

FOURTH EDITION

Writing Academic English

Answer Key

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PEARSON
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**Writing Academic English, Fourth Edition
Answer Key**

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Chapter 1: Paragraph Structure

Writing Technique Questions, “Gold” (page 3)

1. Gold.
2. Gold is beautiful and useful.
3. In the first and last sentences.
4. Beautiful—Macedonian coin; useful—photography, dentistry, astronauts’ suits.

Practice 1: Recognizing Topic Sentences (pages 6–8)

- A. Group 2
- a. too general
 - b. too specific
 - c. inc. sent.
 - d. best TS
- Group 3
- a. best TS
 - b. too specific
 - c. too specific
 - d. inc. sent.
 - e. too general
- Group 4
- a. inc. sent.
 - b. too general
 - c. too specific
 - d. best TS
- Group 5
- a. too specific
 - b. too general
 - c. best TS
 - d. too general
 - e. inc. sent.

- B. Paragraph 1: f
Paragraph 2: c
Paragraph 3: d
Paragraph 4: b

Practice 2: Identifying the Parts of a Topic Sentence (page 9)

The topic is circled and the controlling idea is underlined.

2. Driving on freeways requires strong nerves.
3. Driving on freeways requires an aggressive attitude.
4. The Caribbean island of Trinidad attracts tourists because of its calypso music.
5. Spectacular beaches make Puerto Rico a tourist paradise.
6. Moving away from home can be a stressful experience for young people.
7. Many religious rules arose from the health needs of ancient times.
8. A major problem for many students is the high cost of tuition and books.

9. Participating in class discussions is (a problem for several different groups of students).
10. In my opinion, (television commercials for cosmetics) lie to women.
11. (Owning an automobile) is a necessity for me.
12. It is an expensive luxury (to own an automobile in a large city).
13. Taste and appearance are both important in (Japanese cuisine).

Practice 3: Writing Topic Sentences (pages 10–11)

A. Answers will vary. Examples:

Paragraph 1: English contains many foreign words. OR Words of foreign origin have enriched English.

Paragraph 2: The European and North American university systems have several important differences. OR The North American university system is different from the European system.

Paragraph 3: House construction worldwide depends on the most available native materials. OR Every region of the world has its indigenous (native) materials for building houses.

B. and C. Individual responses.

Practice 4: Supporting Sentences (pages 11–12)

Step 2. Although some people think red-light running is a minor traffic violation that is no worse than jaywalking, it can, in fact, become a deadly crime. Topic: red-light running. Controlling idea: It can become a deadly crime.

Step 3. An example: sentence 5; a statistic: sentence 3; a quotation: sentence 7

Writing Technique Questions, “Language and Perception” (page 13)

1. Main idea: Our language influences our perception. Part of topic sentence that expresses the main idea: “. . . our perception of the world depends to a great extent on the language we speak.”
2. Examples: Eskimo languages have as many as 32 words for snow; falling snow, snow on the ground, snow packed as hard as ice, slushy snow, wind-driven snow; Aztec language has one word for snow, cold, and ice.
3. A classic example; for instance

Writing Technique Questions, “Concluding Sentences” (page 15)

1. The first paragraph—“Greeting Cards”
2. The second paragraph—“A Hawaiian Legend”
3. In short; This story is a good example.

Practice 5: Writing Concluding Sentences (pages 15–16)

Answers will vary. Examples:

Paragraph 1

Topic sentence: You can be a good conversationalist by being a good listener.

Concluding sentence: In summary, meaningful communication means using both good facial expressions and body language as well as showing interest in the speaker's words.

Paragraph 2

Topic sentence: Modern communication technology is driving workers in the corporate world crazy.

Concluding sentence: Indeed, faster communication technology may be creating more problems than workers can handle.

Chapter 2: Unity and Coherence

Practice 1: Unity (pages 19–21)

- A. 1. Paragraph 2 has unity.
2. Paragraph 1 does not have unity because it discusses 2 topics: (1) biological reactions caused by color that change our behavior, and (2) religious significance of colors.
3. Paragraph 3 does not have unity because it has sentences that are off the topic. (“Blue is not a good color for dinnerware, however. Food looks less appetizing when it is served on blue plates, perhaps because very few foods in nature are of that color.”)
- B. Paragraph 1
Topic sentence: Adventure travel is the hot trend in the tourism industry.
Cross out: People of all ages are choosing educational study tours for their vacations.
- Paragraph 2
Topic sentence: Daredevil sports are also becoming popular.
Cross out: Soccer is also popular in the United States now, although football is still more popular.
- C. Paragraph 1
First topic sentence: Because the Internet makes the world a smaller place, the value of having a common language is greatly increased.
Cross out: His company spends \$200 million a year translating software into other languages.
Second topic sentence: Someday, software may be available to instantly translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common language could decline.
Cross out: Computer spelling checkers also exist for various languages.
- Paragraph 2
First topic sentence: Even when you try to be polite, it is easy to do the wrong thing inadvertently in a new culture.
Cross out: Meals in the United States are usually more informal than meals in other countries, and the times of meals may be different.
Second topic sentence: Although North Americans are usually very direct in social matters, there are a few occasions when they are not.
Cross out: Idioms are often difficult for newcomers to understand.

Practice 2: Repetition of Key Nouns (page 23)

Responses will vary.

Practice 3: Key Noun Substitutes (page 24)

Step 1. Key noun: throw

Step 2. (a) Key nouns: throw (sentences 1, 5, 6), krewe (sentences 3, 4, 5, 7); (b) Pronouns: them (sentence 6), them (sentence 7), they (sentence 9); (c) Synonyms: souvenir (sentence 3), trinkets (sentence 4), trinkets (sentence 5), memento (sentence 8)

Practice 4: Using Consistent Pronouns (page 25)

Olympic athletes must be strong both physically and mentally. First of all, if (they) hope to compete in an Olympic sport, (they) must be physically strong. Furthermore, aspiring Olympians must train rigorously for many years. For the most demanding sports, (they) train several hours a day, five or six days a week, for ten or more years. In addition to being physically strong, athletes must also be mentally tough. This means that (they) have to be totally dedicated to (their) sport, often giving up a normal school, family, and social life. Being mentally strong also means that (they) must be able to withstand the intense pressure of international competition with its accompanying media coverage. Finally, not everyone can win a medal, so Olympians must possess the inner strength to live with defeat.

Practice 5: Transition Signals (pages 25–26)

Paragraph 2 is more coherent than paragraph 1.

Transition signals in paragraph 2: For example; There are two reasons for this; First of all; therefore; Second; consequently; on the other hand; Furthermore

Practice 6: Recognizing Transition Signals (pages 29–30)

Genetic research has produced both exciting and frightening possibilities. Scientists are now able to create new forms of life in the laboratory because of the development of gene splicing. (On the one hand), the ability to create life in the laboratory could greatly benefit humankind. One beneficial application of gene splicing is in agriculture. (For example), researchers have engineered a more nutritious type of rice that could help alleviate the serious problem of vitamin A deficiency. It is estimated that 124 million children worldwide lack vitamin A, putting them at risk of permanent blindness and other health issues. (In addition), genetic engineers have created larger fish, frost-resistant strawberries, and cows that produce more milk. (Indeed), agriculture has already benefited from the promise of genetic engineering.

(On the other hand), not everyone is positive about gene-splicing technology. Some people feel that it could have terrible consequences. (In fact), a type of corn engineered to kill a certain insect pest also threatened to annihilate desirable monarch butterflies. In another accident, a genetically engineered type of corn that was approved only for animal consumption because it was toxic to humans accidentally cross-pollinated with corn grown for humans. (As a result), many countries banned imports of genetically modified corn for several years. (Furthermore), the ability to clone human beings is a possibility that frightens many people. In 2004, two South Korean scientists reported that they had successfully cloned a human embryo. The embryo did not develop into a baby; however, it is possible that one could do so in the future, a possibility that not everyone is comfortable with.

Practice 7: Choosing Transition Signals (pages 30–31)

- A. 2. . . . to find; however,/ . . . to find. However,
3. . . . of inflation; therefore,/ . . . of inflation. Therefore,
4. . . . it; for example,/ . . . it. For example,
5. . . . Earth; therefore/ . . . Earth. Therefore,
6. . . . is shallow; as a result,/ . . . is shallow. As a result,

B. Responses will vary. Suggested answers:

1. In fact,
2. Also,
3. For example,
4. Similarly,
5. Second,
6. third
7. Indeed,
8. final and most convincing

C. Responses will vary. Suggested answers:

1. another
2. First,
3. in contrast,
4. second
5. In addition,
6. As a result,
7. Clearly,

Practice 8: Using Transition Signals (page 32)

Responses will vary.

Practice 9: Too Many Transition Signals (page 33)

Responses will vary.

Practice 10: Recognizing Kinds of Logical Orders (pages 34–36)

Paragraph 1: Chronological order. Transition signals: for example, first, Next, After that, Finally

Paragraph 2: Comparison and contrast. Transition signals: for example, Furthermore, on the other hand, another, in contrast, but, In addition, whereas, Another, however

Paragraph 3: Chronological order. Transition signals: In about 700 B.C.E., A few decades later, Then in 46 B.C.E., The very next, By 1580, in 1582.

Paragraph 4: Logical division of ideas. Transition signals: The first kind, A second kind, however, a third kind.

Practice 11: Review of Coherence (page 37 and pages 7–8)

Paragraph 2

- a. SS2
- b. SS5 or SS4
- c. TS
- d. SS4 or SS5
- e. SS1
- f. SS3

Paragraph 3

- a. SS3
- b. SS1
- c. SS5
- d. TS
- e. SS2
- f. SS4

Paragraph 4

- a. SS4
- b. TS
- c. SS3
- d. SS5
- e. SS1
- f. SS2
- g. SS6

Chapter 3: Supporting Details: Facts, Quotations, and Statistics

Practice 1: Specific Supporting Details (pages 40–41)

Step 2 answers will vary. Sample answers are given in parentheses.

4. O (Cost of identity theft; examples of financial ruin caused)
5. F–NP (Statistics on number of cases in last few years)
6. SSD
7. F–NP (Statistics on number of cases not reported)
8. SSD
9. F–NP (Example of “ordinary people” who are victims)
10. SSD
11. O or F–NP (Describe methods)
12. F–NP
13. F–NP (Statistics on ages of victims)
14. SSD
15. O (List specific actions the police could do; quotation from a victim demanding police take action)
16. SSD
17. F–NP (Examples of gangs; statistics; quotation from an authority—police, FBI, etc.)

Writing Technique Questions, “Drugs and the Olympic Games I” (page 43)

1. Sentence 1 states the main idea.
2. Supporting direct quotation: “From the brute steroids the East Germans reportedly used on their Olympians during the Cold War to today’s man-made versions of natural human proteins, drugs have been as much a staple of the Games as gold, silver, and bronze.”
Phrase that introduces the direct quotation: “According to an article in *Forbes* magazine”
3. Main idea: It seems apparent that if athletes want to win, they must consider using drugs. The three direct quotations that support it are (1) “If you are especially gifted, you may win once, but from my experience you can’t continue to win without drugs. The field is just too filled with drug users.” (2) “a large percentage” (3) “A lot of experts, at least in private, feel that way.”
4. The verbs are states, believes, and claims.
5. Charles Yesalis spoke the words in quotation marks.
A person named Herper wrote the article.
The article is from an online source. The abbreviation “par.” tells you.

Practice 2: Punctuating Direct Quotations (page 46)

1. Dr. Yixuan Ma, a well-known astrophysicist who has been studying black holes, said, “They are the most interesting phenomena we astrophysicists have ever studied.”
2. As she explained, “In black holes, the laws of nature do not seem to apply.”
3. “A black hole is a tiny point with the mass 25 times the mass of our sun,” explained Ma’s associate, Chun-Yi Su. “Black holes are created by the death of a very large star,” she stated.

4. “It is an invisible vacuum cleaner in space,” she added, “with tremendous gravitational pull.”
5. According to Dr. Su, “If a person falls into a black hole, he will eventually be crushed due to the tremendous gravitational forces.”
6. “Time will slow down for him as he approaches the point of no return,” she said, “and when he reaches the point of no return, time will stand still for him.”

Writing Technique Questions, “Drugs and the Olympic Games 2” (page 47)

1. The verbs “said” and “stated” are simple past tense.
2. Verbs to be underlined: Sentence 6: had prescribed, were, might win, couldn’t continue; Sentence 10: feel. “Feel” is also in the same tense (present). “Had prescribed” is in the same tense (past perfect). The others are in a different tense—simple past instead of present.
3. “He asserted that” has been added. The verb “is” changed to “was.”
4. “Athletes” and “they” are in square brackets to show that they have been added by the writer.
5. No.

Practice 3: Changing Direct Quotations to Indirect Quotations (page 49)

1. Television channel KSA General Manager Jim Burns said that not everyone could attend college in the traditional way. Therefore, taking courses via television would offer many more students the chance to earn a college degree.
2. Pre-med student Alma Rodriguez said that she missed being on campus, but (that) she had to work and take care of her family.
3. Other students said that last year they had spent several hours a day commuting to and from school. Now they didn’t have to do that.
4. Computer engineering student Amir Mehdizadeh stated that he could choose when to study and how to study without pressure. He also said that he would take two more telecourses in the fall.

Practice 4: Using Quotations as Support (pages 49–50)

Individual paragraphs

Writing Technique Questions, “World Population Growth” (page 51)

1. Topic sentence: “. . . the world’s population is increasing at a geometric rate.”
2. The source is the Population Reference Bureau.
3. The phrase *According to statistics from . . .* identifies the source.

Practice 5: Using Statistics (page 52)

Responses may vary. Sample response:

According to (1) statistics from the Energy Information Administration, world energy consumption has been steadily (2) rising. Currently, the nations of the world use between (3) 404 and (4) 471 quadrillion Btu (British thermal units) annually. By the year 2025,

consumption is projected to increase to (5) 623 Btu, an increase of (6) 32 percent from the year (7) 2010. The largest consumers are the (8) industrialized countries, and the nations who consume the least energy belong to the EE/FSU (Eastern Europe/Former Soviet Union) group. Developing nations consumed approximately the same amount of energy as (9) the EE/FSU countries until (10) 1990, when the energy use of developing nations began to (11) increase. By (12) 2025, it is projected that their use will nearly equal that of (13) industrialized nations.

Practice 6: Using Statistics as Support (pages 53–54)

Individual paragraphs.

Chapter 4: From Paragraph to Essay

Writing Technique Questions, “Native American Influence on Modern U.S. Culture” (page 59)

1. The essay contains six paragraphs. There are four paragraphs in the body.
2. Topic sentences:
 - Body Paragraph 1: First of all, Native Americans left a permanent imprint on the English language.
 - Body Paragraph 2: Art is another area of important Native American contributions.
 - Body Paragraph 3: In addition to language and art, agriculture is another area in which Native Americans had a great and lasting influence on the peoples who arrived here from Europe, Africa, and Asia.
 - Body Paragraph 4: Finally, it may surprise some people to learn that Americans are also indebted to the native people for our form of government.
3. Native Americans is the key noun. It should be circled five times in body paragraph 1, four times in body paragraph 2, four times in body paragraph 3, once in body paragraph 4, and twice in the concluding paragraph.

Writing Technique Questions (page 61)

1. Funnel: Although not everyone experiences culture shock in exactly the same way, many experts agree that it has roughly five stages.
 - Story: The birth of Surtsey, as the island is named, offered scientists an extraordinary opportunity to learn how life takes hold on a sterile landmass.
 - Surprising: There are so many conflicting news stories about which foods are good for you that it is often difficult to make the right choices at the supermarket.
 - Historical background: Their ability to adjust to life in their adopted land has depended on several factors.
2. Responses will vary.

Practice 1: Introductory Paragraphs (pages 62–63)

Paragraph 1: (5) The way people greet each other when they meet for the first time varies from culture to culture. (2) In some cultures, people bow, and in others, they shake hands. (3) In English-speaking countries, shaking hands is the custom. (6) How one shakes hands sends an important message about one’s character. (1) If done properly, a handshake gives the impression of strength and honesty, and if done improperly, it conveys weakness and dishonesty. (4) A proper handshake has four ingredients: pressure, pumps, eye contact, and verbal message.

Type of introduction: funnel.

Paragraph 2: (2) Mr. X went to Mexico from England to manage a milk pasteurization plant. (9) For eight months, he tried every way possible to convince his workers of the importance of punctuality and of checking every detail of their work. (10) The response was always, “Yes, yes, we will do our best,” but nothing ever changed. (3) Then one day an impressive

new pasteurization unit arrived and was installed. (1) To celebrate the occasion, Mr. X decided to throw a big party at the plant. (4) The employees did most of the planning and draped the new unit with garlands. (8) The party was a great success, and everybody had a good time. (5) During the party one of Mr. X's supervisors took him aside and said, "Now we see that you are buena gente; from now on I am sure everyone will really try to do their best for you." (6) And so it was—neither punctuality nor quality checks were any longer needed. (7) This story illustrates the need to understand that doing business in a different culture demands an understanding of the culture.

Type of introduction: interesting story.

Paragraph 3: Note: The order of sentences 2, 3, and 4 may vary. (2) In 1976, an earthquake in Tangshan, China, killed over 250,000 people. (4) Iran suffered more than 80,000 deaths in two massive quakes in 1990 and 2003. (3) In an average year, earthquakes kill 10,000 people worldwide and cause millions of dollars worth of property damage. (5) Scientists keep trying to find ways to predict earthquakes—so far without much success. (1) Currently under study are four main methods for predicting when and where the next Big One will occur.

Type of introduction: surprising statistics or facts.

Practice 2: Thesis Statements (page 64)

- A. 1. Chronological order
- 2. Comparison and contrast
- B. 1. Two paragraphs: increased educational opportunities and changes in the country's laws
- 2. Four paragraphs: economic independence, political rights, educational opportunities, and social status

Practice 3: Thesis Statements for Logical Division of Ideas (pages 66–67)

- A. Check sentences 3, 4, 5, 7, and 10.
- B. 2. Women generally live longer than men for two main reasons: they tend to take better care of their health, and they have better resistance to stress.
- 3. Teenagers declare their separateness from their parents by the way they dress (and) by the way they talk.
- 4. In choosing a major, a student has to consider various factors, (such as) personal interest, job opportunities, and the availability of training institutions.
- 5. An architect should be (both) an artist (and) an engineer.
- 6. A healthy lifestyle involves eating a nutritious diet, exercising regularly, (and) getting enough sleep at night.
- C. Answers will vary. Sample answers:
 - 1. communicating with home/professors/classmates, writing papers, doing research/group assignments, taking online courses

2. their inability to see from far away/listen and write at the same time/know what is important to write down/understand professors who don't speak clearly, their lack of listening skills/English skills/attention
3. good speaking ability, personal charm, leadership ability
4. my parents' inability to understand my generation and not live in the past, differences in how my parents were brought up/in my parents' culture, issues that my generation has that didn't exist in my parents' generation, a rapidly changing world
5. knowing what to do, having a plan, having emergency supplies on hand, following recommended procedures, calm attitude
6. personality, appearance, intelligence, aptitudes
7. cultural attractions, shopping, restaurants, entertainment, public transportation
8. language, food, music, literature, art, clothing, house design and decor

Practice 4: Writing Logical Division Thesis Statements (page 68)

Responses will vary. Sample answers:

1. Three clothing styles you can see at my school include hip-hop, prep, and goth.
2. There are three types of drivers that make our streets unsafe: speeders, cell-phone users, and teenagers.
3. Disneyland and Disney World appeal to both children and adults.
4. Living in a small town has several advantages: little traffic, a low crime rate, friendly neighbors, and community spirit.
5. Advertisers design TV car commercials to appeal to shoppers' different personalities and desires.

Practice 5: Transitions between Paragraphs (pages 70–71)

A. Body paragraph 1: First of all

Body paragraph 2: Although

Body paragraph 3: In addition to, another

Body paragraph 4: Finally

Conclusion: In conclusion

B. Responses will vary. Sample answers:

“Icebergs: A Potential Source of Water”

Paragraph 3: Another serious problem . . .

Paragraph 4: In addition to the problems of towing and melting, . . .

Paragraph 5: If these major problems can be solved, . . .

C. “Medicine and Ethics”

Paragraph 2: The first issue . . .

Paragraph 3: In addition to issues resulting from reproduction technology . . .

Paragraph 4: Moreover, . . .

Paragraph 5: In the latest scientific achievement, . . .

Paragraph 6: To sum up, . . .

Practice 6: Concluding Paragraphs (pages 73–74)

1. Paragraph A gives a summary of the subtopics. Paragraph B paraphrases the thesis statement.
2. Paragraph B gives suggestions. Paragraph A makes a prediction.

Practice 7: Writing Concluding Paragraphs (pages 74–75)

Responses will vary. Sample answers:

Essay 1: To summarize, stress is a health issue for those of us who live in modern, industrialized societies. Unless we want to move to a quiet village in the middle of nowhere, we need to follow the advice of health professionals by setting realistic goals, taking up a hobby, getting regular exercise, and above all, staying close to our families and friends.

Essay 2: In conclusion, studying in the United Kingdom can be a wonderful experience. The British people may be more or less friendly than people at home, the weather may be rainier than the weather you are used to, and you may encounter some frosty stares the first time you forget to queue at the bus stop. Also, it may take you a few days to remember which direction traffic is coming from. However, with time and by maintaining a positive attitude, you will soon adapt to the ways of the British and soon feel comfortable in your temporary home.

Practice 8: Essay Outlining (pages 76–77)

Responses will vary. Suggested completions:

Native American Influences on Modern U.S. Culture

I. Introduction

Thesis statement: Native Americans have made many valuable contributions to American culture, particularly in the areas of language, art, food, and government.

II. Body

A. Native Americans left a permanent mark on the English language.

1. Names of places—cities, towns, rivers, and states

- a. States: Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, Alabama
- b. Cities: Chicago, Miami, Spokane

2. Names of animals and plants

- a. Animals: chipmunk, moose, raccoon, skunk
- b. Plants: tobacco, squash

B. Art is another area of important Native American contributions.

1. Navajo rugs
2. Silver and turquoise jewelry

3. Handicrafts
 - a. Pottery
 - b. Leather products
 - c. Beadwork
- C. Agriculture is another area in which Native Americans had a great and lasting influence on the peoples who arrived here from Europe, Africa, and Asia.
 1. Farming techniques
 - a. Fertilization of plants with dead fish
 - b. Irrigation methods and crop rotation techniques
 2. New foods
 - a. Corn
 - b. Chocolate
- D. Finally, it may surprise some people to learn that citizens of the United States are also indebted to the native people for our form of government.
 1. Iroquois—large tribe with many branches (“nations”)
 - Needed to settle disputes among various branches
 2. Five nations formed League of Iroquois
 - a. Was autonomous in running its own internal affairs
 - b. Acted together when dealing with outsiders
 3. After independence, thirteen colonies needed similar system
 - a. Each colony (future state) autonomous in managing own affairs
 - b. Would join forces with the other states to deal with matters that concerned them all

III. Conclusion

We can easily see from these few examples the extent of Native American influence on our language, our art forms, our eating habits, and our government.

Reading: “At the Movies—You Are Where You Sit: Seating Choice Can Tell a Lot about a Person.”

Questions (page 80)

1. b
2. c
3. “divided moviegoers into four different personality types”
4. quotations and names of characters in movies
5. a. movie characters
b. quotations
6. We don’t know whether the psychologist is correct. The article reports only results, not methods.

Chapter 5: Chronological Order: Process Essays

Writing Technique Questions, “Understanding Chernobyl” (page 83)

1. Thesis statement: To understand how the accident at Chernobyl happened, it is necessary to understand how a nuclear power plant is constructed and how one operates.
It indicates chronological order by indicating that the essay will explain (1) how the accident happened and (2) how a nuclear power plant is built and how it operates.
2. Body paragraph 2 explains how nuclear reactors produce electricity. Body paragraph 3 explains how the Chernobyl accident happened.
3. Body paragraph 1 explains the design of a nuclear power plant.
4. It has an attention-getting introduction.
5. It is a different kind (neither a summary nor a paraphrase). It gives a final comment: that a well-designed nuclear power plant is safe as long as safety procedures are followed.

Practice 1: Thesis Statements for Chronological Order (pages 85–86)

- A. Single check mark in front of sentences 5 (circle “had been developing for several years”) and 10 (circle “life cycle”). Double check marks in front of sentences 4 (circle “procedure”) and 9 (circle “process”).
- B. Individual responses.

Practice 2: Transition Signals for Chronological Order (pages 87–88)

- A. Introduction: in April 1986
Body paragraph 2: first, when a neutron strikes a nucleus, then, finally
Body paragraph 3: On the day of the accident, while operators performed an experimental test, during the test, soon, when the reactor overheated, next, at the same time
Conclusion: in the end
- B. Responses may vary. Sample responses:
 1. First,
 2. Second,
 3. Next,
 4. Before you sit down,
 5. Finally,
 6. As soon as the lesson begins,
 7. When you return,
 8. In the next few minutes,
 9. Then
 10. When he or she asks you to speak up
 11. a third time,
 12. In conclusion,

Reading 1—“Spring Cleaning, No Mops: *The messiest place in your house may be your hard drive.*”

Questions (pages 90–91)

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. b
- 5a. Paragraph 5 has a topic sentence: You may still have to get rid of the temporary backup files that your computer made when you didn't hit *Save* often enough.
- b. (2)
- 6a. Paragraphs 6 and 7 begin with chronological transition signals: “Now” and “The last step.”
- b. After that and then.

Reading 2—“A Japanese Betrothal”

Questions (pages 92–93)

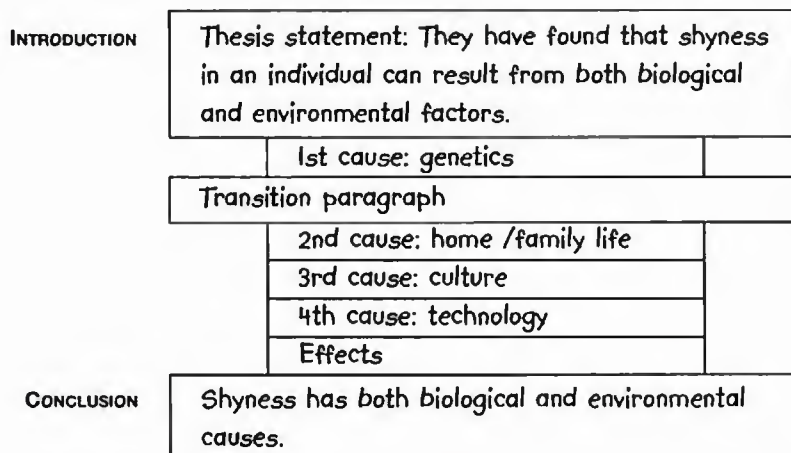
- 1a. Senator Inouye's life immediately after he returned home
- b. His betrothal.
- c. Of course, because we were *nisei*, it wasn't as simple as all that.
- d. The second part
2. Paragraph 1: for a while, finally, the first thing, now, Then, before that moment, afterward, ever since
 Paragraph 2: As soon as, one evening, Now and then
 Paragraph 3: First, Then, Next
 Paragraph 4: Then
- 3a. I proposed on our second date.
- b. As soon as I informed my parents, they began to arrange things in the Japanese way.
4. I know because we have celebrated the occasion together ever since.

Chapter 6: Cause/Effect Essays

Writing Technique Questions, Model Essay “Shyness” (page 98)

1. It discusses mainly the causes of shyness.
2. Paragraphs 2, 4, 5, and 6
3. Paragraph 7
4. (1) biological and (2) environmental factors
5. Paragraph 2
6. Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6
7. Paragraph 3 is a transition paragraph. It divides the biological from the environmental causes.
8. Pattern B

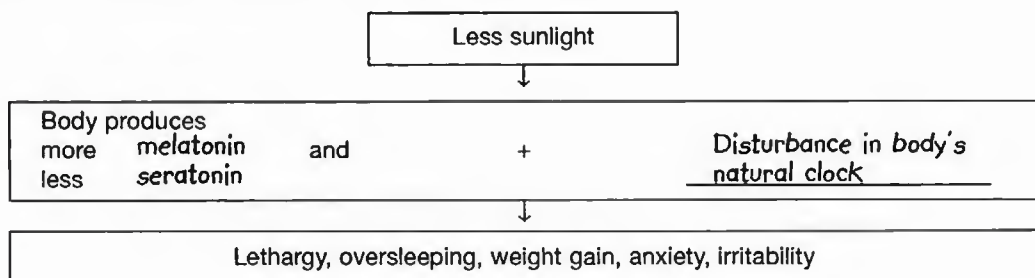
Practice 1: Block Organization (page 98)



Writing Technique Questions, Model Essay “SAD” (page 100)

1. Paragraph 2
2. Chemical imbalance. Note: this answer is also correct for #3.
3. Disturbance in the body’s natural clock. Note: this answer is also correct for #2.
4. Lethargy, oversleeping, weight gain, anxiety, and irritability—all signs of depression

Practice 2: Chain Organization (page 100)



Practice 3: Recognizing Cause Signal Words (pages 101–102)

2. Due to the ability of computers to keep records of sales and inventory, many big department stores rely on them. (“Due to” is followed by a noun phrase.)
3. A medical computer system is an aid to physicians because of its ability to interpret data from a patient’s history and provide a diagnosis. (“Because of” is followed by a noun phrase.)
Same sentence using “because”: A medical computer system is an aid to physicians because it has the ability to/because it can interpret data from a patient’s history and provide a diagnosis.
4. War, famine, and ethnic violence have caused a flood of refugees in the past 50 years. (“Cause” is the verb in this sentence.)
5. Hollywood movies are known for their special effects because U.S. audiences seem to demand them. (“Because” is a subordinator. It is followed by an independent clause/subject and verb. OR: It is the first word of a dependent clause.)
6. Since European audiences seem to prefer movies that explore psychological or philosophical issues, European movies are generally quieter and more thought-provoking. (“Since” is a subordinator. It is followed by an independent clause/subject and verb. Or: It is the first word of a dependent clause.)
7. Smog results from chemical air pollutants being trapped under a layer of warm air. (“Results” is the verb in this sentence. It is followed by a noun phrase that tells a cause.)
8. John’s promotion is a result of his brilliant management skills and company loyalty. (“A result of” is a noun-preposition combination. It is followed by a noun phrase that tells a cause.)
9. Little is known about life on the ocean floor, for scientists have only recently developed the technology to explore it. (“For” is a coordinator. It connects two independent clauses.)
10. Holes are created in the protective ozone layer of the stratosphere as a result of the burning of fossil fuels. (“As a result of” is a combination of words ending with a preposition. The last word, “of,” is a preposition, so it is followed by a noun.)

Practice 4: Recognizing Effect Signal Words (pages 102–103)

1. The performance of electric cars is inferior to the performance of cars with conventional internal combustion engines; consequently, some improvements must be made in them if they are to become popular. (“Consequently” is a transition word. In this sentence, it connects two independent clauses.)
2. However, electric cars are reliable, economical, and nonpolluting; therefore, the government is spending millions of dollars to improve their technology. (“Therefore” is a transition word. In this sentence, it connects two independent clauses.)
3. Electric cars use relatively inexpensive electricity for power; thus, they cost less to operate than cars that use gasoline. (“Thus” is a transition word. In this sentence, it connects two independent clauses.)
4. The cost of gasoline is rising; as a result, some automobile manufacturers have begun to produce electric models. (“As a result” is a transition phrase. In this sentence, it connects two independent clauses.)

5. His patient diplomacy resulted in the successful negotiation of a peace treaty.
("Resulted" is the verb in the sentence. It is followed by a noun phrase that tells a result.)
6. It has been documented that lack of sleep affects a person's ability to think clearly.
("Affects" is a verb. It is followed by a noun phrase that names the person or thing that receives an effect.)
7. Cold water is denser than warm water and will therefore sink. ("Therefore" is a transition word. In this sentence, it is followed by a verb because it connects two verb phrases: "is denser" and "will sink." "Is denser" gives a reason and "will sink" gives a result. "Therefore" could also come before "will.")
8. Freshwater is less dense than salt water, so it tends to float on the surface of a body of salt water. ("So" is a coordinator. It connects two independent clauses.)
9. Air pollution creates holes in the protective ozone layer of the stratosphere, thereby allowing harmful ultraviolet radiation to reach the Earth's surface. ("Thereby" introduces a result. It is normally followed by an -ing word.)
10. The cause of the patient's rapid recovery was the excellent care he received from his doctor. ("The cause of" is a noun + preposition combination. It is followed by a noun phrase that names a result.)

Practice 5: Using Cause/Effect Signal Words (pages 103–104)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. C Some breeds of dogs have a stronger desire to perform a service than other breeds.
E They are more suitable as search-and-rescue animals.
Since some breeds of dogs have a stronger desire to perform a service than other breeds, they are more suitable as search-and-rescue animals.
3. E Seals and other aquatic mammals can see when they are hunting for food in the dark ocean depths at night.
C They have very large eyes.
Seals and other aquatic mammals can see when they are hunting for food in the dark ocean depths at night due to their very large eyes.
4. C Metals have many free-moving electrons.
E Metals are good conductors of heat.
Metals have many free-moving electrons; consequently, they are good conductors of heat.
5. C My company began offering employees flexible working hours.
E Productivity has increased.
E Absenteeism has declined.
My company began offering employees flexible working hours; as a result, productivity has increased and absenteeism has declined.
6. E Radiation could escape into the atmosphere.
C The Chernobyl nuclear power plant had no confinement shell.
The Chernobyl nuclear power plant had no confinement shell; hence, radiation could escape into the atmosphere.

7. C Operators had disregarded safety rules.
 E The nuclear reactor at Chernobyl underwent a meltdown.
 The nuclear reactor at Chernobyl underwent a meltdown **(because of)** the operators' disregard for safety rules.
8. C During a weather phenomenon known as El Niño, a mass of warm water flows eastward across the Pacific Ocean toward South America.
 E The temperature of the water off the coast of Peru rises as much as 10°F.
 During a weather phenomenon known as El Niño, a mass of warm water flows eastward across the Pacific Ocean toward South America, **(thereby)** raising the temperature of the water off the coast of Peru as much as 10°F.
9. E Weather around the world changes.
 C During an El Niño, the jet stream blows in a different pattern.
 During an El Niño, the jet stream blows in a different pattern; **(therefore)**, weather around the world changes.
10. C In some areas of the world, heavy rains fall.
 E Devastating floods and mudslides happen.
 In some areas of the world, heavy rains **(cause)** devastating floods and mudslides to happen.
11. E In other parts of the world, thousands of people suffer starvation.
 C Drought happens.
 In other parts of the world thousands of people suffer starvation **(as a result of)** drought.

Reading—"Welcoming Back the Top Dog"

Questions (pages 108–109)

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. (1) They put food on the ground for scavenger species.
 (2) They keep prey animal populations healthier by killing sick and old animals.
 (3) Their presence makes moose and elk move around more, so they don't trample plants as much. Increased vegetation helps a lot of species.
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. b
9. b
10. a. effect
 b. as a result
 c. thereby
 d. thus
11. wolves
12. predators and wild beings
13. also

Chapter 7: Comparison/Contrast Essays

Writing Technique Questions, “Japan and the United States: Different but Alike” (page 113)

1. Similarities are discussed in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7. Differences are discussed in paragraphs 2 and 3.
2. It is a transition paragraph introducing the second half of the essay.

Practice 1: Outlining a Comparison/Contrast Essay (pages 115–116)

Responses may vary. Sample answers:

I. Introduction

Thesis statement: On the surface at least, U.S. and Japanese societies seem totally opposite.

II. Body

A. One obvious difference is the people.

1. Japan is a homogeneous society.
2. The United States is a heterogeneous society.

B. Other areas of difference between Japan and the United States involve group interaction and sense of space.

1. Individualism versus groups
2. Informality versus formality
3. Rising above the crowd, admired, and rewarded versus The nail that sticks up gets hammered down.
4. Vastness versus diminutive and miniature
 - a. The United States builds airplanes.
 - b. Japan builds transistors.

In spite of these differences, these two apparently opposite cultures share several important experiences.

C. Both have transplanted cultures

1. China—“mother culture” for Japan
2. Great Britain—“mother culture” for the United States

D. Both societies have developed the art of business and commerce, of buying and selling, of advertising and mass producing, to the highest levels.

1. Department stores
2. Consumer societies
 - a. Vending machines
 - b. Fast foods
 - (1) Noodle shops
 - (2) McDonald’s restaurants

E. A final similarity is that both Japanese and people in the United States have always emphasized the importance of work, and both are paying penalties for their commitment to it.

1. Work twelve or more hours a day
2. Work six days a week

III. Conclusion

Practice 2: Using Comparison Signal Words (pages 117–119)

A. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. Both the United States and Great Britain operate under a two-party system.
3. Just as the British Parliament has two separate houses, the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the United States Congress has the Senate and the House of Representatives.
4. The U.S. House of Representatives is like the British House of Commons, and the U.S. Senate is like the British House of Lords.
5. The members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the British House of Commons are alike; they are both elected by district.
6. The method of choosing cabinet members in the United States is the same as choosing cabinet members in Great Britain.
7. In Great Britain, the prime minister appoints the cabinet; likewise, the U.S. president appoints the cabinet.
8. The British monarch has the right to veto any law passed by Parliament; similarly, the U.S. president has the right to veto any law passed by Congress.

B. Individual answers.

Practice 3: Using Contrast Signal Words (pages 121–122)

A. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. The chief executive in Great Britain is called the prime minister, whereas the chief executive in the United States is called the president.
3. In the United States, the president fulfills the functions of both political leader and head of state. In contrast, these two functions are separate in Great Britain.
4. In other words, Great Britain has both a monarch and a prime minister, but the United States has only a president.
5. The president of the United States may be of a different political party than the majority of Congress, yet the British prime minister is the head of the political party that has the most seats in Parliament.
6. The United States has a written constitution, while Great Britain has no written constitution.
7. In the United States, elections are held on a regular schedule, no matter how popular or unpopular the government is; however, in Great Britain, elections are held whenever the prime minister loses a vote of confidence.
8. The members of the U.S. Senate are elected. On the other hand, the members of the British House of Lords are appointed or inherit their positions.
9. As you can see, the two systems of government differ in several ways even though they are both democracies.

B. Individual answers.

Reading—"Marital Exchanges"

Questions (page 126)

1. b
2. (a) bridewealth, (b) brideservice, (c) dowry. The basis of the order is frequency of occurrence in cultures around the world—from the most common to the rarest.
3. Paragraphs 5 and 6. In paragraph 5, the contrast is between a newlywed couple's living separately and a couple's living with one set of parents. In paragraph 6, the contrast is between a marriage in which no alliance is created between the two families and a marriage in which an alliance is created.
4. The contrast in paragraph 7 is between marriages in which gifts are given to the couple together and those in which gifts are given to the wife or husband separately. Yes, there is a contrast signal word: *but*, the first word of the second sentence.
5. c

Chapter 8: Paraphrase and Summary

Writing Technique Questions (“Paraphrase”) (page 128)

1. There are five sentences in the original passage and six sentences in the paraphrase.
- 2a. “Language” is the first word of the first sentence in the original passage. It is the last word of the first sentence in the paraphrase.
- b. “But” is the first word of the second sentence in the original passage. “However” replaces it in the paraphrase.
- c. “Have wished for” replaces “have dreamed of,” and “reasons” replaces “arguments in favor of.”
- d. The last sentence in the original becomes two sentences in the paraphrase.

Practice 1: Choosing the Best Paraphrase (pages 130–132)

Original passage 2

- A. no cit.
- B. best
- C. inc./inacc.
- D. too sim.

Original passage 3

- A. too sim.
- B. inc./inacc.
- C. no cit.
- D. best

Practice 2: Writing Paraphrases (pages 132–134)

Responses will vary. Sample answers:

1. Keeping the astronauts mentally healthy is another issue. On a long flight in the dark and dangerous environment of outer space, they can become lonely and bored (Clinton 18).
2. Astronauts need to be able to release the tensions that can build up from living together for long periods of time in small, crowded spaceships doing stressful, dangerous work (18).
3. Instead of spending huge amounts of money to travel to Mars, which will provide little benefit for Earth, we should use the money to solve problems such as curing cancer and AIDS, cleaning up pollution, and helping people who suffer from hunger, homelessness, poverty, and lack of employment (Brunish).
4. Besides the discomforts of a space journey that lasts seven months, getting to Mars quickly is required for a more important reason. Astronauts will be exposed to deadly amounts of radiation because they will be out of the Earth’s magnetic field, which partially shields them from it (Kluger 48).

Practice 3: Using Paraphrases as Support (page 136)

Responses will vary.

Writing Technique Questions (“Paraphrase and Summary”) (page 137)

1. There are five sentences in the original passage, six in the paraphrase, and two in the summary.
2. The two ideas omitted are (1) “Some people have wished for a universal language that speakers all over the world could understand” and (2) “Their reasons are straightforward and clear.”

Practice 4: Choosing the Best Summary (pages 137–138)

1. Summary B is better because it includes only the main points. Summary A is almost as long as the original.
2. Summary A contains an idea that was not in the original. It is the sentence “Other software companies will probably soon develop products for African consumers.”

Practice 5: Writing Summaries (pages 138–140)

Responses will vary. Sample answers:

1. According to a language expert, there will be fewer monolingual people, and English will no longer be dominant in the future; instead, it may share its leading position with other languages. There is opposition to English in both developed and developing nations. Evidence for the declining popularity of English is the growing number of non-English Web sites on the Internet. Although English is still popular as a second language, Mandarin will probably be the leading second language in the next ten years (Schmid).
2. English is the world language. Soon, half of the world’s population will speak it with some degree of skill. Globalization has made it the language of international business, politics, and diplomacy. It has become the global language despite its difficulties in spelling, pronunciation, and grammar; its many varieties around the world; and its complexities (“World Empire”). Note: It is not possible to give paragraph numbers in citations when the source is several paragraphs or pages. In such cases, it is permissible to cite the entire source.

Practice 6: Using Summaries as Support (page 141)

Responses will vary.

Chapter 9: Argumentative Essays

Writing Technique Questions “Separating the Sexes, Just for the Tough Years” (page 145)

1. Background information is in the first paragraph.
2. The thesis statement gives both sides.
3. 3 opposing arguments, one each in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.
4. In separate paragraphs.
5. It sums up the arguments in favor of same-sex classes.
6. Point-by-point.

Practice 1: Outlining (page 146)

- I. Introduction: (explanation of the issue)

Thesis Statement: Although some parents and educators oppose same-sex classes, there is strong evidence that separating boys and girls in middle school brings positive results.

- II. Body

- A. Opposing argument 1

Opponents of single-sex education claim that test scores show that there is no advantage to all-girl or all-boy classes.

Rebuttal to argument 1

1. Research is inconclusive—show opposite results
2. Other results that cannot be calculated
 - a. Girls report increased confidence and improved attitudes toward math and science.
 - b. Boys gain confidence, are more at ease with themselves, and are more receptive to learning.

- B. Opposing argument 2

Separate classes send the message that males and females cannot work together.

Rebuttal to argument 2

This argument ignores the fact that children constantly interact with members of the opposite sex outside of school.

- a. Settling squabbles with siblings
- b. Negotiating with opposite-sex parent

- C. Opposing argument 3

Same-sex education is discriminatory.

Rebuttal to argument 3

Discrimination is widespread in mixed classes.

- a. Boys dominate discussions and receive more attention than girls.
- b. Teachers call on boys more often.

- D. Own point of view

1. Same-sex classes provide a better learning environment.
2. Reasons
 - a. Boys and girls pay less attention to each other and more attention to learning.
 - b. Girls are more relaxed, ask more questions, and are less fearful of making mistakes and asking questions in math and science classes.

- c. Boys are less disruptive and more focused, and less inhibited about sharing their ideas in language and literature.

Conclusion

Practice 2: Thesis Statements (pages 148–149)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. Although many people argue against any form of censorship, I believe that the sale of CDs with songs containing lyrics that degrade women should be prohibited.
3. Many feel that television has brought many positive benefits to society such as education and inexpensive entertainment, but I feel that it is the worst invention of modern times.
4. While it is true that industrialization is harming the environment, environmental protection laws go too far.
5. The advertising industry performs many public services; at the same time, however, it intrudes constantly in our daily lives, deceives us, and encourages the wrong values.
6. Individual responses may vary.

Practice 3: Supporting Arguments (page 149)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2.
 - a. Studies have shown that children who play violent video games at home are more likely to be aggressive at school.
 - b. Crimes in movies have been copied in real life.
 - c. Young children don't know that what they see on television is not real.
3.
 - a. Children need to get rid of energy in positive ways.
 - b. Children need to learn how to be a team member.
 - c. Children need to acquire physical coordination skills.
4.
 - a. They discriminate against one age group.
 - b. They punish responsible teenagers who have legitimate reasons to be out at night.
 - c. The gangs will ignore the laws.
5.
 - a. They would be forced to discuss issues that they might not have considered.
 - b. They would be made aware of problems or conflicts and have the chance to work them out.
 - c. They would receive advice and counseling from a completely objective person.
6. Individual responses.

Applying What You Have Learned

Topic 1 Mars Exploration

Reading 1—"Why We Should Send a Manned Mission to Mars"

Questions (page 153)

1.
 - a. Romance of space travel and exploration of new worlds
 - b. Will help us understand our own planet
 - c. Will add to the prestige of the United States
 - d. Will help the United States keep its position as a leader in science and technology

(Answers to the second part of questions 2–5 may vary.)

2. Paragraph 2
3. Paragraphs 3 to 6
4. Paragraphs 7 and 8
5. Paragraphs 9 and 10

Reading 2— “Why We Shouldn’t Go to Mars: Someday people may walk on the planet, but not until it makes technological sense”

Questions (pages 155–156)

1. Answers may vary slightly. Sample answer: George W. Bush stated that two centuries ago, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark had left St. Louis to explore the new lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase. He said that they had made that journey in the spirit of discovery and that America had ventured forth into space for the same reason.
2. a. The contrast is between Lewis and Clark’s expedition and a Mars mission.
b. (1) Practicality: Lewis and Clark were going to a place where people could live.
(2) Immediate benefits: Lewis and Clark were certain to discover things that were immediately useful.
(3) Cost: Lewis and Clark’s trip was inexpensive.
3. “Mars as a destination for people makes absolutely no sense with current technology.”
4. Individual responses.
5. b

Topic 2 English as a World Language

Reading 1—“The World Language”

Questions (pages 157–158)

1. Individual responses.
2. 4 reasons: the Internet, international business, many academic journals are published in English, movies and television
- 3 and 4. Answers will vary.

Reading 2—“Brazil Considers Linguistic Barricade”

Questions (page 160)

1. c
2. a
3. (Students should paraphrase the first sentence of paragraph 5.)
4. Individual responses.
5. (Students should summarize paragraph 3.)

Chapter 10: Types of Sentences

Practice 1: Independent and Dependent Clauses (pages 163–164)

Add a period (.) to the following independent clauses: 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14
The following are dependent clauses: 4, 8, 9, 11, 15

Practice 2: Simple Sentences (page 164)

Individual responses.

Practice 3: *But* versus *Yet* (page 167)

1. a. yet
b. but
2. a. yet
b. but
3. a. but
b. yet

Practice 4: Compound Sentences with Coordinators (pages 167–168)

A. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. According to the Big Bang Theory, the universe began expanding about 13.7 billion years ago, and it has been expanding every since.
3. Does the universe have an outer edge, or is it infinite?
4. Scientists predict that intelligent life exists somewhere in the universe, but we have not been able to find any sign of it yet.
5. Mars probes have photographed rocks with water markings on them, yet there is no water there now.
6. We may not be able to communicate with other life forms, for we will not know their language.
7. Instead of taking the psychology final exam, we can write a ten-page research paper, or we can give a presentation.
8. I want to write a research paper, yet I do not know what to write about.
9. Three weeks before the end of the term, I had not started my paper, nor had I even chosen a topic.
10. I needed help choosing a topic, so I went to the professor to ask for suggestions.

- B.
2. The accident at the nuclear power plant at Three Mile Island in the United States created fears about the safety of this energy source, and the disaster at Chernobyl in the former Soviet Union confirmed them.
 3. Solar heating systems are economical to operate, but the cost of installation is very high.
 4. Energy needs are not going to decrease, nor are energy sources going to increase.
 5. Burning fossil fuels causes serious damage to our planet, so we need to develop other sources of energy.
 6. Ecologists know that burning fossil fuels causes holes in the ozone layer, yet people continue to do it.

7. Developing nations especially will continue this harmful practice, for they do not have the money to develop “clean” energy sources.
 8. All nations of the world must take action, or our children and grandchildren will suffer the consequences.
- C. Individual responses.

Practice 5: Compound Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (page 170)

- A.
2. According to the Big Bang Theory, the universe began expanding about 13.7 billion years ago; moreover, it has been expanding ever since.
 3. Students must pay their tuition and fees before they register for classes; otherwise, they will have to pay a late fee.
 4. Scientists predict that intelligent life exists somewhere in the universe; however, we have not been able to find any signs of it yet.
 5. Mars probes have photographed rocks with water markings on them; nevertheless, there is no water there now.
 6. My roommate scored high on the English placement test; as a result, he is exempt from taking English classes.
 7. Tuition and fees increase every year; for example, tuition this year is \$50 more per unit than it was last year.
 8. The class thought the teacher would give a test last Friday; instead, she gave a party.
- B.
3. Solar heating systems are economical to operate; however, the cost of installation is very high.
 5. Burning fossil fuels causes serious damage to our planet; therefore, we need to develop other sources of energy.
 6. Ecologists know that burning fossil fuels causes holes in the ozone layer; nevertheless, people continue to do it.
 8. All nations of the world must take action; otherwise, our children and grandchildren will suffer the consequences.
- C. Individual responses.

Practice 6: Compound Sentences with Semicolons (page 171)

- A.
1. The practice of yoga strengthens the body and promotes flexibility; it also strengthens the mind and refreshes the soul.
 2. Motherhood causes some women to quit their jobs; others continue working despite having young children to care for.
 3. Three hundred guests attended his wedding; two attended his funeral.
- B. Individual responses.

Practice 7: Editing Practice (page 171)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

Sentences 2 and 3: First of all, robots can perform repetitive tasks without becoming tired or bored; therefore, they are used in automobile factories to weld and paint.

Sentences 4 and 5: Robots can also function in hostile environments; as a result, they are useful for exploring the ocean bottom as well as deep outer space.

Sentences 8 and 9: For instance, a robot can kill a brain tumor, and it can operate on a fetus with great precision.

Sentences 11 and 12: However, robots cannot think conceptually, nor can they function independently.

Sentences 13 and 14: Humans have to program them; otherwise, they are useless.

Practice 8: Complex Sentences (pages 172–173)

- SUB
- A. 2. When students from other countries come to the United States, they often suffer from culture shock.
- SUB
3. Because financial aid is difficult to obtain, many students have to work part-time.
- SUB
4. Please tell me where the student union is.
- SUB
5. Engineers, who have an aptitude for drafting and mechanics, must also be artistic and imaginative.
- SUB
6. While the contractor follows the blueprint, the engineer checks the construction in progress.
- SUB
7. Since the blueprint presents the details of the engineer's plans, it must be interpreted accurately by the contractor.
- SUB
8. Students should declare a major by their junior year unless they have not made up their minds.
- SUB
9. Even though students declare a major now, they can change it later.
- SUB
10. The government says that inflation is holding steady.
- SUB
- SUB
11. Economists are concerned that the rate of inflation will double if the government does not take immediate steps to control it.
- B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:
2. Unless I take twelve units each term, *I am not a full-time student.*
 3. *My adviser told me that computer engineering is a popular major.*
 4. *Do you know who taught this course last term?*
 5. *Because I had to look for a part-time job, I could not take as many classes as I wanted to.*
 6. *I have to leave home at 6:00 in the morning if I want to get to school on time.*

7. *My math teacher will tell me whether I should take advanced calculus.*
8. *This is my new friend John, whom I met at the math club meeting last month.*
9. *When I left my country, I felt both sad and excited.*
10. *I will take the classes that my college adviser recommends.*

Practice 9: Punctuation (page 174)

1. Information and communication technology is reaching out to help people in the poorest countries improve their lives; for example, fishermen on the Bay of Bengal can now receive online weather reports that tell them when it is safe to go out.
2. Furthermore, when the fishermen bring in a boatload of fish, they can find out the current market prices for their fish, which will help them bargain with the middlemen to whom they sell their catch.
3. The cost of the cheapest computer is at least \$200, and since this is more than an individual fisherman can afford, several fishing villages together can pool their money and buy one to share.
4. The worldwide reach of the Internet is also providing employment opportunities in developing countries, and as greater numbers of people learn the technology, these opportunities will expand.
5. When you call your U.S. bank, you may find yourself speaking to a customer service representative who is sitting in the Philippines or Puerto Rico, and when you need technical support for your home computer, you will probably get help from a programmer in New Delhi.

Practice 10: Combining Sentences in Different Ways (pages 176–177)

A. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

Russian women started to gain equality earlier than women in the United States. Because the concept of equal rights and responsibilities for women was part of communist philosophy, Russians of both sexes had equal access to education and jobs from the beginning of the Soviet Union. Although the 1937 Soviet constitution declared that women and men had equal rights and responsibilities, women in the United States do not have legal equality even today. An amendment to the U.S. Constitution giving women equal rights has never been approved. Before World War II, few U.S. women worked outside the home. When millions of men left to become soldiers during the war, women took over their jobs. Suddenly, women discovered that they could do anything. After the men returned home, women began to demand the equality that they had earned.

B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

Nonverbal communication, or body language, is used everywhere in the world. It is a very powerful means of communication, for it communicates much more than spoken words.

One example of nonverbal communication is what occurs between parents and child. When parents smile at their child, they communicate love, acceptance, and reassurance. The child feels comfortable and safe since the smile signifies approval; therefore, the child is happy and well adjusted.

Another example of such communication is the image a person shows in public. When a woman is walking alone on an unfamiliar, possibly dangerous street and wants to appear confident, she walks quickly even though she may be tired. She walks with her shoulders straight, her head held high, and her eyes focused straight ahead. If someone is looking at her, she returns the glance without hesitation. In contrast, a nervous woman appears afraid if she walks slowly with her shoulders and eyes down.

(No changes to the concluding paragraph.)

Chapter 11: Using Parallel Structures and Fixing Sentence Problems

Practice 1: Parallelism (pages 181–182)

- A.
2. You know you are truly fluent in another language when you can calculate in it (and) when you begin to dream in it.
 3. People often spend as much time worrying about the future (as) planning for it.
 4. You can learn a second language in the classroom, at home, (or) in a country where the language is spoken.
 5. My new personal computer is (both) fast (and) reliable.
 6. My old typewriter is (neither) fast (nor) reliable.
 7. Ann is growing older (but) unfortunately not wiser.
 8. Young people buy computers (not only) to do schoolwork (but also) to play games.
 9. If industrial nations continue to burn fossil fuels (and) if developing nations continue to burn their rain forests, the level of CO₂ in the atmosphere will continue to increase.
 10. Before the judge announced the punishment, he asked the murderer if he wanted to speak (either) to the victim's family (or) to the jury.
 11. The criminal (neither) admitted guilt (nor) asked for forgiveness before he was executed.
- B.
2. they can be used
Credit cards are accepted by department stores, airlines, and some gas stations.
 3. to miss a sale
You do not need to risk carrying cash or missing a sale.
 4. you can
With credit cards, you can either pay your bill with one check or stretch out your payments.
 5. when you stay
You can charge both at restaurants and at hotels. OR You can charge at both restaurants and hotels.
 6. they carry
Many people carry not only credit cards but also cash.
 7. do they like paying
Many people want neither to pay off their balance monthly nor to pay interest.
 8. to send
Not making any payment or sending in only minimum payments every month is poor money management.
- C. Individual responses.

Practice 2: Rewriting Sentence Fragments (pages 184–185)

- A. Complete sentences: 4, 5, 7, 12, 15
Fragments: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14
Corrections will vary. Sample answers:
1. The desire of all humankind is to live in peace and freedom, for example.
 2. Second, it is a fact that men are physically stronger than women.

3. The best movie that I saw last year was *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*.
 6. Although people want to believe that all men are created equal, it is not true.
 8. Many of my friends who did not have the opportunity to go to college are unhappy.
 9. Working during the morning and attending classes during the afternoon doesn't leave much time for fun.
 10. Because I do not feel that grades in college have any value, I do not worry if I get a bad grade.
 11. A tsunami that occurred in the Indian Ocean in December 2004 killed more than 200,000 people.
 13. This was more than twice the total explosive energy used during all of WWII, including two atomic bombs, according to one expert.
 14. There is evidence that the waves reached a height of 80 feet (24 m) when coming ashore along the coastline and rose to 100 feet (30 m) in some areas when traveling inland.
- B. "Women Drivers"
- Paragraph 1: [Believing that they are far better drivers than women.]
- Paragraph 2: [For example, insurance rates.] [Also, the greater percentage of accidents involving deaths caused by men.] [Although women are criticized for being too cautious.]
- Paragraph 3: [On the one hand, women drivers who regard the automobile as a convenience.] [Like a washing machine.] [Using it as a weapon when they feel particularly aggressive.] [Or using it as a status symbol.]
- Paragraph 4: [Because of their attitude.] [If they adopt the attitude that an automobile is merely a convenience.]

Corrected fragments:

- Paragraph 1: Believing that they are far better drivers than women, men consider women drivers incompetent, inattentive, and even dangerous behind the wheel.
- Paragraph 2: For example, insurance rates for women are 20 percent lower than they are for men. Also, the greater percentage of accidents involving deaths are caused by men. Although women are criticized for being too cautious, they are really just being safe drivers.
- Paragraph 3: On the one hand, women drivers regard the automobile as a convenience like a washing machine. On the other hand, men regard the automobile as an extension of their egos, using it as a weapon when they feel particularly aggressive or using it as a status symbol.
- Paragraph 4: All in all, women are safer drivers because of their attitude. Men can learn to become safe drivers if they adopt the attitude that an automobile is merely a convenience.

Practice 3: Rewriting Choppy Sentences (pages 186–188)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. Equal

Main idea? (a) and (b) are equally important.

Relationship: opposites

Electric cars are powered solely by batteries, but the new hybrid vehicles switch between electricity and gasoline.

3. Not equal

Main idea? (b)

Relationship: contrast (surprising continuation)

Although the government and private agencies have spent billions of dollars advertising the dangers of smoking, the number of smokers is still increasing.

OR

The government and private agencies have spent billions of dollars advertising the dangers of smoking; nevertheless, the number of smokers is still increasing.

OR

The government and private agencies have spent billions of dollars advertising the dangers of smoking, yet the number of smokers is still increasing.

4. Equal

Main idea? (a) and (b) are equally important.

Relationship: Equality

Some students go to a vocational school to learn a trade, and some students go to college to earn a degree.

5. Not equal

Main idea? (a)

Relationship: (b) and (c) give reasons for the main idea.

The grading system at our college should be abolished because the students do not like getting grades and the instructors do not enjoy giving them.

6. Equal

Main idea? (a) and (b) are equally important.

Relationship: contrast

Education in a free society teaches children how to think, whereas education in a dictatorship teaches children what to think.

OR

Education in a free society teaches children how to think; in contrast, education in a dictatorship teaches children what to think.

Practice 4: Run-On/Comma Splice Sentences (pages 189–190)

- A. 1a. A newly arrived international student faces several challenges. For example, he or she has to cope with a new culture.
- b. A newly arrived international student faces several challenges; for example, he or she has to cope with a new culture.
- 2a. New York City is very cosmopolitan. People from many cultures and ethnic groups live there.

- b. New York City is very cosmopolitan; people from many cultures and ethnic groups live there.
 - c. New York City is very cosmopolitan because people from many cultures and ethnic groups live there.
 - d. New York City is very cosmopolitan, for people from many cultures and ethnic groups live there.
3. Learning a new language is like learning to swim, for it takes a lot of practice.
 4. Ask for assistance at the reference desk in the library; a librarian is always on duty.
 5. Because skiing is a dangerous sport, you can easily break your leg or your neck.
- B. Run-ons: Sentences 1, 2, 4,7.

Comma splices: Sentences 8, 9, 11.

2. Run-on
3. Correct as is
4. Run-on
5. Correct as is
6. Correct as is
7. Run-on
8. Comma splice
9. Comma splice
10. Correct as is
11. Comma splice

Corrections will vary. Sample answers:

2. An encyclopedia is a valuable source of information because it contains summaries of every area of knowledge.
4. A printed encyclopedia becomes out of date almost as soon as it is published; also, it is quite expensive to purchase.
7. An editor of an encyclopedia does not write articles; he only collects and edits articles written by other experts.
8. To find a book on a certain subject, you used to look in a card catalog; moreover, to find a magazine article on a subject, you used to look in a periodical index.
9. Now, most libraries have thrown away their catalogs, for they have computerized catalogs that are much more efficient to use and update.
11. If you cannot find any information on a subject, you can always ask a librarian to help. They are paid to assist students.

C. Paragraph 1

RO: This report showed that more than one-third of the undergraduate grades awarded in the spring semester 2005 were A's only 1.1 percent were F's

CS: The percentage of A's awarded to graduate students was even higher, almost two-thirds were A's.

Paragraph 2

CS: Investigation of the admissions criteria of some graduate and professional schools indicates that the admissions offices of these schools are discounting high grades on the transcripts of SMSC students, this means that SMSC is not equal to an A from other universities.

RO: Grade inflation may, therefore, hurt a student from Stone Mountain State College who intends to apply to a graduate or professional school he or she may not be accepted despite a high grade point average.

Corrected paragraphs may vary. Sample answers:

Teachers at Stone Mountain State College give higher grades than teachers at twelve of the nineteen other colleges in the state college system, according to a recent report from the State Institutional Research Committee. This report showed that more than one-third of the undergraduate grades awarded in the spring semester 2005 were A's; only 1.1 percent were F's. The percentage of A's awarded to graduate students was even higher, for almost two-thirds were A's.

While students may be happy to receive high grades, evidence suggests that this trend is having negative consequences. Investigation of the admissions criteria of some graduate and professional schools indicates that the admissions offices of these schools are discounting high grades on the transcripts of SMSC students, which means that an A from SMSC is not equal to an A from other universities. Grade inflation may, therefore, hurt a student from Stone Mountain State College who intends to apply to a graduate or professional school because he or she may not be accepted despite a high grade point average.

Practice 5: Stringy Sentences (page 191)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. After he enrolled in an intermediate calculus class, he found it too easy, so he dropped it and signed up for the advanced class.
2. Because firstborn children in a family often have more responsibility than their younger siblings and feel pressure to set a good example, they often become superachievers.
3. Last-born children, on the other hand, often have little responsibility and may be pampered as the "baby" of the family; however, because they are the smallest, they have to get people to like them. As a result, they often develop superior social skills.
4. The students in my engineering class could not do the homework, so we got together and worked for several hours until we finally solved all of the problems.
5. As the lack of rainfall has caused a severe water shortage, people have to conserve water every day and think of new ways to reuse it. However, the situation is improving.

Editing Practice (page 193)

Problem sentences:

- Sentence 1 is a stringy sentence.
- Sentences 2 and 7 are comma splices.
- Sentences 5, 6 and 15, 16 are choppy.
- Sentences 10 and 11 are fragments.
- Sentences 8 and 14 have problems with parallelism.

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

The United States counts its population every ten years, and each census reveals that the racial and ethnic mix is changing dramatically. Therefore, by the year 2050, the “average” person in the United States will not be descended from Europeans; instead, the majority of U.S. residents will trace their ancestry to Africa, Asia, the Hispanic world, the Pacific Islands, or the Middle East. Once the United States was a microcosm of European nationalities; however, today it is a microcosm of the world. The United States is no longer considered a “melting pot” society by many of its residents. Instead, many people prefer the term “salad bowl.” They use this term to describe U.S. society, which will soon be predominantly nonwhite. “Melting pot” implies that the different ethnic groups blend together into one homogeneous mixture; on the other hand, “salad bowl” implies that nationalities, like the ingredients in a mixed green salad, retain their cultural identities.

Earlier generations of immigrants believed they had to learn English quickly not only to survive but also to succeed. Now, many immigrant groups do not feel the same need because there are many places in the United States where you can work, shop, get medical care, marry, divorce, and die without knowing English such as Chinatown in San Francisco and New York and Vietnamese and Mexican neighborhoods in Los Angeles. In addition, many immigrant groups want their children to know their own culture. Many Hispanics, for instance, want their children to learn both English and Spanish in school, so they are fighting for the right to bilingual education in communities where they are in the majority.

Chapter 12: Noun Clauses

Practice 1: *That* Clauses I (page 197)

- A. Answers will vary. Sample answers:
2. Scientists believe *that Earth is getting warmer*.
 3. Environmentalists warn *that global warming is harmful to plants and animals*.
 4. People living near seacoasts and on low-lying islands are worried *that their homes will be flooded*.
 5. *That Earth is getting warmer* has been proven.
 6. The idea *that the moon is made of green cheese* is nonsense.
 7. Our teacher was very proud *that we all passed the test*.
- B.
2. It is undeniable that ocean levels are rising.
 3. It has been well documented that burning fossil fuels is a cause of global warming.
 4. It has been proven that Earth is getting warmer. (This sentence will vary.)

Practice 2: *That* Clauses II (pages 198–199)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

3. Researchers proved a long time ago that women learn languages more easily than men do.
4. Scientists reassure men that women's superior language skills do not mean that women are more intelligent than men.
5. It has often been observed that men are better at reading maps.
6. It is thought by many scientists that men's and women's brains developed different spatial skills because of the different tasks they performed in prehistoric times.
7. It is known that women are better at remembering the location of objects.
8. Studies have shown that men show superior ability at math and reasoning.

Practice 3: Subjunctive Noun Clauses (pages 200–201)

2. The water department will demand that every individual decrease water use.
 3. It is necessary that every family reduce its water use by 40 percent.
 4. The water department proposes for city dwellers that everyone limit showers to five minutes.
 5. It is required that farmers cut their water use by 25 percent.
 6. It is suggested that farmers install a drip irrigation system.
 7. The water department urges that people in the suburbs not use water to wash cars, sidewalks, or streets.
- (Items 8, 9, and 10 require individual responses.) Sample answers:
8. It is important that everyone follow these rules.
 9. The water department has asked that everyone cooperate.
 10. The water department recommended that the police arrest water wasters.

Practice 4: If/Whether Clauses (pages 202–203)

A. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. if the needles are made of stainless steel or of some other metal?
 3. whether the needles hurt when they are inserted.
 4. if the effectiveness of acupuncture in relieving back pain has ever been documented.
 5. whether acupuncture can strengthen the immune system?
 6. whether acupuncture uses the body's energy to promote healing.
 7. whether you studied acupuncture in China or in the United States.
 8. if you have ever used acupuncture during an operation.
- (2 sentences—individual responses)

Practice 5: Question Clauses (pages 204–205)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. when the band had last performed in Fog City.
 3. how many years they had been together as a group.
 4. who wrote their songs.
 5. where they practiced on the road.
 6. how many songs the band had recorded.
 7. which company produced their CDs.
 8. how many Grammys
- (2 sentences—individual responses)

Editing Practice (pages 207–208)

¹Professor Sanchez gave a lecture on transistors last Tuesday. ²First, he explained what transistors were. ³He said that they were very small electronic devices used in telephone, automobiles, radios, and so on. ⁴He further explained that transistors controlled the flow of electric current in electronic equipment. ⁵He wanted to know which popular technological invention could not operate without transistors. ⁶Most students agreed that it was the personal computer. ⁷Professor Sanchez then asked if the students knew how transistors functioned in computers. ⁸He said that the transistors were etched into tiny silicon microchips and that these transistors increased computers' speed and data storage capacity. ⁹Then he asked the class when transistors had been invented. ¹⁰Sergei guessed that they had been invented in 1947. ¹¹The professor said that he was correct. ¹²Professor Sanchez then asked what the importance of this invention was. ¹³Many students answered that it was the beginning of the information age. ¹⁴At the end of the lecture, the professor assigned a paper on transistors. ¹⁵He requested that each student choose a topic by next Monday. ¹⁶He suggested that the papers be typed.

Chapter 13: Adverb Clauses

Practice 1: Time Clauses (pages 212–213)

A. Answers may vary. Sample answers:

If you are inside, move away from windows, and get under a desk or table or stand in a doorway **(when)** you feel the floor begin to shake. Try to stay calm **(while)** the earthquake is happening. Do not move **(until)** the floor stops shaking. **(As soon as)** you are sure the earthquake is over, you may begin to move around. **(After)** you have checked carefully for fallen power lines, you may go outside.

B. Individual responses.

Practice 2: Place Clauses (pages 213–214)

A. Answers may vary. Sample answers:

2. Consumers have a tendency to buy more **(wherever)** credit cards are accepted for payment of merchandise.
3. You cannot use credit cards **(everywhere)** you shop.
4. There are a few places of business **(where)** a credit card is not accepted.
5. Travelers can use credit cards in foreign countries **(anywhere)** they are accepted.

B. Individual responses.

Practice 3: Distance, Frequency, and Manner Clauses (pages 215–216)

A. Answers may vary. Sample answers:

2. Most people want to move **(as far as)** they can from polluted cities.
3. We should not consume our natural resources **(as wastefully as)** we have in the past.
4. Should teenagers have the right to dress **(as)** they please?
5. No nation in the world can afford to act **(as though)** global warming were not its problem.

B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. You should scream **(as loudly as)** you can.
3. People say you can overcome stage fright by acting **(as if)** the audience were not wearing any clothes.
4. You can learn to sing **(as many popular songs as)** you can.
5. You can act **(as though)** you had just closed your eyes for a second to think deeply about what he was saying.

Practice 4: Reason Clauses (pages 216–218)

A. Answers may vary. Sample answers:

2. **(Because)** Europeans experienced hardship and deprivation during and after World War II, they are used to conserving.
3. **(Since)** coal pollutes the air and gives off a lot of carbon dioxide, most European nations have switched to natural gas or nuclear power to produce electricity.

4. In the United States, in contrast, 56 percent of the nation's electricity is generated by burning coal (as) coal is cheap and plentiful.
 5. (Because) the parliamentary system in Europe is different, a European head of government has more power than a U.S. president to force industry to make environmentally responsible changes.
- B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:
- Good News Letters
2. because you have an excellent payment record, we are increasing the limit on your credit card to \$5,000.
 3. since you received an excellent evaluation from your supervisor, the company has decided to offer you a raise.
 4. as you proved that you are a good credit risk, we have decided to extend the time limit for repayment of your loan.
- Bad News Letters
1. because you have received your tenth speeding ticket, the company has decided not to renew your car insurance policy.
 2. we are unable to offer you employment at this time since the company is going out of business tomorrow.
 3. we have decided not to extend the time limit for repayment of your loan since you have made late payments three times in the past year.

Practice 5: Result Clauses (pages 219–220)

- A.
2. The Ancient Peru exhibit was (so popular that) it was held over for two weeks.
 3. The artifacts were of (such historic value that) anthropologists from several universities came to study them.
 4. The exhibits were (so precious that) a museum guard was posted in every room.
 5. Computer graphics allowed the exhibit's curators to present the lives of ancient Peruvians (so realistically that) you felt you were actually there.
 6. There were (so many exhibits that) we could not see all of them.
- B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:
2. They were shrieking *so loudly that the snake became frightened too.*
 3. It was *such* a large and heavy snake *that it took three of us to hold it.*
 4. There were *so many different kinds of bugs that we could not see all of them.*
 5. I spent *so much* time trying to find my assigned insect among the millions *that I did not have much time to draw it.*
 6. In fact, I was *so hungry that I almost ate the bug!*

Practice 6: Purpose Clauses (pages 221–222)

- A. 2(f), 3(d), 4(b), 5(c), 6(a)
- Sentences may vary slightly. Sample answers:
2. For example, an artificial food called “bacon bits” was invented (in order that) consumers could enjoy the taste of bacon without the fat.
 3. Chemicals are added to many food products (so that) the foods will stay fresh longer.

4. Most farmers use chemical fertilizers and pesticides (in order that) they can increase crop yields by stimulating growth and keeping bugs away.
 5. Some farmers use only natural pest control methods (so that) they can produce organic crops.
 6. People like to buy organic farm produce (in order that) they can avoid food with chemicals.
- B.
1. Most farms use chemical fertilizers and pesticides in order to increase crop yields.
 2. Some farmers use only natural pest control methods in order to produce organic crops.
 3. People like to buy organic farm produce in order to avoid food with chemicals.

Practice 7: Contrast Clauses (pages 223–225)

- A. Answers may vary. Sample answers:
2. (Although) both the common cold and the flu are caused by viruses, only the flu can be prevented through immunization.
 3. A cold develops gradually, and any fever that develops will be low-grade (101° or less), (whereas) the flu often comes on abruptly, with a sudden high fever.
 4. Ludwig Van Beethoven wrote some of the Western world's greatest music (even though) he became totally deaf in midlife.
 5. (Even though) South Korea is a small country with few natural resources, it is becoming an economic superpower.
 6. (While) the Northwest rainfall averages hundreds of inches annually, the Southwest averages fewer than twelve inches per year.
 7. (Though) scientists know why earthquakes happen, they are still not able to predict them.
 8. Smokers claim the right to smoke in public places, (while) nonsmokers claim the right to breathe clean air.
- B. Possible answers:
1. while or whereas
 2. although, though, or even though
- C. Individual responses. Sample answers:
- 2a. Though it seldom snows in the desert, it snowed in the Sahara last year.
 - 2b. While it seldom snows in the desert, it usually snows in the mountains.
 - 3a. The IT manager did not submit next year's budget on time, although the boss had threatened to fire him if he did not.
 - 3b. The IT manager did not submit next year's budget on time, whereas the Marketing manager did.
 - 4a. In recent years, Asian medical techniques such as acupuncture have gained acceptance in the West, even though they were unknown fifty years ago.
 - 4b. In recent years, Asian medical techniques such as acupuncture have gained acceptance in the West, while Western medicine has lost favor.
 - 5a. Although SUVs are dangerous to drive, they are very popular.
 - 5b. Whereas SUVs are dangerous to drive, station wagons are very safe.

Practice 8: Conditional Clauses (page 227)

- A. Answers will vary. Sample answers:
2. If the company does not increase its profits, it will go out of business.
 3. The company would increase its profits if it raised prices and cut costs.
 4. Unless the company starts to make a profit soon, all of the employees will lose their jobs.
 5. The company president would not have resigned if the company had been more successful.
 6. The vice president will also resign unless she wins the support of the employees.
- B. Individual responses.

Editing Practice, Adverb Clauses (pages 228–229)

Corrections may vary. Sample corrections:

¹A lot of people enjoy surfing the Net. ²They look for interesting Web sites and chat with people all over the world. ³However, some people spend so many hours online that they are Internet addicts. ⁴Although an average person spends about eight to twelve hours per week, an addict spends eight to twelve hours per day online. ⁵Because addicts spend so much time interacting with the computer, their lives are negatively affected. ⁶They become social recluses because they stop going out and talking to people face-to-face. ⁷They avoid real-life situations, preferring instead to be in a dimly lit room with only the glowing screen to light up their lives.

⁸Internet addiction negatively affects not only the addicts themselves, but also the people around them. ⁹For example, John's marriage to Marta broke up because he insisted on spending so many hours on the Net. ¹⁰As soon as he arrived home from work, he was at his computer. ¹¹As soon as he finished dinner, he would disappear into his computer room again. ¹²He paid so little attention to her that she finally divorced him.

¹³Since college students are especially technologically skilled, they can easily become nonstop Net-surfers. ¹⁴Many colleges provide computers at several locations around campus so that students can use them at any time day or night. ¹⁵As a result, students can spend too much time surfing the Net instead of "surfing" their textbooks. ¹⁶Last semester, nine freshmen at Berkshire College flunked out because they became Internet addicts. ¹⁷In short, even though the Internet is an excellent source of information and entertainment, we must not let it take over our lives.

Chapter 14: Adjective Clauses

Practice 1: Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Clauses (pages 232–233)

- (NR) 3. The sun, which in forty minutes can produce enough solar energy to meet humankind's needs for a year, is one of Earth's potential sources of power.
- (R) 4. We are at the beginning of a medical computer revolution, according to an article that appeared in *Time* magazine.
- (R) 5. A medical computer is a machine that analyzes the results of laboratory tests and electrocardiograms.
- (R) 6. A physician who feeds a patient's symptoms into a computer receives a list of diseases that fit the symptoms of that patient.
- (NR) 7. Laser beams, which are useful in both medicine and industry, were first predicted in science fiction stories seventy-five years ago.
- (R, NR) 8. The country that has the highest per capita income is not the United States, which is in third place.
- (NR) 9. Kuwait, which is a small country in the Middle East, is in first place.
- (R) 10. It was a thrilling experience to meet the author of the book that we had been reading all semester.
- (NR) 11. The public is highly critical of the tobacco industry, whose profits have been increasing in spite of the health risks of smoking.
- (NR) 12. Carbohydrates, which are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, are organic compounds.
- (R) 13. People who use body language to express themselves are interesting to watch.
- (NR) 14. My brother-in-law, who is from Italy, moves his hands a lot when he is talking.
- (R) 15. The man whom the president nominated to the Supreme Court is an experienced and respected judge.
- (R) 16. X-ray machines are gradually being replaced by machines that can provide clearer, more detailed images of the human body, its tissues, and its organs.
- (NR) 17. X-ray machines are gradually being replaced by CAT scanners and MRI devices, which can provide clearer, more detailed images of the human body, its tissues, and its organs.
- (R) 18. The company promised to reimburse everyone who had bought a defective product.
- (R) 19. Students whose grade point averages fall below 2.0 will be placed on probation.
- (NR) 20. She plans to marry her childhood sweetheart, whom she has known since they were five years old.

Practice 2, Relative Pronouns as Subjects (page 235)

- A. 2. While he lectured, he showed us a slide that diagrammed the double helix structure of DNA.
3. Words in English that begin with the consonants *th* are often difficult for foreigners to pronounce.
4. Foreigners also have difficulty with English spelling, which is not always consistent with its pronunciation.
5. Anyone who wants to be a computer programmer must have a logical mind.

6. Fans quickly lose interest in a sports team that loses game after game.
- B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:
2. My father, who lives in Athens, is coming to visit me next month.
 3. Snowboarding is a sport that has become very popular among young people.
 4. My favorite sport is soccer, which is played in more than 175 countries around the world.
 5. The school subject that is the easiest for me is biology.
 6. The school subjects that are the hardest for me are English and history.

Practice 3, Relative Pronouns as Objects (pages 236–237)

- A.
2. As a young boy, Einstein, who attended schools in Germany, had trouble in elementary and high school.
 3. He did poorly in certain subjects such as history and languages, which he disliked. (Also: He did poorly in certain subjects that he disliked such as history and languages.)
 4. The only subjects that he enjoyed were mathematics and physics.
 5. He developed theories that we use to help us to understand the nature of the universe.
 6. Einstein is best known for his general theory of relativity, which he began to develop while living in Switzerland.
- B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:
1. My mother, whom you met at my sister’s wedding, is from Costa Rica.
 2. I did not understand the homework that the teacher assigned.
 3. I would never marry someone whom I could not trust.
 4. The islands of Hawaii, which I visited last year, suffer occasional hurricanes.
 5. The television program that my family enjoys the most is “Seventh Heaven.”

Practice 4: Possessive Adjective Clauses (pages 239–240)

- A. Subject Pattern
2. Securities Corporation’s president is a man whose expertise on financial matters is well known.
 3. First National Bank, whose president is a woman, tries to attract female customers.
 4. Companies conduct market research to discover trends among consumers, whose tastes change rapidly.
 5. A manufacturer whose costs are lower because of mass production can offer lower prices.
- B. Object Pattern
2. John is dating a girl whose name I keep forgetting.
 3. Any company whose logo or symbol consumers easily recognize has a better chance of success.
 4. McDonald’s, whose golden arches most people recognize, has restaurants all over the globe.

C. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. The police found the lost child, whose photograph appeared on every television news show.
2. My cousin, whose car was stolen, did not have any insurance.
3. Teachers whose classes are boring usually have poor attendance.

Practice 5: Relative Pronouns as Objects of Prepositions (pages 242–243)

- A.
- 2a. Affordable apartments in which young people would like to live are scarce.
 - b. Affordable apartments that/which young people would like to live in are scarce.
 - 3a. Of course, many young people share apartments, but they have to take care in choosing the people with whom they will share living space and expenses.
 - b. Of course, many young people share apartments, but they have to take care in choosing the people that/whom they will share living space and expenses with.
 - 4a. Living with people to whom you are not related can be stressful, but it can also be fun.
 - b. Living with people that/whom you are not related to can be stressful, but it can also be fun.
 - 5a. In many countries, young people continue to live with their parents in the same house in which they grew up.
 - b. In many countries, young people continue to live with their parents in the same house that/which they grew up in.
 - 6a. In the United States, young people do not want to live with their parents, from whom they typically declare their independence at age 18.
 - b. In the United States, young people do not want to live with their parents, whom they typically declare their independence from at age 18.
- B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:
- 1a. The package that/which I have been waiting for finally arrived.
 - b. Uncle Charlie, whom we always spend holidays with, is going to spend Thanksgiving with friends this year.
 - 2a. I have received no response from your Customer Service Department, to which I wrote ten days ago.
 - b. The person to whom I sent my résumé called me yesterday with a job offer.

Practice 6: Adjective Clauses with Phrases of Quantity and Quality (page 244)

- A.
2. Puerto Rico attracts thousands of visitors, most of whom come for the sunny weather, the beautiful beaches, and the Spanish atmosphere.
 3. Puerto Rico has many historic sites, the most famous of which are in the Old San Juan area of the capital city.
 4. Puerto Rico's economy, the most important sector of which is clothing manufacturing, is growing.
 5. Puerto Ricans, all of whom are U.S. citizens, have strong ties to the United States.
 6. Puerto Rico has three political parties, one of which favors Puerto Rico's becoming a state.

B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. The presidential candidate spoke about his qualifications, the most impressive of which is his long experience in government.
2. The doctors in the free clinic, most of whom are young, work very hard.

Practice 7: Adjective Clauses of Time and Place (page 246)

A. 2. 1989 was the year when/that/Ø the Berlin Wall was torn down.

3. In 1990, when East and West Germany were reunited, Germany became one country again.
4. East Germany, where people had lived under communist rule, became part of the Federal Republic of Germany.
5. There was rejoicing in areas where Germans looked forward to reunification with their fellow citizens.
6. There was anxiety in places where people feared losing their jobs.

B. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. My grandmother enjoys telling about the time when she was a young girl.
2. I like to visit my hometown, where I lived my whole life until I went to college.
3. and 4. are individual responses.

Editing Practice: Adjective Clauses (pages 248–249)

El Niño

¹Scientists have been studying an ocean event that is the cause of drastic changes in weather around the world. ²This event is an increase in the temperature of the Pacific Ocean that appears around Christmas off the coast of Peru. ³Hence, the Peruvian fishermen who first noticed it named it El Niño, which means “the Christ child” in Spanish. ⁴The causes of this rise in ocean temperatures are unknown, but its effects are obvious and devastating.

⁵One of El Niño’s far-reaching effects is that it threatens Peru’s vital anchovy harvest, which could mean higher prices for food. ⁶The warm water of El Niño keeps the nutrient-rich cold water that provides anchovies with food down at the bottom of the ocean.

⁷Anchovies are the primary source of fish meal, which is the main ingredient in livestock and chicken feed.

⁸In addition, guano from birds that feed off the anchovies is a major source of fertilizer for farmers. ⁹As a result of decreasing supplies of anchovies and guano, the prices of chicken feed and fertilizer rise. ¹⁰This causes farmers, who must pay more for feed and fertilizer, to charge more for the food they produce. ¹¹The prices of eggs, meat, and even bread have soared as a result of El Niños in past years.

¹²El Niño has other global effects. ¹³It can cause heavy rains, floods, and mudslides along the coasts of North and South America and droughts in other parts of the world. ¹⁴In the 1982–83 El Niño, West Africa suffered a terrible drought, which caused crop failures and

food shortages. ¹⁵Lack of rain also created problems for Indonesia, whose forests burned for months during the 1997–98 El Niño. ¹⁶Winds spread smoke from these fires as far north as Malaysia and Singapore, resulting in choking smog that closed schools and caused pedestrians to wear masks.

¹⁷Indeed, El Niño is an unpredictable and uncontrollable phenomenon of nature that we need to study and understand in order to prepare for it and perhaps lessen its devastating effects in the future.

Chapter 15: Participial Phrases

Practice 1: *-ing* Participial Phrases (pages 253–254)

- A. 2. The number of students studying robotics is growing.
3. Soon, robots working in assembly plants will be able to follow voice commands.
4a. Having the ability to withstand extreme temperatures and radiation levels, robots can perform jobs that are too dangerous for humans.
4b. Robots, having the ability to withstand extreme temperatures and radiation levels, can perform jobs that are too dangerous for humans.
5a. Not needing to eat, sleep, or take breaks, robots can work nonstop.
5b. Robots, not needing to eat, sleep, or take breaks, can work nonstop.
- B. 2. In the field of medicine, it will soon be normal to find robots performing surgery.
3. With one kind of robotic device, a human surgeon sitting in front of a video screen directs the robot.
4. The surgeon controls three robotic arms holding surgical tools above the patient with joysticks similar to those used in video games.
5. Allowing surgeons to make tiny incisions and to use small tools, robots are very valuable for surgery on infants.

Practice 2: *-ed* Participial Phrases (pages 254–255)

- A. 2. One company plans to try out a new approach aimed at young adults.
3. The new approach suggests that smokers, often scorned for continuing to smoke despite health risks, are daring rebels.
4. The company hopes that the image projected by the new marketing campaign will succeed half as well as the Marlboro Man image succeeded in the 1950s.
5. The Marlboro Man, pictured in hundreds of ads over the years, was a ruggedly handsome cowboy smoking a Marlboro cigarette. OR The Marlboro Man, a ruggedly handsome cowboy smoking a cigarette, was pictured in hundreds of ads over the years.
- B. 2. Switzerland, situated between four sometimes warring countries, has tried to remain neutral throughout its history.
3. Children raised in bilingual families have an advantage over monolingual children.
4. A new treatment for malaria developed by ABC Pharmaceutical Company will soon be available.
5. Asked to donate food and clothing to the hurricane victims, the public responded generously.

Practice 3: Perfect Form Participial Phrases (page 256)

- A. 2. Ireland, having never chosen a woman leader in its entire history, has elected two consecutive female presidents in recent years.

OR Having never chosen a woman leader in its entire history, Ireland has elected two consecutive female presidents in recent years.

3. India and the Philippines, having elected women prime ministers in the past, are more progressive in this area than the United States.

OR Having elected women prime ministers in the past, India and the Philippines are more progressive in this area than the United States.

4. Voters in the United States, having had little experience with strong female leaders at the national level, may never choose a woman president.

OR Having had little experience with strong female leaders at the national level, voters in the United States may never choose a woman president.

- B. 2. The New York Yankees baseball team, having won the World Series more times than any other team, is the best baseball team in the United States.
3. Janice, having forgotten her house key for the third time in a week, decided to hide one in a potted plant outside her front door.
4. Having smoked for forty years, my father found it difficult to quit.

Practice 4: Sentence Combining (pages 257–258)

- A. e 2. Having lived in Alaska for thousands of years, Eskimos have adapted well to their harsh environment. OR Eskimos, having lived in Alaska for thousands of years, have adapted well to their harsh environment.
- a 3. A problem being discussed by the Alaskan government concerns the rights of Alaska's natives.
- c 4. Eskimos wanting to preserve their traditional way of life reject the ways of the modern world.
- b 5. On the other hand, Eskimos wanting to improve their standard of living hope that they can combine both worlds—old and new.
- B. There may be more than one correct combination. Suggested combinations:
- g 6. Purchased from Russia in 1867, Alaska became the 49th state of the United States in 1959. OR Alaska, purchased from Russia in 1867, became the 49th state of the United States in 1959.
- i 7. Negotiated by Secretary of State Seward, the purchase of Alaska was at first criticized. OR The purchase of Alaska, negotiated by Secretary of State Seward, was at first criticized.
- f 8. Not understanding the value of the purchase, the people of the United States called it “Seward’s Folly.” OR The people of the United States, not understanding the value of the purchase, called it “Seward’s Folly.”
- h 9. Once connected to Asia by a land bridge, the state is now separated from it by only a few miles of water. OR The state, once connected to Asia by a land bridge, is now separated from it by only a few miles of water.

Practice 5: Reducing Adverb Clauses (page 261)

- A. 2. I enjoyed living in a big city while studying at the University of Chicago. OR While studying at the University of Chicago, I enjoyed living in a big city.
3. Before leaving home, I promised my parents that I would return.
4. Being the eldest son, I am responsible for taking care of my parents.

5. Having spent most of their savings to send me and my sisters to college, my parents may not have enough money for their retirement. OR My parents, having spent most of their savings to send me and my sisters to college, may not have enough money for their retirement.
- B.
1. Hoping to save labor costs, automobile manufacturers want to replace assembly-line workers with robots.
 2. Labor unions, fearing the loss of jobs for their members, are resisting the introduction of robots into factories. (Also possible without commas.)
 3. Union members, protesting the loss of jobs, went on strike.

Editing Practice: Participial Phrases (page 263)

One of the biggest problems facing humankind in the next few decades is the problem of global warming. In the past 150 years, global temperatures have risen approximately 1°C (1.8° F). The year 1998 was the warmest year ever recorded. If temperatures continue to rise, the consequences could be catastrophic. As Earth's temperature rises, polar ice will melt, causing the water level of the oceans to rise. Rising ocean levels, in turn, will cause flooding along the coasts. Global warming will also cause major changes in climate that will affect agriculture. For example, crops previously grown in Guatemala may not do so well because it will become too hot.

Believing that the increase in carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere is the primary cause of global warming, scientists have urged immediate action to decrease CO₂ levels. They have asked the world governments to write an agreement controlling the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere. After signing such an agreement, each government will have to enforce it. Brazilians, for example, will have to stop burning their rain forests, and Americans will have to stop driving their gas-guzzling SUVs.

Appendix B: Punctuation Rules

Practice 1: Using Commas (pages 281–283)

2. (none)
3. coordinator: Advertising is essential to the free enterprise system, yet it can sometimes be very annoying.
4. introducer/coordinator: Every minute of the day and night, people are exposed to ads on television, on billboards, in the newspapers, and in magazines.
5. coordinator/tag: You cannot even avoid advertising in the privacy of your own car or your own home, for advertisers have begun selling their products in those places, too.
6. introducer: In the last few years, advertising agencies have started to hire young people to hand out circulars on street corners and in parking lots.
7. coordinator: You can often find these circulars stuck on your windshield, thrust through the open windows of your car, stuffed in your mailbox, or simply scattered on your front doorstep.
8. introducer: Because Americans are exposed to so much advertising, they have become immune to it.
9. introducer/coordinator: As a result, advertisers have to make louder commercials, use brighter colors, and hire sexier models to catch the public's attention.
10. (none)
11. (none)
12. tag: Sex is used in many cigarette and liquor ads, for example.
13. coordinator: The women in such ads are often dressed in revealing clothes and are surrounded by handsome men, and the men in such ads are always extremely handsome and virile.
14. introducer: As everyone knows, smoking and drinking do not make you sexy or virile.
15. introducer/coordinator: On the contrary, drinking makes you fat, and smoking makes you sick.
16. introducer: Recently, smoking was banned in most public places in the United States.
17. coordinator: Many people opposed the law, but it finally passed.
18. coordinator: Smoking is now prohibited in hospitals, airports, stores, offices, and restaurants.
19. inserter: In many countries, however, smoking is still allowed.
20. tag: Antismoking groups want to ban smoking in those countries, too.

Practice 2: Using Semicolons and Commas (pages 284–285)

- A.
2. (1) Grace works for a prestigious law firm; she is their top criminal lawyer.
 3. (3) My favorite leisure-time activities are going to movies, especially musicals; reading novels, especially stories of love and adventure; listening to music, both rock and classical; and participating in sports, particularly tennis and volleyball.
 4. (2) The future of our wild animals is uncertain; for example, illegal shooting and chemical poisoning threaten many birds.
 5. (2) Homework is boring; therefore, I never do it.

6. (2) The freeways are always crowded during the busy rush hours; nevertheless, people refuse to take public transportation.
 7. (1) The Smiths' marriage should succeed; they share the same interests.
 8. (2) Hoping that he would pass the course, he stayed up all night studying for the final exam; unfortunately, he overslept and missed the test.
 9. (1) In general, I enjoy my English class; the amount of homework our teacher assigns is definitely not enjoyable, however.
 10. (3) If you are a college student, an average day is filled with challenges: you have to avoid running into Professor Jones, whose class you missed because you overslept; you have to race across the campus at high speed to reach your next class, which is always at the other side of the campus; and you have to secretly prepare your homework assignment during class, hoping all the time that the teacher will not catch you.
- B.
1. My bus was late; therefore, I missed my first class.
 2. The politician was discovered accepting bribes; as a result, his political career was ruined.
 3. My father never cries; in fact, he never shows any emotion at all.
 4. The restaurant was closed; consequently, we went home to eat.
 5. Some people feel that grades are unnecessary; on the other hand, some people feel that grades motivate students.
 6. Technology is changing our lives in harmful ways; for example, the computer is replacing human contact.
 7. The computer dehumanizes business; nevertheless, it has some real advantages.
 8. Writing essays is easy; it just takes a little practice.
 9. North Americans love pets; every family seems to have at least one dog or cat.
 10. The life expectancy of North Americans is increasing; for example, the life expectancy of a person born in 2000 is 77.2 years, which is an increase of almost 30 years since 1900.
 11. Your proposal is a good one; however, I do not completely agree with your final suggestion.
 12. Efficiency is a highly prized quality among North Americans; it has almost attained the status of a moral attribute.
- C. Individual responses.

Practice 3: Using Punctuation Marks (page 287)

- A.
1. The library offers many special services: the Student Learning Center, where students can receive individual tutoring; special classes, where they can improve their math, reading, writing, and computer skills; and group study rooms, where they can meet with classmates to discuss assignments.
 2. Dear Dr. Patterson: Dear Jacob, Dear Mr. Carter:
 3. To check a book out of the library, you should follow this procedure: write down the call number of the book, find the book, take it to the circulation desk, fill out the card, and show your student I.D.

4. The principal sources of air pollution in our cities are factories, airplanes, and automobiles.

5. I have a dental appointment at 3:30 today. Please pick me up at 3:00.

B. Individual responses.

C. Paris: A Visitor's Guide to Restaurants

Practice 4: Using Quotation Marks (page 289)

Individual responses.

Editing Practice: Punctuation (pages 289–290)

¹People are more likely to live long enough to get old in wealthy countries than in poor countries. ²In rich countries, people have nutritious food, modern medical care, good sanitation, and clean drinking water, but poor countries lack these things. ³As a result, the mortality rate, especially infant mortality, is very high. ⁴Citizens of Ethiopia and Yemen, which are two of the world's poorest countries, have an average life expectancy of 35–39 years. ⁵Citizens of Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, Iceland, and Sweden, in contrast, have an average life span of more than 80 years. ⁶Japan has the highest; Yemen has the lowest. ⁷One exception is Saudi Arabia, one of the world's wealthiest nations. ⁸Having an average life expectancy of 45–49 years, Saudi Arabians live about as long as Bangladeshis and Cambodians. ⁹Surprisingly, the United States is not among the highest rated nations, having an average life expectancy of only 77 years.

¹⁰Compared to other mammals, humans have a relatively long life span. ¹¹The average life span of elephants is 70 years; of dogs, 18 years; of cats, 14 years; and of horses, 20 years. ¹²The life spans of other species are as follows: eagles, parrots, and owls, 60 years; parakeets, 12 years; guppies, 5 years; and box tortoises, 100 years. ¹³Some plants such as trees live much longer than animals. ¹⁴Redwood trees, for example, live more than 3,000 years, and bristlecone pine trees can live over 4,000 years.

¹⁵The life expectancy of people who live in industrialized societies is increasing rapidly; in fact, it has doubled in the past one hundred years. ¹⁶When comparing males and females, one finds that women generally live longer than men. ¹⁷The oldest person in the world until recently was a French woman, Jeanne Calment. ¹⁸At her death, Madame Calment was both blind and deaf but had not lost her sharp wit, for which she had become quite famous.

¹⁹Asked what kind of future she expected, she replied, "A very short one." ²⁰Bragging about her smooth skin, she said, "I've only had one wrinkle in my life, and I'm sitting on it."

Appendix E: Research and Documentation of Sources

Practice 1: Evaluating Sources (pages 305–306)

Print sources: Put check marks next to #1, 3, 5, 6.

Internet sources: Put check marks next to #1, 2, 4, 6.

Practice 2: Preparing a Works-Cited List (page 311)

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