remains even though Rose was banned from baseball.

### **Exercise 32.2**

#### **Revising: Pronoun reference**

##### *Possible revision*

1 In Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*, Jane is a shy young woman who takes a job as a governess. 2 Her employer, a rude, brooding man named Rochester, lives in a mysterious mansion on the

English moors, and both the mansion and the moors contribute a strange quality to Jane's experience. 3 Stranger still are the fires, eerie noises, and other unexplained happenings in the house; but Rochester refuses to discuss them. 4 Eventually, Jane and Rochester fall in love, but on the day they are to marry Jane learns that Rochester has a wife hidden in the house. 5 The wife is hopelessly insane and violent and must be guarded at all times, circumstances that explain Rochester's strange behavior. 6 Heart-broken, Jane leaves the moors, and many years pass before she and Rochester are reunited.

### **Exercise 32.3**

#### **Revising: Consistency in pronouns**

##### *Possible revision*

1 When taxpayers are waiting to receive tax refunds from the Internal Revenue Service, they begin to notice what time the mail carrier arrives. 2 If taxpayers do not receive refund checks within six weeks of filing a return, they may not have followed the rules of the IRS. 3 For instance, if taxpayers do not include their Social Security numbers on returns, they will have to wait for refunds. 4 If they make errors on the tax forms, they will certainly have to wait and they might be audited, delaying refunds for months or longer. 5 Refunds may be held up, even if taxpayers file on time, because returns received close to the April 15 deadline swamp the IRS.

*Or:*

1 When you are waiting to receive a tax refund from the Internal Revenue Service, you begin to notice what time the mail carrier arrives. 2 If you do not receive a refund check within six weeks of filing a return, you may not have followed the rules of the IRS. 3 For instance, if you do not include a Social Security number on a return, you will have to wait for a refund. 4 If you make errors on the tax form, you will certainly have to wait and you might be audited, delaying a refund for months or longer. 5 A refund may be held up, even if you file on time, because returns received close to the April 15 deadline swamp the IRS.

## ***Exercise 32.4***

### ***Revising: Pronoun reference***

#### *Possible revision*

1 “Life begins at forty” is a cliché many people live by, and this saying may or may not be true. 2 Whether one agrees or not with the cliché, there are many examples of people whose public lives began at forty. 3 For instance, when Pearl Buck was forty, her novel *The Good Earth* won the Pulitzer Prize. 4 Kenneth Kanuda, past president of Zambia, was elected to the presidency in 1964, when he was forty. 5 When Catherine I became Empress of Russia at age forty, she was more feared than loved by the Russians. 6 Paul Revere at forty made his famous ride to warn American revolutionary leaders that the British were going to arrest them, a warning that gave the colonists time to prepare for battle. 7 Forty-year-old Nancy Astor joined the British House of Commons in 1919 as its first female member, though the members did not welcome her. 8 In 610 CE, Muhammad, age forty, began to have visions that became the foundation of the Muslim faith and still inspire millions of people to become Muslims.

## ***Modifiers***

### ***Exercise 33.1***

#### ***Revising: Adjectives and adverbs***

1 The eighteenth-century essayist Samuel Johnson fared badly in his early life. 2 His family was poor, his hearing was weak, and he received little formal education. [Sentence correct.] 3 After failing as a schoolmaster, Johnson moved to London, where he was finally taken seriously as a critic and dictionary maker. 4 Johnson was really surprised when he received a pension from King George III. 5 Thinking about his meeting with the king, Johnson felt proud that he had not behaved badly [correct] in the presence of the king. 6 Now, after living cheaply for over twenty years, Johnson finally had enough money to eat and dress well. 7 He spent his time writing and living stylishly.

## Exercise 33.2

### Using comparatives and superlatives

#### Possible answers

- 1 badly, worse, worst

The favored horse performed badly in the race. He performed worse than all but one other horse. The horse that performed worst broke stride and left the race.

- 2 steady, steadier, steadiest

The stool was not steady. It's steadier now that I've planed one leg. But it's still not the steadiest stool in the house.

- 3 good, better, best

The fruit tasted good. The cheese tasted better. The chocolate pie tasted best.

- 4 well, better, best

Julie did well on the test. Jack did better than Julie. Ellen did best of all.

- 5 understanding, more understanding, most understanding

Professor Najarian was understanding about my late paper. She was more understanding than I had expected. She must be the most understanding professor in the department.

## Exercise 33.3

### Revising: Comparisons

1 The Brontë sisters—Charlotte, Emily, and Anne—are among the most interesting literary families in English history. 2 Of the three novelists, Charlotte was the oldest. 3 Critics sometimes dispute whether Charlotte or Emily was more talented. [Sentence correct.] 4 For some readers, Emily's *Wuthering Heights* is among the saddest stories ever written. 5 For other readers, Charlotte's *Jane Eyre* made more significant contributions to literature than did Emily's *Wuthering Heights*. [Or: Charlotte made more significant contributions to literature than Emily did.]

**Exercise 33.4****Revising: Double negatives***Possible revision*

1 Interest in books about the founding of the United States is not [or is hardly] consistent among Americans: it seems to vary with the national mood. 2 Americans show barely any interest in books about the founders when things are going well in the United States. [Sentence correct.] 3 However, when Americans can hardly [or can't] agree on major issues, sales of books about the Revolutionary War era increase. 4 During such periods, one cannot go to any bookstore without seeing several new volumes about John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and other founders. 5 When Americans feel they have nothing [or don't have anything] in common, their increased interest in the early leaders may reflect a desire for unity.

**Exercise 33.5****Revising: Present and past participles**

1 Many critics found Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple* to be a fascinating book, though the reviews were mixed. 2 One otherwise excited critic wished that Walker had deleted the scenes set in Africa. [Sentence correct.] 3 Another critic argued that although the book contained many depressing episodes, the overall effect was pleasing. 4 Responding to other readers who had found the book annoying, this critic pointed out its many surprising [correct] qualities. 5 In the end most critics agreed that the book was a pleasing novel about the struggles of an African American woman. 6 For many, the movie made from the book was less interesting. 7 Some viewers found the entire movie irritating, criticizing it for relying on tired feelings. 8 Other viewers thought that Whoopi Goldberg did an amazing job of creating Celie, the central character. 9 Some critics congratulated Steven Spielberg, the director, for creating a fulfilling movie. [Sentence correct.]

**Exercise 33.6****Revising: A, an, and the**

1 A recent court case has moved some Native Americans to

observe that a lot of people want to be Native Americans now that the tribes have something of value—namely, gambling casinos. 2 A man named Stephen Jones claimed to be Native American in order to open a casino in New York's Catskills region. 3 However, the documents Jones provided to support the claim were questioned by the US Bureau of Indian Affairs. 4 On the death certificate for Jones's grandfather, the W for *white* had been changed to an I for *Indian* with a ballpoint pen. 5 Ballpoint pens had not been invented until after the grandfather's death. 6 In addition, Jones provided the 1845 census of Indians in New York, and someone had recently added Jones's great-grandfather's name to the list of Indian household heads. [Sentence correct.] 7 Jones, who called himself Chief Golden Eagle, pled guilty to filing false documents with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

### ***Exercise 33.7***

#### ***Revising: Determiners***

1 Many people love to swim for exercise or just plain fun. 2 Few swimmers, however, are aware of the possible danger of sharing their swimming spot with others. [Sentence correct.] 3 This danger has increased in recent years because of a dramatic rise in outbreaks of the parasite cryptosporidium. 4 Swallowing even a little water containing cryptosporidium can make anyone sick. 5 Chlorine is used in nearly all public pools [*or every public pool*] to kill parasites, but the chlorine takes six or seven days to kill cryptosporidium. 6 Most health authorities advise people to limit their swimming in public pools and to drink as little of the pool water as possible. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 33.8***

#### ***Revising: Adjectives and adverbs***

1 Americans often argue about which professional sport is best: basketball, football, or baseball. 2 Basketball fans contend that their sport offers more action because the players are constantly running and shooting. 3 Because it is played indoors in relatively small arenas, basketball allows fans to be closer to the action than the other sports do. 4 Football fanatics say they hardly stop yelling

once the game begins. 5 They cheer when their team executes a complicated play well. 6 They roar more loudly when the defense stops the opponents in a goal-line stand. 7 They yell loudest when a fullback crashes in for a score. [Sentence correct.] 8 In contrast, the supporters of baseball believe that it is the best sport. 9 It combines the one-on-one duel of pitcher and batter struggling valiantly with the tight teamwork of double and triple plays. 10 Because the game is played slowly and carefully, fans can analyze and discuss the manager's strategy.

### ***Exercise 34.1***

#### ***Revising: Misplaced modifiers***

1 People who are right-handed dominate in our society. 2 Hand tools, machines, and even doors are designed for right-handed people. 3 However, nearly 15 percent of the population may be left-handed. 4 When children enter kindergarten, they generally prefer one hand or the other. 5 Parents and teachers should not try deliberately to change a child's preference for the left hand.

### ***Exercise 34.2***

#### ***Revising: Misplaced modifiers***

1 Women have contributed much of significance to American culture. 2 For example, during the colonial era Elizabeth Pinckney introduced indigo, the source of a valuable blue dye. [Sentence correct.] 3 Later, in 1821, Emma Willard founded the Troy Female Seminary, the first institution to provide a college-level education for women. 4 Mary Lyon founded Mount Holyoke Female Seminary as the first true women's college with a campus and directors who would sustain the college even after Lyon's death. 5 In 1853, Pauline Wright Davis founded *Una*, the first US newspaper that was dedicated to gaining women's rights. 6 Maria Mitchell, who lived from 1818 to 1889, was the first American woman astronomer. 7 Mitchell's Comet, which was named for the astronomer, was discovered in 1847.

**Exercise 34.3****Revising: Placement of adverbs and adjectives**

- 1 Some years ago Detroit cars were often praised.
- 2 Large luxury cars were especially prized.
- 3 Sentence correct.
- 4 When ample gasoline supplies returned, consumers again bought large American cars and trucks.
- 5 Consumers were not loyal to the big vehicles when gas prices rose dramatically.

**Exercise 34.4****Revising: Dangling modifiers***Possible revision*

1 Andrew Jackson's career was legendary in his day. [Sentence correct.] 2 Starting with the American Revolution, Jackson chose service as a mounted courier. 3 Though not well educated, Jackson proved his ability in a successful career as a lawyer and judge. 4 Earning the nicknames "Old Hickory" and "Sharp Knife," Jackson established his military prowess in the War of 1812. [Sentence correct.] 5 Losing only six dead and ten wounded, the triumphant Battle of New Orleans burnished Jackson's reputation. 6 Jackson's victories over raiding parties from Florida helped pressure Spain to cede that territory. 7 While Jackson was briefly governor of Florida, the US presidency became his goal. [Sentence correct.] 8 With so many skills and deeds of valor, Jackson was elected to the presidency in 1828 and 1832.

**Exercise 34.5****Revising: Misplaced and dangling modifiers***Possible revision*

1 Several nights a week, Central American tungara frogs silence their mating croaks. 2 When not croaking, they reduce the chance that they will be eaten by predators. 3 The frogs seem to believe

fully in “safety in numbers.” 4 More than likely, they will croak along with a large group rather than by themselves. 5 By forgoing croaking on some nights, the frogs prevent the species from “croaking.”

## Sentence Faults

### **Exercise 35.1**

#### ***Identifying and revising sentence fragments***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 Lacks a subject and a verb.

*Complete:* A magazine article about vandalism against works of art was interesting.

*Combined:* In an interesting magazine article about vandalism against works of art, the author says the vandals’ motives vary widely.

- 2 Complete sentence.

- 3 Lacks a verb.

*Complete:* The motives of the vandals vary widely.

*Combined:* The motives of the vandals varying widely, researchers can make few generalizations.

- 4 Complete sentence.

- 5 Lacks a subject and a verb.

*Complete:* But the vandal is not necessarily angry at the artist or the owner.

*Combined:* Whoever harms artwork is usually angry, but not necessarily at the artist or the owner.

- 6 Lacks a verb for the subject *man*.

*Complete:* For instance, a man hammered at Michelangelo’s *Pietà*.

*Combined:* For instance, a man who hammered at Michelangelo’s *Pietà* was angry at the Roman Catholic Church.

- 7 Lacks a subject.

*Complete:* And he knocked off the Virgin Mary’s nose.

*Combined:* A man hammered at Michelangelo’s *Pietà* and knocked off the Virgin Mary’s nose.

- 8 Subordinate clause with no main clause.  
*Complete:* He was angry with the Roman Catholic Church.  
*Combined:* A man hammered at Michelangelo's *Pietà* because he was angry with the Roman Catholic Church.
- 9 Subordinate clause with no main clause.  
*Complete:* The Church knew nothing of his grievance.  
*Combined:* He was angry with the Roman Catholic Church, which knew nothing of his grievance.
- 10 Subordinate clause with no main clause.  
*Complete:* Many damaged works can be repaired.  
*Combined:* Although many damaged works can be repaired, even the most skillful repairs are forever visible.
- 11 Complete sentence.

### ***Exercise 35.2***

#### ***Revising: Sentence fragments***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 Human beings who perfume themselves are not much different from other animals.
- 2 Animals as varied as insects and dogs release pheromones, chemicals that signal other animals.
- 3 Human beings have a diminished sense of smell and do not consciously detect most of their own species' pheromones.
- 4 No sentence fragment.
- 5 Some sources say that people began using perfume to cover up the smell of burning flesh during sacrifices to the gods.
- 6 No sentence fragment.
- 7 The earliest historical documents from the Middle East record the use of fragrances, not only in religious ceremonies but on the body.
- 8 In the nineteenth century, chemists began synthesizing perfume oils, which previously could be made only from natural sources.
- 9 The most popular animal oil for perfume today is musk, although some people dislike its heavy, sweet odor.
- 10 Synthetic musk oil would help conserve a certain species of deer whose gland is the source of musk.

### ***Exercise 35.3***

#### ***Revising: Sentence fragments***

##### *Possible revision*

Baby red-eared slider turtles are brightly colored, with bold patterns on their yellowish undershells that serve as a warning to predators. The bright colors of skunks and other animals signal that the animals will spray nasty chemicals. In contrast, the turtle's colors warn largemouth bass that the baby turtle will actively defend itself. When a bass gulps down a turtle, the feisty baby claws and bites, forcing the bass to spit it out. To avoid a similar painful experience, the bass will avoid other baby red-eared slider turtles. The turtle loses its bright colors as it grows too big for a bass's afternoon snack.

### ***Exercise 36.1***

#### ***Identifying and revising comma splices***

- 1 Money has a long history. It goes back at least as far as the earliest records.  
Money has a long history that goes back at least as far as the earliest records.
- 2 Many of the earliest records concern financial transactions; indeed, early history must often be inferred from commercial activity.  
Many of the earliest records concern financial transactions. Indeed, early history must often be inferred from commercial activity.
- 3 No comma splice.
- 4 Sometimes the objects had actual value for the society; examples include cattle and fermented beverages.  
Sometimes the objects had actual value for the society. Examples include cattle and fermented beverages.
- 5 No comma splice.
- 6 We think of money as valuable, but only our common faith in it makes it valuable.  
Although we think of money as valuable, only our common faith in it makes it valuable.

- 7 That faith is sometimes fragile; consequently, currencies themselves are fragile.  
That faith is sometimes fragile. Consequently, currencies themselves are fragile.
- 8 Economic crises often shake the belief in money; indeed, such weakened faith helped cause the Great Depression of the 1930s.  
Economic crises often shake the belief in money. Indeed, such weakened faith helped cause the Great Depression of the 1930s.

### ***Exercise 36.2***

#### ***Identifying and revising fused sentences***

- 1 Throughout history money and religion were closely linked; there was little distinction between government and religion.  
Throughout history money and religion were closely linked, for there was little distinction between government and religion.
- 2 Sentence correct.
- 3 These powerful leaders decided what objects would serve as money, and their backing encouraged public faith in the money.  
These powerful leaders decided what objects would serve as money. Their backing encouraged public faith in the money.
- 4 If coins were minted of precious metals, the religious overtones of money were strengthened.  
Coins were minted of precious metals, which strengthened the religious overtones of money.
- 5 Because people already believed the precious metals to be divine, their use in money intensified its allure.  
People already believed the precious metals to be divine; thus their use in money intensified its allure.

### ***Exercise 36.3***

#### ***Sentence combining to avoid comma splices and fused sentences***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 The exact origin of paper money is unknown because it has not survived as coins, shells, and other durable objects have.

- 2 Although scholars disagree over where paper money originated, many believe it was first used in Europe.
- 3 Perhaps goldsmiths were also gold bankers; thus they held the gold of their wealthy customers.
- 4 The goldsmiths probably gave customers receipts for their gold, and these receipts were then used in trade.
- 5 The goldsmiths were something like modern-day bankers; their receipts were something like modern-day money.

### ***Exercise 36.4***

#### ***Revising: Comma splices and fused sentences***

##### *Possible revision*

What many call the first genocide of modern times occurred during World War I, when the Armenians were deported from their homes in Anatolia, Turkey. The Turkish government assumed that the Armenians were sympathetic to Russia, with whom the Turks were at war. Many Armenians died because of the hardships of the journey, and many were massacred. The death toll was estimated at between 600,000 and 1 million.

Many of the deported Armenians migrated to Russia. In 1918 they established the Republic of Armenia, but they continued to be attacked by Turkey. In 1920 they became the Soviet Republic of Armenia rather than surrender to the Turks. Like other Soviet republics, Armenia became independent in 1991. About 3.4 million Armenians live there now.

### ***Exercise 37.1***

#### ***Revising: Mixed sentences***

##### *Possible revision*

1 A hurricane occurs when the winds in a tropical depression rotate counterclockwise at more than seventy-four miles per hour.  
2 People fear hurricanes because they can destroy lives and property. [Sentence correct.] 3 Through storm surge, high winds, floods, and tornadoes, hurricanes have killed thousands of people.

4 Storm surge occurs when the hurricane's winds whip up a tide that spills over seawalls and deluges coastal islands. 5 The winds themselves are also destructive, uprooting trees and smashing buildings. [Sentence correct.] 6 Packing winds of 150 to 200 miles per hour, a hurricane inflicts terrible damage even on inland towns. 7 However, tornadoes and floods cause the worst damage to inland areas. 8 Many scientists observe that hurricanes in recent years have become more ferocious and destructive. 9 However, in the last half-century, with improved communication systems and weather satellites, hurricanes have become less deadly. 10 The reason is that people have more time to escape. 11 Evacuation is in fact the best way for people to avoid a hurricane's force. 12 Simply boarding up a house's windows will not protect a family from wind, water surges, and flying debris. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 37.2***

#### ***Revising: Repeated subjects and other parts***

1 Archaeologists and other scientists can often determine the age of their discoveries by means of radiocarbon dating. 2 This technique is based on the fact that all living organisms contain carbon. [Sentence correct.] 3 The most common isotope is carbon 12, which contains six protons and six neutrons. 4 A few carbon atoms are classified as the isotope carbon 14, where the nucleus consists of six protons and eight neutrons. 5 Because of the extra neutrons, the carbon 14 atom is unstable. 6 What is significant about the carbon 14 atom is its half-life of 5700 years. [Sentence correct.] 7 Scientists measure the proportion of carbon 14 to carbon 12 and estimate the age of the specimen. 8 Radiocarbon dating can be used on any material that was once living, but it is most accurate with specimens between 500 and 50,000 years old.

# PART 5

## Punctuation

### ***Exercise 38.1***

#### ***Revising: Periods***

- 1 The instructor asked when Plato wrote *The Republic*.
- 2 Give the date within one century.
- 3 The exact date is not known, but it is estimated at 370 BCE.
- 4 Dr. Arn will lecture on Plato at 7:30 p.m.
- 5 The area of lecture hall is only 1600 sq. ft.

### ***Exercise 38.2***

#### ***Revising: Question marks***

- 1 In Homer's *Odyssey*, Odysseus took seven years to travel from Troy to Ithaca. Or was it eight years? Or more?
- 2 Odysseus must have wondered whether he would ever make it home.
- 3 "What man are you and whence?" asks Odysseus's wife, Penelope.
- 4 Why does Penelope ask, "Where is your city? Your family?"
- 5 Penelope does not recognize Odysseus and asks who this stranger is.

### ***Exercise 38.3***

#### ***Revising: Exclamation points***

- 1 As the firefighters moved their equipment into place, the police shouted, "Move back!"
- 2 A child's cries could be heard from above: "Help me! Help!"
- 3 When the child was rescued, the crowd called, "Hooray!"
- 4 The rescue was the most exciting event of the day.
- 5 The neighbors talked about it for days.

### **Exercise 38.4**

#### **Revising: End punctuation**

When visitors first arrive in Hawaii, they often encounter an unexpected language barrier. Standard English is the language of business and government, but many of the people speak Pidgin English. Instead of an excited “Aloha!” the visitors may be greeted with an excited Pidgin “Howzit!” or asked if they know “how fo’ find one good hotel.” Many Hawaiians question whether Pidgin will hold children back because it prevents communication with *haoles*, or Caucasians, who run businesses. Yet many others feel that Pidgin is a last defense of ethnic diversity on the islands. To those who want to make standard English the official language of the state, these Hawaiians may respond, “Just ‘cause I speak Pidgin no mean I dumb.” They may ask, “Why you no listen?” or, in standard English, “Why don’t you listen?”

### **Exercise 39.1**

#### **Revising: Comma with linked main clauses**

1 Parents once automatically gave their children the father’s last name, but some no longer do. 2 In fact, parents were once legally required to give their children the father’s last name, but these laws have been contested in court. 3 Parents may now give their children any last name they choose, and some parents opt for the mother’s last name. 4 Those parents who choose the mother’s last name may do so because they believe the mother’s importance should be recognized or because the mother’s name is easier to pronounce. [Sentence correct.]

### **Exercise 39.2**

#### **Sentence combining: Linked main clauses**

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 The arguments for bestowing the mother’s surname on children are often strong and convincing, but they are not universally accepted.
- 2 Some parents have combined their last names into a new surname, and they have given that name to their children.

- 3 Critics sometimes question the effects of unusual surnames on children, or they wonder how confusing or fleeting the new surnames will be.
- 4 Children with surnames different from their parents' may suffer embarrassment or identity problems, for giving children their father's surname is still very much the norm.
- 5 Hyphenated names are awkward and difficult to pass on, so some observers think they will die out in the next generation or before.

### ***Exercise 39.3***

#### ***Revising: Comma with introductory elements***

1 Veering sharply to the right, a large flock of birds neatly avoids a high wall. 2 Moving in a fluid mass is typical of flocks of birds and schools of fish. [Sentence correct.] 3 With the help of complex computer simulations, zoologists are learning more about this movement. 4 Because it is sudden and apparently well coordinated, the movement of flocks and schools has seemed to be directed by a leader. 5 Almost incredibly, the group could behave with more intelligence than any individual seemed to possess. 6 However, new studies have discovered that flocks and schools are leaderless. 7 As it turns out, evading danger is really an individual response. 8 When each bird or fish senses a predator, it follows individual rules for fleeing. 9 To keep from colliding with its neighbors, each bird or fish uses other rules for dodging. 10 Multiplied over hundreds of individuals, these responses look as if they have been choreographed.

### ***Exercise 39.4***

#### ***Sentence combining: Introductory elements***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 In an effort to explain the mysteries of flocks and schools, scientists have proposed bizarre magnetic fields and telepathy.
- 2 Since scientists developed computer models, they have abandoned earlier explanations.
- 3 Starting with each individual, the movement of a flock or school is rapidly and perhaps automatically coordinated among individuals.

- 4 Observing that human beings seek coherent patterns, one zoologist suggests that investigators saw purpose in the movement of flocks and schools where none existed.
- 5 To study the movement of flocks or schools, one must abandon a search for purpose or design.

### ***Exercise 39.5***

#### ***Revising: Punctuation of nonessential and essential elements***

1 Anesthesia, which is commonly used during medical operations, once made patients uncomfortable and had serious risks. 2 But new drugs and procedures that have been developed in recent years allow patients under anesthesia to be comfortable and much safer. 3 Twenty years ago, any patient undergoing anesthesia would have had to stay overnight in a hospital, probably feeling sick and very confused. 4 Today, many patients can have general anesthesia, which renders them completely unconscious, and still go home the same day. [Sentence correct.] 5 Another form of anesthesia, monitored anesthesia or conscious sedation, allows the patient to be awake while feeling sleepy with no pain. [Sentence correct.] 6 A surgeon may also suggest regional or local anesthesia, which numbs only a specific part of the body and leaves the patient completely awake. 7 Sometimes, patients must choose among local, regional, or general anesthesia, whether or not they want to make the choice. 8 In that case, patients should ask which type the anesthesiologist would choose if his or her child or spouse were having the surgery. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 39.6***

#### ***Revising: Punctuation of nonessential and essential elements***

1 Italians insist that Marco Polo, the thirteenth-century explorer, did not import pasta from China. 2 Pasta, which consists of flour and water and often egg, existed in Italy long before Marco Polo left for his travels. 3 A historian who studied pasta says that it originated in the Middle East in the fifth century. [Sentence correct.] 4 Most Italians dispute this account, although their

evidence is shaky. 5 Wherever it originated, the Italians are now the undisputed masters in making and cooking pasta.

6 Marcella Hazan, who has written several books on Italian cooking, insists that homemade and hand-rolled pasta is the best. [Sentence correct.]

7 However, most cooks buy dried pasta, lacking the time to make their own. 8 Homemade or dried, the finest pasta is made from semolina, a flour from hard durum wheat. [Sentence correct.]

9 Pasta manufacturers choose hard durum wheat because it makes firmer cooked pasta than common wheat does. 10

Pasta made from common wheat gets soggy in boiling water.

### **Exercise 39.7**

#### ***Sentence combining: Essential and nonessential elements***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 American colonists first imported pasta from the English, who had discovered it as tourists in Italy.
- 2 The English returning from their grand tours of Italy were called *macaronis* because of their fancy airs.
- 3 A hair style with elaborate curls was also called *macaroni*.
- 4 The song “Yankee Doodle” refers to this hairdo when it reports that Yankee Doodle “stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni.”
- 5 The song, a creation of the English, was actually intended to poke fun at unrefined American colonists.

### **Exercise 39.8**

#### ***Revising: Commas with series items***

1 Photographers who take pictures of flowers need to pay special attention to lighting, composition, and focal point. 2 Many

photographers prefer to shoot in the early morning, when the air is calm, the dew is still on the flowers, and the light is soft. [Sentence correct.]

3 Some even like to photograph in light rain because water helps flowers to look fresh, colorful, and especially lively. 4 In

composing a picture, the photographer can choose to show several flowers, just one flower, or even a small part of a flower. 5 One

effective composition leads the viewer’s eye in from an edge of the

photo, devotes a large amount of the photo to the primary subject, and then leads the eye out of the photo. 6 The focus changes as the eye moves away from the subject: the primary subject is in sharp focus, elements near the primary subject are in sharp focus, and elements in the background are deliberately out of focus.

### ***Exercise 39.9***

#### ***Revising: Commas with adjectives***

1 Most people have seen a blind person being aided by a patient, observant guide dog. 2 What is not commonly known is how normal, untrained dogs become these special, highly skilled dogs. 3 An organization called the Seeing Eye breeds dogs to perform this specific guide job. 4 Enthusiastic, affectionate volunteers raise the dogs until they are about seventeen months old. 5 Each dog then undergoes a thorough health examination. [Sentence correct.] 6 Dogs who pass the health exam go through a rigorous four-month training program. 7 The trained dog is then matched with a blind person, and the two of them undergo their own intensive communication training before graduating to their life together. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 39.10***

#### ***Revising: Punctuation of series and adjectives***

1 Shoes with high heels were originally designed to protect the wearer's feet from mud, garbage, and animal waste in the streets. 2 The first high heels worn strictly for fashion, however, appeared in the sixteenth century. [Sentence correct.] 3 They were made popular when the short, powerful King Louis XIV of France began wearing them. 4 At first, high heels were worn by men and were made of colorful silk fabrics, soft suedes, or smooth leathers. 5 But Louis's influence was so strong that men and women of the court, priests and cardinals, and even household servants wore high heels. 6 By the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, only wealthy, fashionable French women wore high heels. 7 At that time, French culture represented the one true standard of elegance and refinement. [Sentence correct.] 8 High-heeled shoes for women spread to other courts of Europe, among the Europeans of North America, and to all social classes. 9 Now high heels are common,

though depending on the fashion they range from short, squat, thick heels to tall, skinny spikes. 10 A New York boutique recently showed a pair of purple satin pumps with tiny jeweled bows and four-inch stiletto heels. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 39.11***

#### ***Revising: Punctuation of dates, addresses, place names, numbers***

1 The festival will hold a benefit dinner and performance on March 10, 2009, in Asheville. 2 The organizers hope to raise more than \$100,000 from donations and ticket sales. 3 Performers are expected from as far away as Milan, Italy, and Kyoto, Japan. 4 All inquiries sent to Mozart Festival, PO Box 725, Asheville, North Carolina 28803, will receive a quick response. 5 The deadline for ordering tickets by mail is Monday, December 3, 2008.

### ***Exercise 39.12***

#### ***Revising: Punctuation of quotations***

- 1 The writer and writing teacher Peter Elbow proposes an “open-ended writing process” that “can change you, not just your words.” [Sentence correct.]
- 2 “I think of the open-ended writing process as a voyage in two stages,” Elbow says.
- 3 “The sea voyage is a process of divergence, branching, proliferation, and confusion,” Elbow continues; “the coming to land is a process of convergence, pruning, centralizing, and clarifying.”
- 4 “Keep up one session of writing long enough to get loosened up and tired,” advises Elbow, “long enough in fact to make a bit of a voyage.”
- 5 “In coming to new land,” Elbow says, “you develop a new conception of what you are writing about.”

### ***Exercise 39.13***

#### ***Revising: Needless and misused commas***

1 One of the largest aquifers in North America, the Ogallala aquifer, is named after the Ogallala Indian tribe, which once lived

in the region and hunted buffalo there. [Sentence correct.] 2 The Ogallala aquifer underlies a region from western Texas through northern Nebraska and has a huge capacity of fresh water that is contained in a layer of sand and gravel. 3 But the water in the Ogallala is being removed faster than it is being replaced. 4 Water is pumped from the aquifer for many purposes, such as drinking and other household use, industrial use, and agricultural use. 5 The Great Plains area above the Ogallala often lacks enough rainfall for the crops that are grown there. 6 As a consequence, the crops in the great plains are watered by irrigation systems that pump water from the Ogallala and distribute it from half-mile-long sprinkler arms. 7 Ogallala water is receding between six inches and three feet a year, the amount depending on location. [Sentence correct.] 8 Some areas are experiencing water shortages already, and the pumping continues. [Sentence correct.] 9 A scientific commission recently estimated that “at the present consumption rate, the Ogallala will be depleted in forty years.”

### **Exercise 39.14**

#### **Revising: Commas**

1 Ellis Island, New York, reopened for business in 1990, but now the customers are tourists, not immigrants. 2 This spot, which lies in New York Harbor, was the first American soil seen or touched by many of the nation’s immigrants. 3 Though other places also served as ports of entry for foreigners, none has the symbolic power of Ellis Island. 4 Between its opening in 1892 and its closing in 1954, over 20 million people, about two-thirds of all immigrants, were detained there before taking up their new lives in the United States. 5 Ellis Island processed over 2000 [or 2,000] newcomers a day when immigration was at its peak between 1900 and 1920.

6 As the end of a long voyage and the introduction to the New World, Ellis Island must have left something to be desired. 7 The “huddled masses,” as the Statue of Liberty calls them, indeed were huddled. 8 New arrivals were herded about, kept standing in lines for hours or days, yelled at, and abused. 9 Assigned numbers, they submitted their bodies to the pokings and proddings of the silent nurses and doctors who were charged with ferreting out the slightest sign of sickness, disability, or insanity. 10 That test having been passed, the immigrants faced interrogation by an official

through an interpreter. **11** Those with names deemed inconveniently long or difficult to pronounce often found themselves permanently labeled with abbreviations of their names or with the names of their hometowns. **12** But millions survived the examination, humiliation, and confusion to take the last short boat ride to New York City. **13** For many of them and especially for their descendants, Ellis Island eventually became not a nightmare, but the place where a new life began.

### ***Exercise 40.1***

#### ***Revising: Punctuation between main clauses***

**1** More and more musicians are playing computerized instruments; more and more listeners are worrying about the future of acoustic instruments. **2** The computer is not the first technology in music; the pipe organ and saxophone were also technological breakthroughs in their day. **3** Musicians have always experimented with new technology while audiences have always resisted the experiments. [Sentence correct.] **4** Most computer musicians are not merely following the latest fad; they are discovering new sounds and new ways to manipulate sound. **5** Few musicians have abandoned acoustic instruments; most value acoustic sounds as much as electronic sounds.

### ***Exercise 40.2***

#### ***Revising: Punctuation between main clauses with conjunctive adverbs or transitional expressions***

**1** Music is a form of communication like language; the basic elements, however, are not letters but notes. **2** Computers can process any information that can be represented numerically; as a result, they can process musical information. **3** A computer's ability to process music depends on what software it can run; it must, moreover, be connected to a system that converts electrical vibration into sound. **4** Computers and their sound systems can produce many different sounds; indeed, the number of possible sounds is infinite. **5** The powerful music computers are very expensive; therefore, they are used only by professional musicians.

### ***Exercise 40.3***

#### ***Sentence combining: Related main clauses***

##### *Possible answers*

- 1 Electronic instruments are prevalent in jazz and rock music; however, they are less common in classical music.
- 2 Jazz and rock change rapidly; they nourish experimentation and improvisation.
- 3 The notes and instrumentation of traditional classical music were established by a composer writing decades or centuries ago; therefore, such music does not change.
- 4 Contemporary classical music not only can draw on tradition; it can also respond to innovations such as jazz rhythms and electronic sounds.
- 5 Much contemporary electronic music is more than just jazz, rock, or classical; it is a fusion of all three.

### ***Exercise 40.4***

#### ***Revising: Punctuation of main clauses and series items containing commas***

1 The Indian subcontinent is separated from the rest of the world by clear barriers: the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea to the east and west, respectively; the Indian Ocean to the south; and 1600 miles of mountain ranges to the north. 2 In the north of India are the world's highest mountains, the Himalayas; and farther south are fertile farmlands, unpopulated deserts, and rain forests. 3 India is a nation of ethnic and linguistic diversity, with numerous religions, including Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity; with distinct castes and ethnic groups; and with sixteen languages, including the official Hindi and the "associate official" English.

### ***Exercise 40.5***

#### ***Revising: Semicolons***

1 The set, sounds, and actors in the movie captured the essence of horror films. [Sentence correct.] 2 The set was ideal; dark, deserted streets; trees dipping their branches over the sidewalks; mist hugging the ground and creeping up to meet the trees;

looming shadows of unlighted, turreted houses. **3** The sounds, too, were appropriate; especially terrifying was the hard, hollow sound of footsteps echoing throughout the film. **4** But the best feature of the movie was its actors, all of them tall, pale, and thin to the point of emaciation. **5** With one exception, they were dressed uniformly in gray and had gray hair. [Sentence correct.] **6** The exception was an actress who dressed only in black as if to set off her pale yellow, nearly white, long hair, the only color in the film. **1** The glinting black eyes of another actor stole almost every scene; indeed, they were the source of the film's mischief.

### ***Exercise 41.1*** ***Revising: Colons***

**1** In remote areas of many developing countries, simple signs mark human habitation: a dirt path, a few huts, smoke from a campfire. **2** However, in the built-up sections of industrialized countries, nature is all but obliterated by signs of human life, such as houses, factories, skyscrapers, and highways. **3** The spectacle makes many question the words of Ecclesiastes 1.4: "One generation passeth away, and another cometh; but the earth abideth forever." **4** Yet many scientists see the future differently: they hold that human beings have all the technology necessary to clean up the earth and restore the cycles of nature. [Sentence correct.] **5** All that is needed is a change in the attitudes of those who use technology.

### ***Exercise 41.2*** ***Revising: Colons and semicolons***

**1** Sunlight is made up of three kinds of radiation: visible rays; infrared rays, which we cannot see; and ultraviolet rays, which are also invisible. [Sentence correct.] **2** Infrared rays are the longest, measuring 700 nanometers and longer, while ultraviolet rays are the shortest, measuring 400 nanometers and shorter. **3** Especially in the ultraviolet range, sunlight is harmful to the eyes. **4** Ultraviolet rays can damage the retina; furthermore, they can cause cataracts on the lens.

**5** The lens protects the eye by absorbing much of the ultraviolet radiation and thus protecting the retina. **6** Protecting the retina, however, the lens becomes a victim, growing cloudy and

blocking vision. 7 The best way to protect your eyes is to wear hats that shade the face and sunglasses that screen out ultraviolet rays. 8 Many sunglass lenses have been designed as ultraviolet screens; many others are extremely ineffective. [Sentence correct.] 9 If sunglass lenses do not screen out ultraviolet rays and if people can see your eyes through them, they will not protect your eyes; and you will be at risk for cataracts later in life. 10 People who spend much time outside in the sun owe it to themselves to buy and wear sunglasses that shield their eyes.

### ***Exercise 42.1***

#### ***Forming possessives***

1 In the myths of ancient Greeks, the goddesses' roles vary widely. 2 Demeter's responsibility is the fruitfulness of the earth. 3 Athena's role is to guard the city of Athens. 4 Artemis's function is to care for wild animals and small children. 5 Athena and Artemis's father, Zeus, is the king of the gods.

6 Even a single goddess's responsibilities are often varied. 7 For instance, over several centuries' time Athena changes from a mariner's goddess to the patron of crafts. 8 She is also concerned with fertility and with children's well-being, since the strength of Athens depended on a large and healthy population. 9 Athena often changes into birds' forms, and in Homer's *Odyssey*, she assumes a sea eagle's form.

10 In ancient Athens the myths of Athena were part of everyone's knowledge and life. 11 A cherished myth tells how she fights to retain possession of her people's land when the god Poseidon wants it. 12 Athena's and Poseidon's skills are different, and each promises a special gift to the Athenians. 13 At the contest's conclusion, Poseidon has given water and Athena has given an olive tree, for sustenance. 14 The other gods decide that the Athenians' lives depend more on Athena than on Poseidon.

### ***Exercise 42.2***

#### ***Revising: Apostrophes with possessives***

1 The eastern coast of Belize was once a fisherman's paradise, but overfishing caused the fishing industry's sharp decline in this

Central American country. 2 The country's government is now showing the world that leaders' foresight can turn a problem into an opportunity. [Sentence correct.] 3 Belize is capitalizing on something that can capture tourists' interest: whale sharks. 4 Huge but harmless to people, whale sharks regularly visit Belize's coast to feed on smaller fish's eggs. 5 The predictable gatherings of the sharks attract large numbers of scuba divers and snorkelers, so that the fish's fascinating beauty has become an economic treasure. 6 A tourist's eagerness to spend money for an up-close view of whale sharks is Belize's renewable and reliable resource.

### ***Exercise 42.3***

#### ***Distinguishing between plurals and possessives***

1 Demeter may be the oldest of the ancient Greek gods, older than Zeus. 2 In myth she is the earth mother, which means that the responsibility for the fertility of both animals and plants is hers. 3 Many prehistoric cultures had earth goddesses like Demeter. 4 In Greek culture the goddess's festival came at harvest time, with its celebration of bounty. 5 The people's prayers to Demeter thanked her for grain and other gifts.

### ***Exercise 42.4***

#### ***Revising: Misuses of the apostrophe***

1 Research is proving that athletes who excel at distance running have physical characteristics that make them faster than most people. 2 For example, their hearts are larger. 3 An average adult's heart pumps about fifteen liters of blood per minute, but a competitive distance runner's heart circulates twice as much. 4 Elite runners are also more efficient: they're able to run with less work than less talented runners must exert. [Sentence correct.] 5 In addition, competitive runners are able to keep running for long times at high levels of exertion. 6 Although these abilities can be honed in training, they cannot be acquired by a runner: they are his or hers from birth.

### **Exercise 42.5**

#### **Revising: Contractions and personal pronouns**

1 Roald Dahl's children's novel *James and the Giant Peach* has been enjoyed by each generation of readers since its first publication in 1961. [Sentence correct.] 2 It's a magical story of adventure and friendship. 3 James, a lonely boy who's being raised by his two nasty aunts, accidentally drops some mysterious crystals by an old peach tree in the yard. 4 The peach at the very top grows to an enormous size, and when James crawls inside, he finds friendly, oversized bugs ready to welcome him into their family. 5 As the peach breaks from the tree and rolls into the ocean, they're plunged into an adventure that takes them to the top of the Empire State Building.

### **Exercise 42.6**

#### **Forming contractions**

*Possible answers*

- 1 She'd rather be dancing.
- 2 He couldn't see her in the crowd.
- 3 They're at the front door now.
- 4 He's my brother.
- 5 We don't like the beach.
- 6 She'll speak her mind.
- 7 The recent storm was nearly as bad as the hurricane of '62.
- 8 Isn't that your cousin?
- 9 It's a fact.
- 10 The door won't budge.

### **Exercise 42.7**

#### **Revising: Contractions and personal pronouns**

1 In Greek myth the goddess Demeter has a special fondness for Eleusis, near Athens, and its people. 2 She finds rest among the people and is touched by their kindness. [Sentence correct.] 3 As a reward Demeter gives the Elusians the secret for making their land fruitful. 4 The Elusians begin a cult in honor of Demeter, who's worshiped in secret ceremonies. 5 It's unknown what happened in the ceremonies, for no participant ever revealed their rituals.

### **Exercise 42.8**

#### **Revising: Apostrophes**

1 People whose online experiences include blogging, Web cams, and social-networking sites are often used to seeing the details of other people's private lives. 2 Many are also comfortable sharing their own opinions, photographs, and videos with family, friends, and even strangers. 3 However, they need to realize that employers and even the government can see their information, too. 4 Employers commonly put applicants' names through social-networking Web sites such as *MySpace* and *Facebook*. 5 Many companies monitor their employees' outbound e-mail. 6 People can take steps to protect their personal information by adjusting the privacy settings on their social-networking pages. [Sentence correct.] 7 They can avoid posting photos of themselves that they wouldn't want an employer to see. 8 They can avoid sending personal e-mail while they're at work. 9 It's the individual's responsibility to protect his or her own private information.

### **Exercise 43.1**

#### **Revising: Double and single quotation marks**

- 1 “Why,” the lecturer asked, “do we say ‘Bless you!’ or something else when people sneeze but not acknowledge coughs, hiccups, and other eruptions?”
- 2 She said that sneezes have always been regarded differently. [Sentence correct.]
- 3 “Sneezes feel more uncontrollable than some other eruptions,” she said.
- 4 “Unlike coughs and hiccups,” she explained, “sneezes feel as if they come from inside the head.”
- 5 She concluded, “People thus wish to recognize a sneeze, if only with a ‘Gosh.’”

### **Exercise 43.2**

#### **Revising: Quotation marks for titles**

- 1 In Chapter 8, titled “How to Be Interesting,” the author explains the art of conversation.
- 2 The Beatles’ song “Let It Be” reminds Martin of his uncle.

- 3 The article that appeared in *Mental Health* was titled “Children of Divorce Ask, ‘Why?’”
- 4 In the encyclopedia the discussion under “Modern Art” fills less than a column.
- 5 One prizewinning essay, “Cowgirls on Wall Street,” first appeared in *Entrepreneur* magazine.

### **Exercise 43.3**

#### **Revising: Quotation marks**

1 In the title essay of her book *The Death of the Moth* and *Other Essays*, Virginia Woolf describes the last moments of a “frail and diminutive body.” [Italics are correct for book title, but essay title within it is quoted.] 2 An insect’s death may seem insignificant, but the moth is, in Woolf’s words, “life, a pure bead.” 3 The moth’s struggle against death, “indifferent, impersonal,” is heroic. 4 Where else but in such a bit of life could one see a protest so “superb”? 5 At the end of “The Death of the Moth,” Woolf sees the insect lying “most decently and uncomplainingly composed”; in death it finds dignity.

### **Exercise 43.4**

#### **Revising: Quotation marks**

1 In one class we talked about a passage from “I Have a Dream,” the speech delivered by Martin Luther King, Jr., on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963:

2 When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. 3 This note was a promise that all men would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. [Sentences correct; no quotation marks around a block quotation.]

4 “What did Dr. King mean by this statement?” the teacher asked. 5 “Perhaps we should define ‘promissory note’ first.” 6 Then she explained that a person who signs such a note agrees to pay a specific sum of money on a particular date or on demand by the

holder of the note. [Sentence correct.] 7 One student suggested, “Maybe Dr. King meant that the writers of the Constitution and Declaration promised that all people in America should be equal.” 8 “He and over 200,000 people had gathered in Washington, DC,” added another student. 9 “Maybe their purpose was to demand payment, to demand those rights for African Americans.” 10 The whole discussion was an eye-opener for those of us (including me) who had never considered that those documents make promises that we should expect our country to fulfill. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 44.1***

#### ***Revising: Dashes***

1 The movie-theater business is undergoing dramatic changes—changes that may affect what movies are made and shown. 2 The closing of independent theaters, the control of theaters by fewer and fewer owners, and the increasing ownership of theaters by movie studios and distributors—these changes may reduce the availability of noncommercial films. 3 Yet at the same time the number of movie screens is increasing—primarily in multiscreen complexes—so that smaller films may find more outlets. 4 The number of active movie screens—that is, screens showing films or booked to do so—is higher now than at any time since World War II. 5 The biggest theater complexes seem to be something else as well—art galleries, amusement arcades, restaurants, spectacles.

### ***Exercise 44.2***

#### ***Revising: Parentheses***

1 Many of those involved in the movie business agree that multiscreen complexes are good for two reasons: (1) they cut the costs of exhibitors, and (2) they offer more choices to audiences. 2 However, those who produce and distribute films (and not just the big studios) argue that the multiscreen theaters give exhibitors too much power. 3 The major studios are buying movie theaters to gain control over important parts of the distribution process (what gets shown and for how much money). 4 For twelve years (1938–50) the federal government forced the studios to sell all their movie theaters. 5 But because they now have more competition

(television and DVD players, for instance), the studios are permitted to own theaters.

### ***Exercise 44.3***

#### ***Using ellipsis marks***

- 1 “To be able to read the Bible in the vernacular was a liberating experience. . . .”
- 2 “To be able to read the Bible in the vernacular . . . freed the reader from hearing only the set passages read in the church and interpreted by the church.”
- 3 “Women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were educated in the home and, in some cases, in boarding schools. . . . A Protestant woman was expected to read the scriptures daily, to meditate on them, and to memorize portions of them.”

### ***Exercise 44.4***

#### ***Revising: Dashes, parentheses, ellipsis marks, brackets, slashes***

1 “Let all the learned say what they can, / 'Tis ready money makes the man.” 2 These two lines of poetry by the Englishman William Somerville (1645–1742) may apply to a current American economic problem. 3 Non-American investors with “ready money” pour some of it—as much as \$1.3 trillion in recent years—into the United States. 4 Stocks and bonds, savings deposits, service companies, factories, artworks, political campaigns—the investments of foreigners are varied and grow more numerous every day. 5 Proponents of foreign investment argue that it revives industry, strengthens the economy, creates jobs (more than 3 million, they say), and encourages free trade among nations. 6 Opponents caution that the risks associated with heavy foreign investment—namely, decreased profits at home and increased political influence from outside—may ultimately weaken the economy. 7 On both sides, it seems, “the learned say . . . / 'Tis ready money makes the man [or country].” 8 The question is, whose money—theirs or ours?

# PART 6

## Spelling and Mechanics

### *Exercise 45.1*

#### *Revising: ie and ei*

1 Many people perceive donating blood as a rewarding experience. [Sentence correct.] 2 Giving blood is neither painful nor weird, although many people believe it is both. 3 It takes a leisurely [correct] half hour or so, and it gives one a feeling of having achieved something. 4 In truth, there is a slight sting when the needle is inserted into the vein, so the best thing to do then is to focus on something else, like the ceiling. 5 After donating blood once, you can expect to receive regular invitations from the blood center to give blood again. [Sentence correct.]

### *Exercise 45.2*

#### *Revising: Final e*

1 For decades scientists have been securing metal and plastic bands to the flippers of penguins and using the numbered bands to observe the birds' behavior. 2 Recently, a five-year study produced truly convincing evidence that the bands themselves are influencing the penguins' behavior. 3 For instance, banded penguins are less likely to produce offspring. 4 The researchers recommended replacing the bands with tiny electronic devices implanted under the birds' skin. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 45.3***

#### ***Revising: Final y***

1 My neighbor, Mr. Sorsky, often says he is worried about his job. 2 However, today's harried white-collar workers, like Mr. Sorsky, have a much easier situation than did workers of a hundred years ago. 3 Most men used to work in such industries as farming, mining, and steelworking, in which job loss and injuries were common. 4 Women often worked in low-paying jobs as domestics or millworkers. [Sentence correct.] 5 Many of today's working poor still labor in such trying situations. 6 Perhaps the middle-class Mr. Sorskys of the world should count their blessings instead of complaining about their troubles.

### ***Exercise 45.4***

#### ***Revising: Consonants***

1 People have always been charmed by the idea of walking on water. 2 A new device, the W Boat, finally allows just that. 3 By pairing two connected, buoyant platforms, the inventor of the W Boat created something like long, floating snowshoes for use on water. 4 Fitting the W Boat technology to everyday use, the inventor also developed a “paddle-skiing” device, which allows a person to paddle while standing. 5 Now strolling on water, as many have dreamed of doing, is an actuality. [Sentence correct.]

### ***Exercise 45.5***

#### ***Revising: Prefixes***

1 People often seem to regard bacteria as somehow unnatural intruders in human biology. 2 This notion is misinformed, however. 3 Even though it seems illogical, most bacteria in fact improve health and prolong life. 4 The health benefits of antibacterial soaps and cleaners are overrated. [Sentence correct.] 5 In most situations such products are unnecessary to fight disease, and they can kill bacteria we require. 6 The best yet most underrated way to kill harmful bacteria is simple, thorough, and frequent handwashing.

## ***Exercise 45.6***

### ***Revising: Plurals***

1 Fewer original video games are available these days, but sales and production of sequels to popular games are strong. 2 Mainstream game publishers follow formulas that have proved profitable, and sequels are cheaper to produce than original games. 3 What's more, many video game enthusiasts tend to buy new versions of games they already know. 4 Many players crave original games and think of publishers as thieves because they merely trade on previous successes. 5 But publishers have found that trying to be heroes by following their hunches often results in low profits.

## ***Exercise 45.7***

### ***Using correct spellings***

1 Science affects many important aspects of our lives, though many people have a poor understanding of the role of scientific breakthroughs in their health. 2 Many people believe that doctors, more than science, are responsible for improvements in health care. 3 But scientists in the laboratory have made crucial steps in the search for knowledge about health and medicine. 4 For example, one scientist whose discoveries have affected many people is Ulf Von Euler. 5 In the 1950s Von Euler's discovery of certain hormones led to the invention of the birth control pill. 6 Von Euler's work was used by John Rock, who developed the first birth control pill and influenced family planning. 7 Von Euler also discovered the principal neurotransmitter that controls the heartbeat. 8 Another scientist, Hans Selye, showed what effect stress can have on the body. 9 His findings have led to methods of bearing stress.

## ***Exercise 45.8***

### ***Working with a spelling checker***

1 The weather affects all of us, though its effects are different for different people. 2 Some people love a fair day with warm temperatures and sunshine. 3 They revel in spending a whole day outside without the threat of rain. 4 Other people prefer dark, rainy

days. 5 They relish the opportunity to slow down and hear their inner thoughts. 6 Most people agree, however, that too much of one kind of weather—rain, sun, snow, or clouds—makes them bored.

### **Exercise 45.9**

#### **Revising: Hyphens**

1 The African elephant is well known for its size. [Sentence correct.] 2 A male elephant weighs five-and-one-half to six tons, and a female weighs up to four tons. 3 Even with the difference in weight, both male and female elephants can grow to a ten-foot height. [Sentence correct.] 4 A newborn elephant calf weighs two to three hundred pounds and stands about thirty-three inches high. 5 A two-hundred-pound, thirty-three-inch baby is quite a big baby! 6 African elephants reach maturity at the age of fourteen or fifteen and often live for sixty-five or seventy years.

### **Exercise 46.1**

#### **Revising: Capitals**

1 San Antonio, Texas, is a thriving city in the Southwest that has always offered much to tourists interested in the roots of Spanish settlement in the New World. 2 Most visitors stop at the Alamo, one of five Catholic missions built by priests to convert Native Americans and to maintain Spain's claims in the area. 3 The Alamo is famous for being the site of an 1836 battle that helped to create the Republic of Texas. 4 San Antonio has grown tremendously in recent years. [Sentence correct.] 5 The Hemisfair Plaza and the San Antonio River link tourist and convention facilities. 6 Restaurants, hotels, and shops line the river. 7 The haunting melodies of "Una Paloma Blanca" and "Malagueña" lure passing tourists into Casa Rio and other Mexican restaurants. 8 The University of Texas at San Antonio has expanded, and a medical center lies in the northwest part of the city. 9 Sea World, on the west side of San Antonio, entertains grandparents, fathers and mothers, and children with the antics of dolphins and seals. [Sentence correct.] 10 The city has attracted high-tech industry, creating a corridor between San Antonio and Austin.

### Exercise 47.1

#### Revising: *Italics or underlining*

1 A number of veterans of the war in Vietnam have become prominent writers. [Sentence correct.] 2 Oliver Stone is perhaps the most famous for writing and directing the films (*Platoon*) and (*Born on the Fourth of July*). 3 The fiction writer Tim O'Brien has published short stories about the war in (*Esquire*), (*GQ*), and (*Massachusetts Review*). 4 His dreamlike novel (*Going After Cacciato*) is about the horrors of combat. 5 Typically for veterans' writing, the novel uses words and phrases borrowed from Vietnamese, such as *di di mau* ("go quickly") or *dinky dau* ("crazy"). [Sentence correct.] 6 Another writer, Philip Caputo, provides a (gripping) account of his service in Vietnam in the book (*A Rumor of War*). [Highlighting removed from *gripping*.] 7 Caputo's book was made into a television movie, also titled *A Rumor of War*. [Sentence correct.] 8 The playwright David Rabe—in such dramas as (*The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel*), (*Streamers*), and (*Sticks and Bones*)—depicts the effects of the war (not only) on the soldiers (but also) on their families. [Highlighting removed from *not only* and *but also*.] 9 Steve Mason, called the (poet laureate of the Vietnam war), has published two collections of poems on the war: (*Johnny's Song*) and (*Warrior for Peace*). [Highlighting removed from *poet laureate of the Vietnam war*.] 10 And Rod Kane wrote an autobiography about the war, (*Veterans Day*), that received (rave) reviews in the (*Washington Post*). [Highlighting removed from *rave*.]

### Exercise 48.1

#### Revising: *Abbreviations*

1 In an issue of *Science* magazine, Dr. Virgil L. Sharpton discusses a theory that could help explain the extinction of dinosaurs. [Sentence correct.] 2 According to the theory, a comet or asteroid crashed into the earth about 65 million years ago. 3 The result was a huge crater about 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) deep in the Gulf of Mexico. 4 Sharpton's measurements suggest that the crater is 50 percent larger than scientists had previously believed. 5 Indeed, 20-year-old drilling cores reveal that the crater is about 186 miles wide, roughly the size of Connecticut. 6 The space object was traveling more than 100,000 miles per hour and hit earth with

the impact of 100 to 300 megatons of TNT. [Sentence correct.] 7 On impact, 200,000 cubic kilometers of rock and soil were vaporized or thrown into the air. 8 That's the equivalent of 2.34 billion cubic feet of matter. 9 The impact would have created 400-foot tidal waves across the Atlantic Ocean, temperatures higher than 20,000 degrees, and powerful earthquakes. 10 Sharpton theorizes that the dust, vapor, and smoke from this impact blocked the sun's rays for months, cooled the earth, and thus resulted in the death of the dinosaurs.

### ***Exercise 49.1***

#### ***Revising: Numbers***

1 The planet Saturn is 900 million miles, or nearly 1.5 billion kilometers, from the sun. 2 Saturn orbits the sun only 2.4 times during the average human life span. 3 As a result, a year on Saturn equals almost thirty of our years. [Sentence correct.] 4 The planet travels in its orbit at about 21,600 miles per hour.

5 Saturn is huge: more than 72,000 miles in diameter, compared to Earth's 8000-mile diameter. 6 Saturn is also very cold, with an average temperature of -218 degrees Fahrenheit, compared to Earth's 59 degrees Fahrenheit. 7 Saturn is cold because of its great distance from the sun and because its famous rings reflect almost 70 percent of the sunlight that approaches the planet. [Sentence correct.] 8 The ring system is almost 40,000 miles wide, beginning 8800 miles from the planet's visible surface and ending 47,000 miles from that surface.

# PART 7

## Research Writing

### *Exercise 52.1* *Synthesizing sources*

The key similarities and differences are these:

*Similarities:* Nadelmann and Posey agree that crackdowns or penalties do not stop the drug trade. Nadelmann and Runkle agree that the drug trade affects the young, who are most impressionable.

*Differences:* Nadelmann maintains that the illegal drug trade does more to entice youths to drugs than do the drugs themselves, whereas Runkle maintains that the illegality discourages youths from using prohibited drugs. Posey, in contrast to Runkle, claims that penalties do nothing to discourage drug abusers.

Students' paragraphs will depend on their views, but here is a sample response:

Posey seems to invalidate the whole debate over drug legalization: nothing, he says from experience, will stop drug abuse. But such a futile view, whatever its truth, cannot stop the search for a solution. We have tried the prohibition favored by Runkle. Even if, as she claims, students are using fewer illegal drugs, prohibition has not worked. It may be time to try the admittedly risky approach proposed by Nadelmann, legalizing drugs to “drive the drug-dealing business off the streets.”

## ***Exercise 52.2***

### ***Summarizing and paraphrasing***

#### *Possible summary*

Eisinger et al. 44

Federalism, unlike a unitary system, allows the states autonomy. Its strength and its weakness—which are in balance—lie in the regional differences it permits.

#### *Possible paraphrase*

Eisinger et al. 44

Under federalism, each state can devise its own ways of handling problems and its own laws. The system's advantage is that a state can operate according to its people's culture, morals, and wealth. A unitary system like that in France does not permit such diversity.

## ***Exercise 52.3***

### ***Combining summary, paraphrase, and direct quotation***

#### *Possible answer*

Farb 107

Speakers at parties often “unconsciously duel” in conversations in order to assert “dominance” over others. A speaker may mumble, thus preventing a listener from understanding what is said. Or he or she may continue talking after the listener has moved away, a “challenge to the listener to return and acknowledge the dominance of the speaker.”

## ***Exercise 52.4***

### ***Introducing and interpreting borrowed material***

#### *Sample paragraph*

Why does a woman who is otherwise happy regularly suffer anxiety attacks at the first sign of spring? Why does a man who is otherwise a competent, relaxed driver feel panic whenever he

approaches a traffic rotary? According to Willard Gaylin, a professor of psychiatry and a practicing psychoanalyst, such feelings of anxiety are attributable to the uniquely human capacities for remembering, imagining, and forming “symbolic and often unconscious representations” of experiences (23). The feeling of anxiety, Gaylin says, “is . . . compounded by its seemingly irrational quality”: it may appear despite the absence of an immediate source of worry or pain (23). The anxious woman is not aware of it, but her father’s death twenty years before in April has caused her to equate spring with death. Similarly, the man has forgotten that a terrible accident he witnessed as a child occurred at a rotary. For both people, the anxious feelings are not reduced but heightened because they seem to be unfounded.

### ***Exercise 53.1*** ***Recognizing plagiarism***

- 1 Plagiarized: takes phrases directly from the original without quotation marks.
- 2 Acceptable: acknowledges the source, uses quotation marks around copied words and uses brackets around an addition to the quotation.
- 3 Inaccurate and plagiarized: the passage uses phrases from the original without quotation marks and distorts its meaning.
- 4 Acceptable: acknowledges the source, restates the original in new words, and correctly conveys the original’s meaning.
- 5 Inaccurate and plagiarized: fails to acknowledge the source and fails to convey accurately the concepts of “discrimination” and “confusing” outlined in the original.
- 6 Inaccurate: ellipses are needed to indicate that material was omitted, and brackets must be placed around the lowercase *s* in *society*. In addition, the editing of the passage omits mention of “psychiatric labeling,” the focus of the original.

## PART 8

# Writing in the Disciplines

### *Exercise 58.1*

#### *Writing works-cited entries*

The citations below are in MLA style and are alphabetized.

Eggert, Wayne G. "State and Local Sales/Use Tax Simplification."

*The Sales Tax in the Twenty-first Century*. Ed. Matthew N.

Murray and William F. Fox. Westport: Praeger, 2004. 67-80.

Print.

"The Internet Tax Freedom Act and the Digital Divide." *Center on*

*Budget and Policy Priorities*. Center on Budget and Policy

Priorities, 26 Sept. 2007. Web. 2 Nov. 2008.

James, Nora. E-mail interview. 1 Nov. 2008.

Novack, Janet. "Point, Click, Pay Tax." *Forbes* 28 Nov. 2007: 56-58.

*Proquest*. Web. 10 Nov. 2008.

Osborne, Sally G. *All's Fair in Internet Commerce, or Is It?* New

York: Random, 2004. Print.

United States. Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce.

*Report to Congress*. US Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce, Apr. 2005. Web. 12 Nov. 2008.

Zimmerman, Malai, and Kent Hoover. "Use of Third Parties to Collect State and Local Taxes on Internet Sales." *Pacific Business Journal* 5.2 (2004): 45-48. Print.