Sentences, Paragraphs, and Compositions
Skills Practice for Chapters 9–11

- Student Worksheets
- Writer's Reference Sheets
- Answer Key
# Table of Contents

## About This Book ........................................................................................................................................................................ vi

### Revising and Proofreading Handouts

- Parts of Paragraphs ........................................................................................................................................................................ vii
- Coherence ........................................................................................................................................................................................ viii
- Hints for Writing and Using a Thesis Statement ............................................................................................................................. ix
- Symbols for Revising and Proofreading ..................................................................................................................................... x

## Writing Complete Sentences

*for CHAPTER 9*
(Pupil's Edition pp.340-51)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table of Contents (continued)

### Writing Effective Sentences

**for CHAPTER 10**

(Pupil’s Edition pp.352-69)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Practice A, Worksheet</th>
<th>Practice B, Worksheet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combining by Inserting Words</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combining by Inserting Phrases</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combining Using Compound Subjects and Verbs</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combining to Create Compound Sentences</strong></td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combining to Create Complex Sentences</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVIEW A: Revising Sentences by Combining</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVIEW B: Revising a Paragraph by Combining Sentences</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revising Sentences to Create Parallel Structure</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revising Stringy Sentences</strong></td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revising Wordy Sentences</strong></td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice A, Worksheet 37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice B, Worksheet 38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Blackline Masters
These pages are designed as a reference for students. They include lists of useful words, strategies to improve writing, and aids to proofreading. Encourage students to keep copies of these pages in their subject notebooks or to laminate them and refer to them whenever they begin a significant writing assignment.

The Worksheets
Worksheets for each exercise provide students with opportunities to practice what is taught in Part 2 of the Pupil's Edition—how to revise and improve sentences through techniques such as combining sentences and varying sentence lengths. Worksheets also provide students with opportunities to practice the basics of good paragraphs, including how to achieve unity and coherence and how to use effective transitions between paragraphs in longer pieces of writing.
# Parts of Paragraphs

## Parts of Paragraphs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTS OF PARAGRAPHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Idea</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• provides the central focus of the paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic Sentence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• directly states the paragraph’s main idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• often is the first sentence in the paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• may be found at the end of the paragraph, for emphasis or variety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supporting Sentences</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• support the main idea of the paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• use the following kinds of details:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   - sensory details: information collected using the five senses  
   (sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste) |
|   - facts: information that can be proven |
|   - statistics: facts based on numbers |
|   - examples: specific instances or illustrations of a general idea |
|   - anecdotes: an extended example or brief story, often entertaining or amusing |
| **Clincher Sentence** |
| • sometimes (but not always) found at the end of longer paragraphs |
| • emphasizes or summarizes the main idea of a paragraph |
| • adds zing to a paragraph |
| • often includes a transitional phrase |
| • most often used with longer, complicated paragraphs to reinforce the main idea |
## Building Coherence: Types of Order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORDER</th>
<th>WHEN TO USE</th>
<th>HOW IT WORKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronological</td>
<td>• to tell a story</td>
<td>• presents actions and events according to the order in which they occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• to explain a process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td>• to describe a place or object</td>
<td>• arranges details according to their location in space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical</td>
<td>• to explain or classify (by defining, dividing, or comparing and contrasting)</td>
<td>• groups related ideas together to show their relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order of Importance</td>
<td>• to inform or to persuade</td>
<td>• arranges details from most important to least important, or vice versa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Building Coherence: Connecting Ideas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONNECTING STRATEGY</th>
<th>HOW IT WORKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct References</td>
<td>• use a noun or pronoun that refers to a noun or pronoun used earlier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• repeat a word used earlier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• use a word or phrase that means the same thing as one used earlier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Expressions (including prepositions that show chronological or spatial order and conjunctions)</td>
<td>• compare ideas <em>(also, and, besides, in addition, similarly, too)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• contrast ideas <em>(although, but, however, instead, nevertheless, otherwise, yet)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• show cause and effect <em>(as a result, because, consequently, so, therefore, thus)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• show time <em>(after, before, eventually, finally, first, meanwhile, then, when)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• show place <em>(above, across, around, beyond, from, here, in, on, over, there, to, under)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• show importance <em>(first, last, mainly, then, to begin with)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Hints for Writing and Using a Thesis Statement

**HINTS FOR WRITING AND USING A THESIS STATEMENT**

1. **Develop your thesis statement from information you have gathered.**

   Review your prewriting material—the many facts and details you’ve gathered.
   
   **Ask yourself, What main idea do the facts and details suggest?**

2. **Include both a topic and your main idea about it.**

   Most thesis statements answer these two questions:
   
   *What is my topic?*
   *What am I saying about my topic?*

   To make sure you have included both parts, underline the topic and circle the main idea.

   For example, read this thesis statement:
   
   "If you take sensible precautions with clothing, equipment, and safety, you can enjoy bicycling all year long."

   It is clear that this writer is going to discuss year-round bicycling (topic) and specific precautions you need to make involving clothing, equipment, and safety (main idea).

3. **Be clear and specific.**

   Keep your language and ideas sharp and definite. Compare this vague and fuzzy thesis statement with the actual one you have just read:
   
   "If you want to continue bicycling, you need to take care of a lot of things."

4. **Keep your thesis statement in front of you as you plan and write.**

   It will help keep you on track. Every idea and detail should directly support your thesis statement, so be focused and get rid of any that do not.
## Symbols for Revising and Proofreading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning of Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≈</td>
<td>Maple High School</td>
<td>Capitalize a lowercase letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>the First person</td>
<td>Lowercase a capital letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∧</td>
<td>on the fourth of May</td>
<td>Insert a missing word, letter, or punctuation mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∧</td>
<td>separate</td>
<td>Change a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∧</td>
<td>in the East</td>
<td>Replace a word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ</td>
<td>tell me the plan</td>
<td>Leave out a word, letter, or punctuation mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ</td>
<td>an unusual idea</td>
<td>Leave out and close up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σ</td>
<td>a waterfall</td>
<td>Close up space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μ</td>
<td>receive</td>
<td>Change the order of letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≈</td>
<td>the last Saturday of September</td>
<td>Transpose the circled words. (Write tr in nearby margin.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ζ</td>
<td>“Help!” someone cried.</td>
<td>Begin a new paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ</td>
<td>Please don’t go</td>
<td>Add a period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ</td>
<td>Well, what’s the news?</td>
<td>Add a comma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>recordkeeping</td>
<td>Add a space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ</td>
<td>the following ideas</td>
<td>Add a colon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ</td>
<td>Houston, Texas, St. Louis, Missouri, and Albany, New York</td>
<td>Add a semicolon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>typed in single-space</td>
<td>Add a hyphen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ</td>
<td>Sally’s new job</td>
<td>Add an apostrophe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stet</td>
<td>an extremely urgent message</td>
<td>Keep the crossed-out material. (Write stet in nearby margin.)</td>
</tr>
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Identifying Sentence Fragments

**Directions** In each group of words, identify what, if anything, is missing.

- If the subject is missing, write S.
- If the verb is missing, write V.
- If both a subject and a verb are present but no complete thought is expressed, write I for incomplete.
- Write C if the words form a complete sentence.

1. New words are constantly entering the world’s languages.
2. Do not last very long.
3. Most people at least a few slang expressions.
4. Slang terms by small groups of people.
5. Are part of languages only in a limited sense.
6. Do become generally popular.
7. Like a new hit tune, a new slang word acceptance almost overnight.
8. Because slang terms fade into oblivion.
9. Many people can name slang expressions that have gone out of date.
10. The slang of children greatly from their grandparents’ generation.
11. Most people do not slang terms in formal conversations.
12. The popular slang for the 1800s completely unfamiliar to many people today.
13. For instance, most people would not understand an invitation to a rout, a type of gathering.
14. Was once a fashionable slang term for a large party.
15. When a word endures.
16. Slang terms in personal conversation.
17. That slang terms have a long history of use in informal speech.
18. Until another slang term becomes popular.
19. No one would use it today.
20. Most languages fairly permanent slang expressions.
Identifying Sentence Fragments

**DIRECTIONS** In each group of words, identify what, if anything, is missing.

- If the subject is missing, write *S*.
- If the verb is missing, write *V*.
- If both a subject and a verb are present but no complete thought is expressed, write *I* for incomplete.
- Write *C* if the words form a complete sentence.

1. Many high school students are beginning to think about their future careers.
   - *S*

2. Are researching opportunities and setting career goals.
   - *V*

3. Word-processing programs students to work in the automated office.
   - *I*

4. Word processing is one of the most essential office skills.
   - *C*

5. A word-processing course helpful to college-bound students.
   - *C*

6. Because most college professors do not accept handwritten papers.

7. In large cities, specialized schools specific kinds of vocational training.
   - *I*

8. Provide performing arts high schools for future entertainers.
   - *C*

9. Science high schools emphasize training in the sciences while covering traditional academic course work.
   - *C*

10. If a student attends one of these schools.
    - *S*

11. When the school instituted a yearly poll of students’ career choices.
    - *S*

12. Was designed to meet students’ needs.
    - *S*

13. Some courses internship programs to give students hands-on experience.
    - *S*

14. Experience that is very helpful in making a career decision.
    - *S*

15. If students are asked to fill out a questionnaire.
    - *S*

16. Meet with professionals who know about job possibilities.
    - *S*

17. Offer a series of career nights to investigate a specific field.
    - *S*

18. Students and teachers with professionals about writing, traveling, and meeting deadlines.
    - *S*

19. May have a hard time deciding which seminar to attend.
    - *S*

20. Perhaps a job with diversified responsibilities good for many students.
Revising Phrase Fragments

DIRECTIONS Create a sentence from each of the following phrase fragments. You may add the fragment to a complete sentence, or develop the fragment into a complete sentence by adding a subject, a verb, or both.

1. in New York City

2. equipped with cameras and guidebooks

3. taking public transportation

4. the New York subway system

5. to see the Statue of Liberty

6. interested in getting some exercise

7. to avoid getting lost

8. looking at the skyline

9. of the tall buildings

10. of theater productions
Revising Phrase Fragments

DIRECTIONS  Create a sentence from each of the following phrase fragments. You may add the fragment to a complete sentence, or develop the fragment into a complete sentence by adding a subject, a verb, or both.

1. in the Caribbean

2. to dive into the ocean

3. by studying corals

4. trained in undersea exploration

5. by experienced divers

6. a living organism

7. surrounded by multicolored fish

8. an expert at identifying various species

9. on some rocks

10. of life under the sea
Revising Subordinate Clause Fragments

**DIRECTIONS** The following paragraphs contain some subordinate clause fragments.

- Underline the clause fragments.
- Revise the paragraphs by joining the subordinate clauses with the independent clauses. (There may be more than one way to combine them.)
- Change the punctuation and capitalization as necessary.

1. Alice Walker was born in 1944. She was the youngest of eight children. She had an unfortunate accident. When she was eight years old, Walker’s eye was blinded by a shot from a BB gun. Even though the resulting scar made her self-conscious, she did not let it control her life. Walker believed she could accomplish almost anything. If she set her mind to it.

2. Jaime Escalante became famous for his success in teaching underprivileged students in the inner city high school. Where he was a math instructor, Before he arrived at Garfield High School in Los Angeles, Many students were discouraged about learning math. Escalante knew he could reach these students. Whose potential he recognized. It was not easy, but Escalante demanded excellence from his students. Because so many students passed the advanced placement exam in calculus, Testing officials became suspicious. They had Escalante’s students take another, more difficult test. Which they also passed. Wherever he taught, Escalante’s message was the same: “Believe in your dreams.”
Revising Subordinate Clause Fragments

**DIRECTIONS** Use what you have learned about subordinate clause fragments to correct the following paragraph.

- Underline the clause fragments.
- Revise the paragraphs by joining the subordinate clauses with the independent clauses. (There may be more than one way to combine them.)
- Change the punctuation and capitalization as necessary.

1. The smallest specimen in the bird world is the hummingbird. These tiny creatures have a high metabolism. That keeps their hearts beating at the incredible rate of 1,260 times per minute. A hummingbird’s heart is 2.4 percent of its body weight. Which typically is three grams. Even when it is at rest. A hummingbird takes 250 breaths every minute. Though they are tiny. These birds have incredible stamina. A male ruby-throated hummingbird’s wingbeats have been registered at 78 times per second. When he is in ordinary flight. And these beats may increase to more than 200 during a dive.

2. Koalas are marsupials. That are related to kangaroos and opossums. Marsupials are mammals. That have a bag or pouch for their young. At birth, a koala is only one inch long and must find a way to reach its mother’s pouch. Where it will stay for seven to nine months. When the young koala is strong enough to leave the pouch. It may still stay with its mother for as long as two years. Koalas are sometimes called “koala bears.” Although they are not bears. The name *koala* is an aboriginal word. That means “one who does not drink.” Koalas drink very little. They eat eucalyptus leaves. Which contain a lot of water. Koalas are not as common as they once were. Because of deforestation and disease.
Using Subordinate Clauses in Sentences

Directions: Use each of the following subordinate clauses as part of a complete sentence.
- Add an independent clause at the beginning or end of the subordinate clause.
- Add capitalization and punctuation wherever necessary.

1. that vitamin C can help prevent colds

2. who wants to avoid the common cold

3. if people drink plenty of citrus juice

4. because citrus drinks are refreshing

5. while grapefruit juice is yellow or pink

6. although tangerine juice tastes good

7. as long as they are very cold

8. because lemonade can be high in sugar and calories

9. since many citrus drinks are high in vitamin C

10. that they should drink eight glasses of water each day
Using Subordinate Clauses in Sentences

**Directions** Use each of the following subordinate clauses as part of a complete sentence.
- Add an independent clause at the beginning or end of the subordinate clause.
- Add capitalization and punctuation wherever necessary.

1. because no one is born with good manners

2. once good manners are thoroughly learned

3. although it may be considered old-fashioned

4. unless there is a valid reason

5. if people use good manners

6. who has learned not to interrupt another’s conversation

7. which include telephone etiquette

8. that would be helpful to co-workers

9. whose department is well run

10. when people are treated with respect
Identifying and Revising Fragments

**DIRECTIONS** The following paragraphs contain sentence fragments that make the meaning of the paragraphs unclear. To correct each fragment, you can
- link the fragment to an independent clause, or
- develop the fragment into a complete sentence.

1. Before Francisco Pizarro began the Spanish conquest in 1532. The Inca empire dominated the Andes Mountains region. An emperor who demanded strict obedience. Ruled the land. All business was run by the state. Which could draft citizens for its projects. Although people were subjects of the state. The sick and elderly were clothed and fed. The Inca farmed the mountainsides. Terracing the landscape and irrigating the crops. The Inca were also brilliant engineers. Whose roadways included ferries and bridges. The city of Machu Picchu is an example. Of their skill with tools like the plumb bob and the wooden roller. Which they used for heavy construction. Hundreds of years after their civilization was subdued by the Spanish. The descendants of the once-dominant Incas make up about fifty percent of Peru's population.

2. Ankara is an ancient city. That archaeologists believe dates from the Stone Age. The city's architecture reflects various influences. Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman. Ankara's commercial center is in the old section of the city. That grew along the slope of the citadel. The new section boasts hotels, theaters, and restaurants. Dominated by imposing government buildings and foreign embassies. Ankara is also home to cultural and educational institutions. Ankara became the capital of Turkey in 1923. Replacing Istanbul.
Identifying and Revising Fragments

**DIRECTIONS** The following paragraphs contain sentence fragments, which make the meaning of the paragraphs unclear. To correct each fragment, you can

- link the fragment to an independent clause, or
- develop the fragment into a complete sentence.

1. As a child. Clara Barton had been shy. When she grew older, however, her desire to help those in trouble. Changed her behavior. During the Civil War. She saw that the soldiers lacked food and medical supplies. Taking matters into her own hands. By placing a newspaper ad. She received donations to offset critical shortages. While working behind German lines during the Franco-Prussian War. She became involved with the International Red Cross. She founded the American Red Cross. Returning to the United States. She began a five-year struggle to persuade people that the United States should have its own branch of the society. The American Red Cross collects donated blood, but has also been actively engaged in aid to refugees, the exchange of prisoners of war, and disaster relief.

2. In memory of a Greek runner of ancient times. The marathon became part of the modern Olympic Games in 1896. Set as a distance of 26 miles, 385 yards. Marathon races are regularly scheduled. In the United States as well as in other countries. The Boston Marathon has been challenging athletes. Since its inception in 1897. Enjoying great popularity. The New York Marathon and the Chicago Marathon attract runners. From all parts of the world. Some marathon winners receive prizes from sponsors of the race. Many runners, however, compete. Because they enjoy the competition and love the sport itself.
Revising by Correcting Run-ons

**DIRECTIONS** The following items are confusing because they are run-on sentences. Using the method of revision indicated in parentheses, correct each run-on sentence.

1. During the 1950s and 1960s, chemicals were heavily used in agriculture, many of these chemicals proved to be harmful to the environment. (Use a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb.)

2. An environmentalist named Rachel Carson studied the effects of these chemicals, she published her findings in the book *Silent Spring*. (Use a comma and a coordinating conjunction.)

3. *Silent Spring* received intense criticism from chemical manufacturers the book sparked concern for the environment. (Use a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb.)

4. Eventually Carson's book was translated into many languages laws were passed around the world to protect the environment. (Make into two sentences.)

5. Like Carson, Joy Adamson was interested in the environment, she concentrated her efforts on the African lion habitat. (Use a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb.)

6. A lion cub named Elsa became famous when Adamson published her experiences in the book *Born Free*, the book was made into a popular film. (Make into two sentences.)

7. Profits from Adamson's book and film helped her promote better understanding of animals' needs she established a fund to support methods that would keep animals healthy and free in the wild. (Use a comma and a coordinating conjunction.)

8. Both Carson and Adamson emphasized the importance of our relationship with nature these women overcame obstacles to obtain the world's respect for their causes. (Use a semicolon.)
Revising by Correcting Run-ons

**DIRECTIONS** The following items are confusing because they are run-on sentences. Using the method of revision indicated in parentheses, correct each run-on sentence.

1. Long and narrow, the Chesapeake Bay washes the coasts of Maryland and Virginia its location and history are significant. (Use a semicolon.)

2. The upper section of the Chesapeake Bay runs through Maryland, the lower bay separates a section of Virginia from the rest of the state. (Use a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb.)

3. The Chesapeake is deep enough to accommodate oceangoing ships, the entire bay covers 3,237 square miles. (Use a semicolon.)

4. Among the oldest historical sites along the bay are Yorktown and Jamestown these cities were early colonial settlements. (Make into two sentences.)

5. Captain John Smith of Jamestown gave the bay the American Indian name che-sep-ack the word means “country on a great river.” (Make into two sentences.)

6. During the War of 1812, the Chesapeake Bay was an invasion route for the British, they were able to land a ground force, march on the White House, and set it on fire. (Use a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb.)

7. In 1814, the British attacked Fort McHenry as he watched the action from a ship in the bay, Francis Scott Key wrote “The Star-Spangled Banner.” (Make into two sentences.)

8. The Civil War’s famous battle between two ironclad ships took place in Hampton Roads, the battle was fought between the Monitor and the Merrimack. (Use a semicolon.)
Correcting Fragments and Run-on Sentences

DIRECTIONS  Most of the items below contain fragments or run-on sentences.

- Correct the fragments and run-on sentences in any of the ways you have learned.
- If an item is correct, write C.
- Change the punctuation and capitalization wherever necessary.

1. A large ocean bird. The albatross may follow a ship for days at a time.

2. With a favorable wind. The albatross flies at a rate of 100 miles an hour.

3. The wingspread of the albatross more than eleven feet from tip to tip, wider than that of any other bird.

4. The body of an albatross is relatively small it may be no more than nine inches wide.

5. Sit on the water to eat, feasting on squid, fish, and garbage from ships.

6. The Antarctic islands are remote and barren they are the preferred nesting area for the albatross.

7. The seventeen identified species of albatross spend most of their time in tropic seas.

8. A male albatross is white with black wingtips, the female’s neck and back are dappled with brown.

9. The range of the albatross is extensive, the black-footed species may travel anywhere along the Pacific coast and has been sighted as far north as Alaska.

10. A famous poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, is based on an old superstition. That killing an albatross brings bad luck.
Correcting Fragments and Run-on Sentences

DIRECTIONS  Most of the items below contain fragments or run-on sentences.

- Correct the fragments and run-on sentences in any of the ways you have learned.
- If an item is correct, write C.
- Change the punctuation and capitalization wherever necessary.

1. Part myth, part history. The story of King Arthur is based on a Celtic legend.

2. In all the tales about Arthur. The historical elements are difficult to authenticate.

3. Because Arthur was born in dangerous circumstances. Merlin took him to be raised by Sir Ector.

4. Arthur's true identity would be revealed if Arthur a task that only the rightful king could do.

5. Plunged into a stone. A great sword could be removed only by the person who was meant to be king.

6. Many strong knights attempted to remove the sword to prove their worthiness to be king all failed.

7. Arthur pulled the sword from the stone, he had been sent back to retrieve a sword for Sir Kay.

8. Sir Kay recognized the sword and took credit for removing it from the stone. Admitting later that Arthur had removed the sword.

9. Arthur pulled the sword from the stone a second time to prove that there was no mistake.

10. Arthur took the sword, he was acknowledged as Britain's rightful king.
Revising Fragments and Run-on Sentences

**DIRECTIONS** Revise the following paragraphs to correct sentence fragments and run-on sentences.

- Add, delete, or move words as necessary.
- Change the punctuation and capitalization wherever necessary.

The seven wonders of the ancient world continue to fascinate us. Even though most of them no longer exist in their original splendor. For example, located in present-day Iraq. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were a series of terraces filled with tropical plants and flowers, now their extraordinary beauty is lost to the past. After the 40-foot ivory and gold statue of Zeus at Olympia had endured for ten centuries. It too disappeared. Similarly, most of the remaining wonders exist only by reputation or through artifacts and ruins. Tradition tells us. That the temple of Diana at Ephesus was destroyed by fire. Exactly what happened to the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus is unclear, still, relics of it are displayed in the British Museum. The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue. Whose height ancient historians put at 105 feet, was toppled by an earthquake in 224 B.C. Standing for about 1,500 years. The great lighthouse at Alexandria was also felled by an earthquake it was thought to be the model for modern lighthouses.

The single exception to these losses is the remarkable endurance of the Egyptian pyramids. The only one of the wonders to remain into the modern era. Although they are the oldest of these ancient sites. The pyramids continue to withstand the rigors of time. Built between 2650 and 2500 B.C.
Revising Fragments and Run-on Sentences

DIRECTIONS  Revise the following paragraphs to correct sentence fragments and run-on sentences.

- Underline each fragment once and each run-on twice.
- Add, delete, or move words as necessary.
- Change the punctuation and capitalization wherever necessary.

Standing upright and arranged in a circle, England’s Stonehenge monument is an intriguing ancient structure. Whose appearance, history, and purpose attract the attention of about one million visitors each year. According to archaeologists, Stonehenge was built between 3100 and 1550 B.C., the monument probably underwent three phases of construction. The first phase included a circular ditch and a ring of pits. That are known as the Aubrey Holes. In the second phase, thought to have occurred in about 2100 B.C., massive rock pillars from Wales were brought to the site, these immense stones were placed in two concentric circles. The last stage of construction was probably completed before 1500 B.C. Incredibly, thirty stones, each standing upright and weighing as much as fifty tons, were placed in a circle the circle ringed a series of stones shaped like a horseshoe.

Although some theorists suggest that Stonehenge was associated with sky worship or with the Celtic priests called Druids. The evidence does not support these notions. Scholars now think it more likely that Stonehenge was a primitive observatory, its unusual design may have been used to determine when certain astronomical events, such as solstices, would occur.
Combining by Inserting Words

DIRECTIONS Combine each set of sentences below by inserting the italicized word from the second sentence into the first sentence.
- Follow the directions in parentheses to change the form of the word if it is necessary to do so.
- Use a caret (^) to insert the word in the first sentence.

EXAMPLE Many sections of the Great Wall of China have \textit{deteriorated} throughout the centuries. The \textit{deterioration has been great}. (Add \textit{-ly}.)

1. The Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built by hand. The Great Wall was built \textit{completely} by hand.

2. Stretching along what was then China's border, the Great Wall is nearly four thousand miles long. The Great Wall runs along the \textit{northern} border of China.

3. The Great Wall reaches a height of almost thirty-five feet at some points. This is \textit{remarkable}. (Add \textit{-ly}.)

4. The eastern section of the wall, on top of which runs a road made of brick and mortar, crosses the Mongolian Border Uplands. The Mongolian Border Uplands are a \textit{mountainous} region.

5. As the Great Wall winds west of Beijing, it cuts across hills and desert where builders used soil to make the structure. The builders had to \textit{dampen} the soil before they could use it. (Add \textit{-ed}.)

6. The Great Wall was built during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). The Ming dynasty was the \textit{main} period of construction. (Add \textit{-ly}.)

7. After centuries of use, the Great Wall was in need of repairs. The Great Wall needed \textit{extensive} repairs.

8. A lot of work has been done since 1949. The work was restoration work.
Combining by Inserting Words

Directions Combine each set of sentences below by inserting the italicized word from the second sentence into the first sentence.

- Follow the directions in parentheses to change the form of the word if it is necessary to do so.
- Use a caret (^) to insert the word in the first sentence.

EXAMPLE Nearly 70 percent of the cargo that travels through the canal is headed to or from

the United States. The canal is strategically placed.

1. The Panama Canal, a seaway connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, was a feat of engineering. The canal was an outstanding accomplishment.

2. For nearly ten years, thousands of laborers cleared jungles and swamps, using shovels and dredges. The shovels and dredges were steam-powered.

3. After the canal's completion in 1914, a voyage by ship from New York to California was reduced from 13,000 miles to 5,200 miles. The reduction was significant. (Add -ly.)

4. Locks—chambers that raise and lower ships to different levels—were added to the canal so that two ships could travel in opposite directions at the same time. The chambers had three tiers. (Delete -s, and add -ed.)

5. With a width of 110 feet and a depth of 70 feet, however, the locks cannot accommodate supertankers or supercarriers. The supertankers and supercarriers are enormous.

6. Averaging about thirty-four ships a day and 170 million short tons of cargo a year, the canal is a heavily used waterway. Commercial and military ships use the canal.

7. The United States maintained control of the canal until 1999, when Panama gained control of the Canal Zone. Panama gained regional control.

8. When Panama took control of the canal, it gave U.S. military installations there the right to defend the area. The area is important both to Panama and to the United States.
Combining by Inserting Words

Directions Combine the sets of sentences below by deciding which words to insert. There may be more than one way to combine each set of sentences; choose the combination you think is best.

- Change the forms of the words wherever necessary.
- Use a caret (^) to insert the words.

1. John Steinbeck was a novelist and short-story writer, as well as a screenwriter and playwright. He was an award-winning author.

2. Steinbeck, who is best known for his powerful descriptions of ordinary people, had once wanted to write romances. In fact, Steinbeck’s original goal was to write romances.

3. In 1962, Steinbeck won the Nobel Prize for literature, indicating the world’s respect for his work. The Nobel Prize is a prestigious award.

4. Steinbeck disliked fame and tried to escape it by returning to Mexico. He went to Mexico often.


6. In *Travels with Charley*, Steinbeck wrote of his adventures on a trip across America with his poodle. At the time, the poodle was getting old.

7. Steinbeck’s *Grapes of Wrath* and *East of Eden* were adapted for the theater and for motion pictures. The adaptations were successful.

8. The main character in Steinbeck’s novella *The Pearl* is temporarily assured of a better life when he finds a pearl. The pearl is extraordinary.
Combining by Inserting Words

DIRECTIONS Combine the sets of sentences below by deciding which words to insert. There may be more than one way to combine each set of sentences; choose the combination you think is best.

- Change the forms of the words wherever necessary.
- Use a caret (^) to insert the words.

1. The reign of Tutankhamun, an Egyptian pharaoh, lasted about nine years. Tutankhamun's reign was brief.

2. Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon received permission to search the Valley of the Kings for several tombs. The Valley of the Kings was a desolate place.

3. Carter and Carnarvon found Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922. The treasure-filled tomb was filled with valuable objects.

4. When Carter entered the tomb, he found a passage that led to a series of underground rooms. The passage led to four rooms.

5. Unlike the tombs of other pharaohs, Tutankhamun's burial place did not contain false doors, deep pits, and stone obstructions to discourage grave robbers. The burial place was small.

6. Once the excavation team was inside the tomb, they found a collection of caskets, vases, parts of chariots, and statues. The caskets were covered with ornaments.

7. The most valuable part of the treasure was a solid-gold mask that weighed twenty-two pounds. The find was remarkable.

8. Removing the mummy's wrappings, Carter's team found many gold and jeweled amulets. The wrappings provided protection for the mummy.
Combining by Inserting Phrases

**DIRECTIONS** Combine the following pairs of sentences into one sentence by inserting a phrase from the second sentence into the first sentence. (There may be more than one way to combine each pair.) For some sentence pairs, the hints in parentheses will tell you when to change the forms of words and when to add commas. To help you get started, the words you need to insert are italicized in the first four sentence pairs.

**EXAMPLE** Maria Mitchell was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts. Mitchell was an American astronomer.

1. Mitchell and her father studied the stars from an observatory. The observatory was on the roof of their house.

2. Mitchell noticed a star where none had been before. She saw the strange star in 1847.

3. She thought it might be a comet. She plotted the object's coordinates as it moved across the sky. (Change plotted to plotting, and add a comma.)

4. Her father wrote a letter to a Harvard University professor. He wrote a letter about his daughter's discovery.

5. Father Francesco de Vico of Rome noticed the same comet two days after Mitchell did. Father Francesco was a Catholic priest. (Add two commas.)

6. The king of Denmark awarded a prize to Father Francesco. The prize was for discovering a comet through a telescope.

7. The king was unaware of Mitchell's discovery. He was unaware of her discovery at the time of the award's presentation.

8. Mitchell received the prize a year later. She had to reach an agreement with the king. (Change reach to reaching, and add a comma.)
Combining by Inserting Phrases

**EXAMPLE**

Ultimate Frisbee® disc golf, and even dog Frisbee® events have made Frisbee® a popular sport. The sport is played around the world.

1. Legend has it that the Frisbee® was "invented" in the 1820s by Elihu Frisbie at Yale. The Frisbee® is a famous toy. (Add two commas.)

2. Frisbie reportedly tossed a collection plate from the Yale chapel. He tossed the plate out onto the campus grounds.

3. Years later, Princeton, Dartmouth, and other colleges claim credit for a pie pan-tossing craze. They each insist that they invented the game of Frisbee®. (Change insist to insisting, and add a comma.)

4. In 1948, Walter Morrison turned the pie pan into a plastic disc. Morrison was a California building inspector. (Add two commas.)

5. Morrison marketed his disc at a time when people were fascinated with UFOs. The disc was called the "Pluto Platter." (Add two commas.)

6. The disc became very popular after Morrison exhibited it. He exhibited it at California fairs and beaches.


8. The two toy enthusiasts changed the name of the disc to Frisbee®. They had heard some of the old pie pan-tossing stories. (Change had heard to having heard, and add a comma.)
Combining Using Compound Subjects and Verbs

DIRECTIONS Combine each of the following pairs of short, choppy sentences into one sentence.
- Use a compound subject, a compound verb, or both.
- Use a caret (^) to insert the word in the first sentence.

1. Wolves are carnivorous mammals. Coyotes are carnivorous mammals.
3. Wolves attack weaker animals, preventing overpopulation of some species. Coyotes attack weaker animals, preventing overpopulation of some species.
4. Coyotes are thought to mate for life. They may accept another mate if their first mate leaves.
5. A wolf pack consists of an adult pair and their offspring. A wolf pack usually numbers from five to nine animals.
6. Litter sizes vary. They range from five to nine pups for both wolves and coyotes.
7. Both male wolves and male coyotes help females feed the young. Both male wolves and coyotes also help females protect secluded dens.
8. By howling, wolves and coyotes announce territorial changes. By howling, wolves and coyotes also call pack members together for a hunt.
9. Coyotes can adapt to a variety of environments. Coyotes are found in almost every state.
10. Diseases afflict wolves and coyotes. Parasites afflict wolves and coyotes. Both can reduce the numbers of these predators.
Combining Using Compound Subjects and Verbs

DIRECTIONS Combine each of the following pairs of short, choppy sentences into one sentence.

- Use a compound subject, a compound verb, or both.
- Use a caret (^) to insert words.

1. Mars travels around the sun in 687 days. Mars completes one revolution every 24 hours and 37 minutes.

2. Jupiter moves slowly around the sun. Jupiter spins rapidly on its axis, completing a revolution every ten hours.

3. Phobos is a moon that orbits Mars. Deimos is a moon that orbits Mars.


5. Jupiter's four major moons were first seen by Galileo. Jupiter's four major moons are called the Galilean satellites.

6. Mars has a different atmosphere from Earth's. Jupiter has a different atmosphere from Earth's. Both are much farther from the sun than Earth is.

7. Jupiter's Great Red Spot is an enormous storm. It has been observed by astronomers for centuries.

8. The atmosphere of Mars contains some oxygen. It will not sustain human life.

9. The most distinct feature on Mars is Olympus Mons, an immense volcano. The highest point on Mars is Olympus Mons.

10. Because it is composed of gases, Jupiter is more like a star than a planet. Because it is composed of gases, Jupiter radiates more energy than it receives.
Combining to Create Compound Sentences

**DIRECTIONS** Combine each pair of sentences below into a compound sentence by using a comma and a coordinating conjunction, a semicolon, or a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb. Try to use each method at least once. Be sure to use the correct punctuation.

**EXAMPLE**  
The city of Sydney has a large, deep harbor on Australia's southern coast. This harbor is the busiest port in the country.

1. The city of Sydney, Australia, began as a prison colony in 1788. It grew slowly until the mid-1800s.

2. Around 1800, a farmer brought the first sheep to Sydney. By 1842, many people had settled in the city because of its thriving wool industry.

3. By 1848, Sydney was no longer used as a prison colony. Its rich farmland continued to attract settlers from around the world.

4. With the discovery of gold in New South Wales in 1851, people seeking their fortune rapidly expanded the city's population. By 1891, Sydney had more than 383,000 residents.

5. Sydney remained Australia's largest city throughout the 1990s. Its area, including suburbs, is about forty-seven hundred square miles.

6. The city still has reminders of its origins as a British prison colony. Prison buildings, such as Hyde Park Barracks, which housed male prisoners, have been preserved throughout the city.

7. Many of Sydney's residents are primarily of European descent. The city's Asian population has increased greatly since the mid-1900s.

8. Because of the city's location and moderate temperatures, its residents, known as Sydneysiders, enjoy many watersports such as surfing and sailing. They also have a taste for cultural activities, including the theater, opera, and fine works of art.
**EXAMPLE**

In 1990, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) launched the Hubble Space Telescope. The telescope was used to study our solar system.

1. NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, controls the telescope by radio commands. The Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, Maryland, is the telescope’s science operations center.

2. The Hubble telescope orbits Earth roughly 380 miles from the surface. Data collected is transmitted to Earth.

3. Astronomers hoped that the Hubble telescope would be an important tool in their search for new planets beyond our solar system. Three years after its launch, engineers found problems with the telescope’s instruments.

4. In 1993, space shuttle astronauts installed new instruments on the telescope. Additional repairs were made in 1999.

5. The telescope has a large mirror that measures ninety-four inches in diameter. The mirror gathers light that helps scientists study stars and galaxies.

6. The telescope contains two cameras that photograph images of objects. These cameras are valuable because they allow astronomers to see space without atmospheric distortions.

7. These instruments allow astronomers to see images the size of the planet Pluto. They have also discovered Charon, a satellite of Pluto.

8. The Hubble telescope has discovered evidence of black holes as far away as 50 million light years. Astronomers using the telescope have also sighted rings of dust around stars.
### Combining to Create Complex Sentences

**DIRECTIONS** Combine the following pairs of sentences.
- Turn the second sentence into a subordinate clause and insert it into the first sentence.
- Add or delete words and add commas as necessary.
- For the first four pairs, use the hints in the parentheses. For the last four, use your own judgment.

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**EXAMPLE**

Cape Breton Island is an island off the coast of Canada. It is connected to Nova Scotia by a mile-long causeway. (Use that.)

1. Its granite hills are considered a part of the Appalachian Highlands. Cape Breton is not part of the mainland. (Use although.)

2. The north end of the island contains forests, lakes, and high plateaus. It has been preserved as Cape Breton Highlands National Park. (Use because.)

3. Cape Breton is also a center of manufacturing and mining. Its coal deposits are the largest in Canada. (Use whose.)

4. Farming and deep-sea fishing are important industries to Cape Breton. Farming is primarily contained to the Margaree Valley. (Use which.)

5. The first permanent settlement was established in 1713. The French built the Fortress of Louisbourg.

6. The fortress was captured by the English in 1758 and destroyed in 1760. The ruins of the fortress are a national historic park.

7. French settlers and United Empire Loyalists arrived at the end of the eighteenth century. They accounted for the majority of the population at the time.

8. The Scottish Highlanders began arriving in the early nineteenth century. They introduced the Gaelic language to the island.
Combining to Create Complex Sentences

**DIRECTIONS** Combine the following pairs of sentences.

- Turn the second sentence into a subordinate clause, and insert it into the first sentence.
- Add or delete words, and add commas as necessary.
- For the first four pairs, use the hints in the parentheses. For the last four, use your own judgment.

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**EXAMPLE**

Alexander Graham Bell was a naturalized United States citizen and a teacher of the hearing impaired. He invented the telephone. *(Use who.)*

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1. Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He left in 1870 to immigrate to Canada. *(Use which.)*

2. Bell founded a school for the hearing impaired in 1872. He was living in Boston. *(Use when.)*

3. Bell first considered the idea for the telephone in 1874. He was working on a multiple telegraph. *(Use while.)*

4. The first telephone transmission of human speech was on March 10, 1876. Bell and his assistant were experimenting in their laboratory. *(Use as.)*

5. The Bell Telephone Company was organized in 1877. The telephone's effectiveness and potential were demonstrated at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

6. His inventive genius is always associated with the telephone. Few people realize that Bell was one of the founders of the National Geographic Society.

7. Turning his attention to marine navigation, Bell was convinced of something. He could develop a hydrofoil boat capable of traveling above the water at high speeds.

8. A museum was built by the Canadian government on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, the site of Bell's summer home. The museum contains many of Bell's inventions.
Revising Sentences by Combining

**DIRECTIONS** Using all of the sentence-combining skills you have learned, combine each of the following sets of sentences into one sentence.
- Create new sentences by inserting words or phrases, by creating compounds, or by creating complex sentences.
- Add or delete words in the sentences if necessary.
- Add punctuation where necessary.

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**EXAMPLE**  
Food supplies have been one of the world's concerns as the population has increased. Food supplies are a main concern of people around the world.

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1. Drought, floods, and other natural disasters can cause famine. Famine occurs if food supplies are destroyed or cannot be transported.

2. They are not always able to supply sufficient food to their people during natural disasters. The governments of many countries around the world know this.

3. About 600 million people, most of them children, suffer from malnutrition. Malnutrition is a condition caused by inadequate amounts of protein and calories.

4. Childhood malnutrition creates mental and physical disabilities. The effects can also be seen when a malnourished child grows up.

5. Many countries fail to meet the nutritional needs of their people. Rapid population growth is one reason.

6. The population of the world expands at a rate of more than 1.5 percent every year. It exceeded five billion by the mid-1990s.

7. At that rate, the number of people in the world will double in forty-one years. The production of food will also have to double to keep up with the demand.

8. Previously, a high death rate maintained the level of the world's population. During the twentieth century, medical advances added years to people's life expectancies. Improved living standards also added years to human life expectancy.
Revising Sentences by Combining

**Directions** Using all of the sentence-combining skills you have learned, combine each of the following sets of sentences into one sentence.

- Create new sentences by inserting words or phrases, by creating compounds, or by creating complex sentences.
- Add or delete words and add punctuation where necessary.

**EXAMPLE**

Amateur radio is a hobby that allows radio operators to run their own radio stations. The operators are referred to as hams.

1. Radio operators number roughly one million. They transmit messages around the world. They use International Morse Code or voice to send messages.

2. Guglielmo Marconi was the first person to successfully transmit radio signals across the Atlantic Ocean. Marconi's transmission of radio signals in 1901 began the era of amateur radio.

3. By 1919, Frank Conrad, a ham radio operator, began to transmit music as entertainment. This activity helped pave the way for commercial radio broadcasting.

4. In the 1930s Grote Reber constructed a radio telescope with an antenna. Reber was a ham from the United States. The antenna could pick up noise from space.

5. As technology advanced, amateur radio-communications satellites called Oscars (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio) were launched into space. The amateur satellites reached space by “hitchhiking” with other satellites.

6. In 1965, the Oscar 4 allowed direct satellite communications for the first time. Direct communications were established between the United States and the Soviet Union.

7. Some ham operators bounce signals off the moon to communicate. Others have devised ways to use their radio sets to transfer information between computers.

8. Amateur radio operators have played a valuable role in assisting emergency personnel. Ham operators have received recognition from world governments for their efforts.
Revising a Paragraph by Combining Sentences

DIRECTIONS Using the sentence-combining skills you have learned, revise and rewrite the following paragraphs on the lines provided.

■ Use your judgment about which sentences to combine and how to combine them.
■ Write smooth, varied sentences that are easy to understand.
■ Do not change the original meaning of the paragraph.

1. Roadrunners can fly. They rarely do. These birds prefer to run. They prefer to run from any trouble. They are noted for their amusing behavior. Oddly, they seem to enjoy chasing golf balls. Roadrunners live primarily on lizards and snakes. They are known to eat the fruits of cactus. They can also catch cicadas or grasshoppers. They do this by jumping into the air. Roadrunners tolerate little contact with humans. They do not like intruders near their nests. Roadrunners are being forced into new habitats in wilder, more remote areas. This is an unfortunate development.

2. The U.S. Army wanted the Nez Percé to give up their land in Oregon. Chief Joseph and his people would not submit willingly to this demand. Chief Joseph was the Nez Percé leader. They refused to be forced onto a reservation. The reservation was in Idaho. Canada would be a refuge for the Nez Percé. Chief Joseph was certain of this. He led his people on a historic march. They marched to avoid involuntary relocation. The march began in the summer of 1877. It ended in surrender on October 5 because the Nez Percé were exhausted from traveling. The Nez Percé were just forty miles from freedom. They had traveled fifteen hundred miles. Their peaceful surrender earned respect for American Indians. Their gallant dignity earned respect for American Indians.
Revising a Paragraph by Combining Sentences

**DIRECTIONS** Using the sentence-combining skills you have learned, revise and rewrite the following paragraphs on the lines provided.

- Use your judgment about which sentences to combine and how to combine them.
- Write smooth, varied sentences that are easy to understand.
- Do not change the original meaning of the paragraph.

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1. Amy Tan was born in 1952. She is a Chinese American. Tan's parents wanted her to become a surgeon and a pianist. Tan had other goals. She got a master's degree in linguistics. Tan then worked with disabled children. She also was a business writer. She decided that she wanted to write fiction. Tan's first novel was *The Joy Luck Club*. It was a huge success. This book was made into a movie in 1993. It focused on the relationship between four Chinese mothers and their daughters. She has written two more novels. The names of the novels are *The Kitchen God's Wife* and *The Hundred Secret Senses*.

2. Deer are known to be fast runners. They are also known to be excellent swimmers. They may seem timid to humans. They are not defenseless. Their sharp hooves can deliver damaging blows. The male's antlers are formidable weapons. The antlers are branched. The gentle deer can be a fierce opponent. Deer must fight off predators. All of this exertion requires a hearty diet. A deer's meals consist of grass, bark, leaves, and possibly moss, lichens, and fungi. This is the typical diet of a deer. Deer are enterprising when it comes to food. They add to their food choices by raiding backyard gardens and farmers' fields. Deer have some exotic relatives. This is an interesting fact. Scientific evidence suggests a connection between deer and giraffes. Deer and giraffes have a common genetic past.
Revising Sentences to Create Parallel Structure

DIRECTIONS Some of the following sentences are out of balance.
- Use parallel structure to bring balance to the sentences.
- Delete or add words if necessary.
- If a sentence is already correct, write C.

EXAMPLE After school, John's chores are cleaning his room, doing the dishes, and to study
for tomorrow's test.

1. The process of evaluating a television documentary includes watching, listening, and
with notes.

2. An opera singer is trained to perform onstage and in the recording studio.

3. The travelers decided that hiking into the Grand Canyon would be good exercise and
that driving by it would be boring.

4. Flying an airplane and driving a car require more skill than to ride a bike.

5. The heroine of the play persuades her brothers to mortgage the farm, to invest in more
land, and to repair the house.

6. Many talented performers enjoy acting, singing, and dance.

7. Some goals of the group are building membership, encouraging change, and how to
raise funds.

8. Car owners understand the importance of keeping tires inflated, filling the gas tank,
and how to check the oil.

9. To camp out, rent a cabin, and visiting relatives are popular vacation activities.

10. We praised the quarterback's skill, speed, and how agile he was.
Revising Sentences to Create Parallel Structure

DIRECTIONS Some of the following sentences are out of balance.
- Use parallel structure to bring balance to the sentences.
- Delete or add words if necessary.
- If a sentence is already correct, write C.

EXAMPLE For the interview, the applicant had to prepare a resume, write a cover letter, and researching the company.

1. In her free time, the author enjoys reading, gardening, and travels.

2. Keisha does not have the time to volunteer at the literacy center, to play volleyball, and track.

3. My friend from Belgium told me that many Europeans watch American television shows and to listen to American music.

4. The map shows that the Mississippi River begins at Lake Itasca and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

5. After several lessons, the music student was able to hold a violin properly, to tune it, and play a simple piece of music.

6. The senator decided to give up her seat in the Senate and running for vice president of the United States.

7. During the summer many people like to camp out, to go swimming, and cookouts.

8. Many students find that getting into college is relatively easy but that adjusting to college life is more difficult than they thought.
Revising Stringy Sentences

DIRECTIONS Revise each of the following stringy sentences.

- Break the stringy sentence into two or more shorter sentences, or show the relationship between ideas by turning an independent clause into a subordinate clause or phrase.
- Change the punctuation wherever necessary.

EXAMPLE Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi was a French sculptor, and he was born in 1834, and he died in 1904.

1. Bartholdi designed the Statue of Liberty, and he used elements of the Egyptian pyramids and his mother’s face as a model.

2. The statue was completed in France in 1884, and it had to be carefully crated in sections to be shipped to the United States, and then it had to be reassembled.

3. The Statue of Liberty is more than 150 feet high, and its original cost was $400,000, but the cost of its 1986 restoration was $230 million.

4. The pedestal of the Statue of Liberty is made of concrete, and the concrete is reinforced by steel beams, but the entire mass of concrete is covered with granite.

5. The statue’s torch is about 305 feet above the ground, and its flame is lit at night by the reflected light of sixteen lamps around its rim, and it is gold-covered.

6. The statue holds a tablet, and the tablet is in her left arm, and the tablet is engraved with the date of the Declaration of Independence in Roman numerals.

7. Liberty Island was called Bedloe’s Island, and its name was changed by an act of Congress in 1956, and the statue stands on Liberty Island.

8. Under the pedestal is Fort Wood and it was deactivated in 1937 and it looks like a ten-point star.
Revising Stringy Sentences

**DIRECTIONS** Revise each of the following stringy sentences.

- Break the stringy sentence into two or more shorter sentences, or show the relationship between ideas by turning an independent clause into a subordinate clause or phrase.
- Change the punctuation wherever necessary.

**EXAMPLE**

The Underground Railroad was actually aboveground, and it was not really a railroad, but it was a system to help enslaved people escape to free states or to Canada.

1. The railroad had "conductors," and they made sure that "packages" traveled safely between "stations" throughout the long journey, and these "packages" were fugitive slaves determined to escape to freedom.

2. Enslaved people had been forced into hard labor, and they were often subjected to inhumane conditions, and some were separated from their families.

3. On their way to freedom, some fugitives pretended to be on errands for their masters, and others wore disguises, and men dressed as women, and women dressed as men.

4. Many ministers and farmers volunteered to work on the Underground Railroad; however, former slaves helped to run it, too, and everyone involved was courageous and resourceful.

5. Harriet Tubman helped hundreds of people reach freedom, and she was well known on the Underground Railroad, and she made many dangerous trips to the South to rescue enslaved people.

6. Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States during the Civil War, and he issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, and he hoped that the proclamation would help bring slavery and the war to an end.
Revising Wordy Sentences

DIRECTIONS Some of the following sentences are wordy.

- Ask the following questions for each sentence: Does it have any unnecessary words? Does it have fancy words that can be replaced with simple ones? Does it repeat ideas?
- If you answer yes to any question, revise the sentence to reduce the wordiness.
- If a sentence doesn’t need improvement, write C.

EXAMPLE My report will be complete in a timely and expeditious manner.

1. At this point in time, I would like to announce that I am ready to commence presenting my report.

2. My report is five hundred words, thereby exceeding the length set forth by our instructor.

3. In the event that I am unable to read in the allotted period of time, I will finish going through its contents tomorrow.

4. My report provides many insights into what it is like to be an astronaut.

5. An astronaut is someone who takes a spaceflight out into space.

6. Because there is a lack of gravitational pull in space, astronauts have a sense of weightlessness out in space.

7. Since there are so many astronauts, I would like to focus my report on one in particular.

8. Sally Ride is a famous astronaut who is a favorite of many people.

9. The reason I am embarking on a detailed exposition of Sally Ride is because I am interested in female astronauts who have been in the space program.

10. You may know that Sally Ride was the first woman astronaut in the U.S. space program to orbit the Earth.
Revising Wordy Sentences

DIRECTIONS Some of the following sentences are wordy.

- Ask the following questions for each sentence: Does it have any unnecessary words? Does it have fancy words that can be replaced with simple ones? Does it repeat ideas?
- If you answer yes to any question, revise the sentence to reduce the wordiness.
- If a sentence doesn’t need improvement, write C.

EXAMPLE The Wright brothers invented the airplane and they discovered a machine that could fly.

1. Kill Devil Hill, a narrow strip of land that is located near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, was the site of their first experiments in 1900 at the beginning of the twentieth century.

2. The brothers made four successful flights in Kitty Hawk on December 17, 1903.

3. These pioneer flights were witnessed and seen only by one boy and four men, one of whom photographed a flight just at the moment the plane left the ground.

4. Not many newspapers were interested in the historic flights, and some printed false, incorrect information in their stories.

5. Their invention remained unnoticed for the next five years without much attention.

6. The two brothers, who continued with their efforts despite the lack of attention, believed that airplanes would one day be used to carry mail and passengers and hoped planes could prevent and prohibit war.

7. In 1913, a year after Wilbur contracted and succumbed to typhoid fever, Orville Wright received the Collier Trophy for his invention of a useful apparatus used to balance flying machines automatically.

8. For their contributions to aeronautics, the Wright brothers were elected in the year 1965 to the Hall of Fame of Great Americans, which is situated in New York City.
Varying Sentence Beginnings

**DIRECTIONS** Using what you have learned about varying sentence beginnings, revise each of the following sentences. The hint in parentheses will tell you whether to begin with a phrase, a clause, or a single-word modifier.

1. The first scientific explanations of Earth's composition were proposed by the ancient Greeks, but their scientific explanations blended fact, superstition, and guesswork. (phrase)

2. Herodotus, a Greek historian, studied marine fossils and then concluded that the Earth had once been completely covered by water. (subordinate clause)

3. Strabo, a Greek geographer, wrote in his multivolume *Geography* in 7 B.C. that volcanoes and earthquakes were partially responsible for the rising and sinking of land masses. (phrase)

4. The Romans wrote detailed works on geology later, using knowledge of their extensive empire's varied terrain. (single-word modifier)

5. Pliny the Younger unintentionally promoted the science of geology in a letter about his uncle's death when he described the catastrophic eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79. (phrase)

6. Little scientific advancement took place for six hundred years until the Islamic physician Avicenna published his findings in the eleventh century. (subordinate clause)

7. Robert Mallet started his geological study of earthquakes in 1846, and he learned to measure the speed of underground vibrations. (subordinate clause)
Varying Sentence Beginnings

DIRECTIONS  Using what you have learned about varying sentence beginnings, revise each of the following sentences. The hint in parentheses will tell you whether to begin with a phrase, a clause, or a single-word modifier.

1. The unique art of producing stained glass is frequently associated with the decoration of houses of worship. (single-word modifier)

2. The earliest known complete stained-glass windows are thought to be those of the Augsburg Cathedral in Germany, which date from the eleventh or twelfth century. (phrase)

3. Artisans specializing in stained glass began trying to achieve the effects of oil painting in the 1400s. (phrase)

4. In the sixteenth century, enamel pigments made painting on glass as easy as painting on canvas, but critics thought this development was unfortunate. (subordinate clause)

5. Stained-glass art of the sixteenth century depended on more difficult coloring techniques, which included firing the glass at low temperatures to "fix" the paint. (single-word modifier)

6. Advocates for the art of stained glass believed that stained glass should be distinct from oil painting, and encouraged a return to traditional methods of coloring glass during the Gothic Revival of the nineteenth century. (phrase)

7. William Morris, among others, produced stained-glass windows of exceptional quality during the nineteenth century's Gothic Revival. (subordinate clause)
Frank Lloyd Wright was an American architect. He was a gifted architect. He designed commercial buildings and homes. Wright liked his buildings to complement the landscape. He was a pioneer. He created open floor plans. He eliminated traditional room divisions. He was able to bring nature indoors. Many of Wright's designs became famous. The Guggenheim Museum in New York City is considered one of his boldest works. It contains a floor-to-ceiling spiral ramp. Wright's design for the Marin County Civic Center in California is also adventurous. It connects three hills with a series of nine structures. It was completed in the year 2000. Wright died in 1959. His architectural genius lives on. Many of his buildings have been preserved as museums. His contributions to architecture were extraordinary.
Revising a Paragraph to Create Variety

**DIRECTIONS** Using what you have learned about combining sentences and varying structure, revise the following paragraph to make it smoother and more varied.

Flying a kite is a popular form of recreation for many people. It is popular around the world. Kites do not really serve a purpose anymore. They do not serve a useful purpose. They are older than any other form of aircraft. They are named after an elegant bird. Kites appear in various colors, shapes, and sizes. They can be made of materials ranging from paper or cloth to plastic or nylon. The frames are often made of aluminum or fiberglass. The lines may be nylon, polyester, cotton, or other synthetics. Kites are easy to assemble. Kites have changed little in design over the years. The Chinese made the first kite some two thousand years ago. They attached bamboo pipes to paper kites. They did this to frighten their enemies. The sound of the wind whistling made the enemies retreat. Scientists have used kites for research. Military personnel have used kites for research. Kites have been used by scientists and military personnel for centuries. Kites are flown in Japan during a festival. These kites are taller than people. The festival is more than four hundred years old. Today kites are used mostly for recreation.
Identifying Parts of Paragraphs

**DIRECTIONS** Identify the parts of each of the following paragraphs.

- First, locate the topic sentence.
- Then, identify each supporting sentence as either a sensory detail, a fact, a statistic, an example, or an anecdote.
- Finally, determine whether any of the paragraphs have a clincher sentence.

1. Decoration was an important part of the Ojibwa way of life. One original and beautiful craft made by the Ojibwa was the dental (or tooth) pictograph. First, thin sheets of birch bark were folded. Then the artist would bite designs into the sheets. When the sheets were unfolded, a symmetrical and often beautiful design would appear. A common design in dental pictographs was flowers.

**Topic sentence:** __________________________________________________________

**Type of supporting sentences:** ____________________________________________

**Clincher sentence:** ________________________________________________________

2. Do authors automatically know how to get their books published? When Pat Conroy, author of *The Prince of Tides*, wanted to publish his first book, he looked in the phone book under Publishers and Printers. He called a local printing company, which quoted him a price for printing the book. So Conroy submitted his manuscript and money. The result was that, without publicity and sales support, his first novel gathered dust, and he lost several hundred dollars. Even though their books may be good enough for publication, most authors discover that actually getting published can be extremely difficult.

**Topic sentence:** __________________________________________________________

**Type of supporting sentences:** ____________________________________________

**Clincher sentence:** ________________________________________________________

3. Visitors to Everglades National Park in Florida can explore this subtropical wilderness by hiking, paddling a canoe, or riding a tram or boat. In the park, alligators and crocodiles live side by side in the steamy swamps. Pelicans, anhingas, and cormorants, as well as other tropical birds, circle the skies and build nests in the treetops. So, whether you are serious about studying nature or you simply enjoy relaxing in beautiful surroundings, Everglades National Park has something for you.

**Topic sentence:** __________________________________________________________

**Type of supporting sentences:** ____________________________________________

**Clincher sentence:** ________________________________________________________
Improving the Qualities of Paragraphs

DIRECTIONS The ideas in the following paragraph are poorly arranged. The paragraph may also contain information that detracts from its unity.

- Determine which type of order would work best for the paragraph.
- Revise the paragraph by arranging the sentences into that order, eliminating any sentences that are unrelated to the main idea and incorporating direct references and transitions.
- Decide whether there is sufficient elaboration to support the main idea.

Pelicans have light-colored heads and gray-brown bodies, short tails, and bills that expand to store fish. Both nest in colonies; the pelican lays three to five eggs while the frigate bird lays just one. The brown pelican and the magnificent frigate bird are related birds with differing traits. When flying, the pelican alternates powerful strokes with short glides. The pelican often glides just inches from the water and rarely soars. Frigate birds are mostly black, with long tails. Frigate birds also have narrow, hooked bills. Frigate birds and pelicans catch fish from the ocean, but each has another peculiar way of getting food. The frigate bird glides for long periods and soars to great heights. Pelicans roost on fishing piers waiting for handouts, and frigate birds snatch fish away from other birds in flight. The red-billed tropicbird is also related to these birds.

Most sensible type of order: _____________________________

Revision: ____________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

____________________________________________________

Is there sufficient elaboration? ___________________________
Analyzing Thesis Statements

**DIRECTIONS** Identify the specific topic and the main idea of each of the following thesis statements.

1. If a European vacation is in your plans, staying at the youth hostels is highly recommended; they can be the most enjoyable part of the trip.
   - **Topic:**
   - **Main idea:**

2. Children go through many stages in their relationship with their parents, but for many of them, the most satisfying part of the relationship develops when they become adults.
   - **Topic:**
   - **Main idea:**

3. The Internet has forever changed how the world communicates, but it is doing more harm than good.
   - **Topic:**
   - **Main idea:**

4. Ballooning may appear to be serene from the ground, but it is actually quite a dangerous sport.
   - **Topic:**
   - **Main idea:**

5. Although many people consider travel by car to be safer than flying, air travel is actually the safer form of transportation.
   - **Topic:**
   - **Main idea:**

6. In an ever-changing technological world, people who possess a strong knowledge of computers will further their careers more effectively than those without this skill.
   - **Topic:**
   - **Main idea:**

7. A change in the health insurance system may be necessary to ensure that people receive adequate health care.
   - **Topic:**
   - **Main idea:**
Analyzing Introductions

DIRECTIONS Answer the following questions for each of the paragraphs below.

1. What technique does the writer use in the beginning of the introduction?
2. How well do you think the technique works? Would you continue reading the article?
3. How would you describe the tone—the writer’s attitude toward the topic? What words and details in the introduction reveal the tone?
4. Does the introduction follow the structure you learned about on page 388? If not, how does it differ?

1. With barely more than 1,000 square miles in land area and slightly more than one million people, Rhode Island is the smallest state in the union. Because of its size, people may believe that there is not enough room between its borders to contain much natural beauty or historical significance. The state does not routinely make national headlines. However, this tiny Northeast state is actually a treasure trove brimming with natural splendor, fascinating personalities such as Roger Williams and the Vanderbilts, fabulous mansions in Newport, and a rich history as the first colony to secede from England.

2. Imagine driving along a deserted West Texas highway at dusk near the town of Marfa. The mountains on the horizon look like sleeping dragons. The rosy hues of sunset seem to be playing tricks on your eyes as you notice several unusual blue, white, or green lights hanging in the air, seemingly suspended by nothing. Some dance diagonally along the land, while others move horizontally up the mountainside. Could the stars be falling to the ground? Are you having a close encounter with an unidentified flying object? You are experiencing the phenomenon known as the Ghost Lights of Marfa. From legends to ghost stories to scientific explanations, the Marfa Lights have baffled people for over one hundred years and have inspired several extraordinary theories.
Arches National Park in Utah is an ever-changing gallery of natural art. The park encompasses the world’s largest collection of rock arches. More than 200 of these sandstone sculptures decorate the desert landscape, some rising 100 feet in the air and spanning nearly 300 feet across. Mirroring the colors of sunset, the arches are layered in red, pink, and orange hues. The artists responsible for this masterpiece—wind, rain, snow, ice, and blowing sand—continually dabble at their work. Their changes range from shifts invisible to the human eye to the destruction of entire formations.

In contrast to the dry, sunlit splendor of Utah’s natural arches, the passageways and domed chambers of Kentucky’s Mammoth Cave National Park have their own damp, dark beauty. Colorful stalactites and stalagmites protrude from the cave’s ceiling and floor, and gypsum flowers adorn its walls. Smooth in some spots, corrugated in others, amber-colored flowstone adds another dimension to the cave’s interior. Like the Arches National Park, the land around Mammoth Cave was once covered by seawater, and both natural wonders were formed by erosion. The formations of Mammoth Cave, however, are limestone rather than sandstone.

1. main idea: ____________________________________________________________

2. thesis statement: _____________________________________________________

3. examples: ___________________________________________________________

4. sentences: ___________________________________________________________
Improving a Conclusion

**DIRECTIONS** Study the following first drafts of conclusions for two compositions to see how they can be improved. Rewrite and revise each one on the lines provided.
- You will need to infer the main idea of the compositions from details in the paragraphs.
- You may change the paragraphs any way you like, make up details, or even start over completely.

1. Who was Jim Wagner? He wanted to call attention to the issue of slavery. Was he well-received? He made some people angry because of his tactics. Did he help advance the cause of freedom? Some say yes. Some say he made things worse. Was his uprising worse than the Civil War?

2. That’s my point. Children achieved greater equality in the classroom and among adults. But it is not enough. There are the issues of curfew and a fair allowance. Millions of children have friends to bond with—both emotionally and intellectually. They can’t expect others to do their work. Write your student editor today.
Answer Key

Grading Scale
The exercises generally contain ten numbered items. To facilitate grading, the chart below shows the number of points per item in exercises containing different numbers of items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Items in Exercise</th>
<th>Number of Points per Item to Total 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answer Key

Chapter 9
Writing Complete Sentences

p. 1 | Exercise 1
Practice A, Worksheet 1

p. 2 | Exercise 1
Practice B, Worksheet 2

p. 3 | Exercise 2
Practice A, Worksheet 3
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. Every year thousands of tourists vacation in New York City.
2. Equipped with cameras and guidebooks, visitors explore historical sites and museums.
3. Tourists can travel economically by taking public transportation.
4. One efficient and inexpensive method of transportation is the New York subway system.
5. No tour of New York would be complete without a visit to Liberty Island to see the Statue of Liberty.
6. If they are interested in getting some exercise, tourists can go to Central Park to walk, jog, cycle, or skate.
7. To avoid getting lost, tourists need to carry city maps of New York.
8. Looking at the skyline, visitors see a collection of some of the tallest structures in the world.
9. Tourists are awed by the incredible height of the tall buildings.
10. Broadway is a center of theater productions.

p. 4 | Exercise 2
Practice B, Worksheet 4
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. The divers went on an expedition to study marine life in the Caribbean.
2. They put on scuba gear to dive into the ocean.
3. By studying corals, they hoped to learn more about them.
4. Trained in undersea exploration, a marine biologist led the team.
5. The expedition was guided by experienced divers.
6. Coral, a living organism, is quite fragile.
7. Surrounded by multicolored fish, the coral looked spectacular.
8. The marine biologist was an expert at identifying various species.
9. The group discovered a stranded octopus on some rocks.
10. Undersea explorers help to increase knowledge of life under the sea.

p. 5 | Exercise 3
Practice A, Worksheet 5
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. Alice Walker, the youngest of eight children, was born in 1944. When she was eight years old, she had an unfortunate accident. Walker’s eye was blinded by a shot from a BB gun. Even though the resulting scar made her self-conscious, she did not let it control her life. Walker believed she could accomplish almost anything if she set her mind to it.
2. Jaime Escalante became famous for his success in teaching underprivileged students in the inner city high school where he was a math instructor. Before he arrived at Garfield High School in Los Angeles, many students were discouraged about learning math. Escalante knew he could reach these students, whose potential he recognized. It was not easy, but Escalante demanded excellence from his students. Because so many students passed the advanced placement exam in calculus, testing officials became suspicious. They had Escalante’s students take another, more difficult test, which they also passed. Wherever he taught, Escalante’s message was the same: “Believe in your dreams.”

ANSWER KEY

2. The smallest specimen in the bird world is the hummingbird. These tiny creatures have a high metabolism that keeps their hearts beating at the incredible rate of 1,260 times per minute. A hummingbird’s heart is 2.4 percent of its body weight, which typically is three grams. Even when it is at rest, a hummingbird takes 250 breaths every minute. Though they are tiny, these birds have incredible stamina. A male ruby-throated hummingbird’s wingbeats have been registered at 78 times per second when he is in ordinary flight, and these beats may increase to more than 200 during a dive.

2. Koalas are marsupials that are related to kangaroos and opossums. Marsupials are mammals that have a bag or pouch for their young. At birth, a koala is only one inch long and must find a way to reach its mother’s pouch, where it will stay for seven to nine months. When the young koala is strong enough to leave the pouch, it may still stay with its mother for as long as two years. Although they are not bears, koalas are sometimes called koala bears. The name koala is an aboriginal word that means “one who does not need to drink.” Koalas drink very little because they eat eucalyptus leaves, which contain a lot of water. Because of deforestation and disease, koalas are not as common as they once were.

p. 7 | Exercise 4
Practice A, Worksheet 7
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Some people believe that vitamin C can help prevent colds.
2. These people recommend citrus drinks with vitamin C to anyone who wants to avoid the common cold.
3. If people drink plenty of citrus juice, they may have more energy.
4. Many people start the day with a glass of orange or grapefruit juice because citrus drinks are refreshing.
5. Lime juice is pale green, while grapefruit juice is yellow or pink.
6. Although tangerine juice tastes good, it is not as popular as orange juice.
7. Many citrus drinks can be refreshing as long as they are very cold.
8. Because lemonade can be high in sugar and calories, it may not be as healthful as other juices.
9. Since many citrus drinks are high in vitamin C, they are better for people than soft drinks.
10. Most people have heard that they should drink eight glasses of water each day.

p. 8 | Exercise 4
Practice B, Worksheet 8
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Because no one is born with good manners, courtesy must be learned.
2. Once good manners are thoroughly learned, they become habitual.
Answer Key

3. Although it may be considered old-fashioned, it is still courteous to open doors for others.

4. Unless there is a valid reason, no one should be kept waiting.

5. If people use good manners, much unpleasant behavior can be avoided.

6. Someone who has learned not to interrupt another's conversation knows an important business skill.

7. Many jobs require good social skills, which include telephone etiquette.

8. It is polite to share information that would be helpful to co-workers.

9. Most employees enjoy working for a polite manager whose department is well run.

10. When people are treated with respect, they usually want to perform their jobs well.

p. 9 | Exercise 5

Practice A, Worksheet 9
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Before Francisco Pizarro began the Spanish conquest in 1532, the Inca empire dominated the Andes Mountains region. An emperor who demanded strict obedience ruled the land. All business was run by the state, which could draft citizens for its projects. Although people were subjects of the state, the sick and elderly were clothed and fed. Terracing the landscape and irrigating the crops, the Inca farmed the mountainsides. The Inca, whose roadways included ferries and bridges, were also brilliant engineers. The city of Machu Picchu is an example of their skill with tools like the plumb bob and the wooden roller, which they used for heavy construction. Hundreds of years after their civilization was subdued by the Spanish, the descendants of the once-dominant Incas make up about fifty percent of Peru’s population.

2. Ankara is an ancient city that archaeologists believe dates from the Stone Age. The city’s architecture reflects various influences: Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman. Ankara’s commercial center is in the old section of the city that grew along the slope of the citadel. The new section, dominated by imposing government buildings and foreign embassies, boasts hotels, theaters, and restaurants. Ankara is also home to cultural and educational institutions. Ankara became the capital of Turkey in 1923, replacing Istanbul.

p. 10 | Exercise 5

Practice B, Worksheet 10
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. As a child, Clara Barton had been shy. When she grew older, however, her desire to help those in trouble changed her behavior. During the Civil War, she saw that the soldiers lacked food and medical supplies. Taking matters into her own hands by placing a newspaper ad, she received donations to offset critical shortages. While working behind German lines during the Franco-Prussian War, she became involved with the International Red Cross. Returning to the United States, she began a five-year struggle to persuade people that the United States should have its own branch of the society. The American Red Cross collects donated blood but has also been actively engaged in aid to refugees, the exchange of prisoners of war, and disaster relief.

2. In memory of a Greek runner of ancient times, the marathon became part of the modern Olympic Games in 1896. Set as a distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, marathon races are regularly scheduled in the United States as well as in other countries. The Boston Marathon has been challenging athletes since its inception in 1897. Enjoying great popularity, the New York Marathon and the Chicago Marathon attract runners from all parts of the world. Some marathon winners receive prizes from sponsors of the race. Many runners, however, compete because they enjoy the competition and love the sport itself.
2. The upper section of Chesapeake Bay runs through Maryland; similarly, the lower bay separates a section of Virginia from the rest of the state.

3. The Chesapeake is deep enough to accommodate oceangoing ships; the entire bay covers 3,237 square miles.

4. Among the oldest historical sites along the bay are Yorktown and Jamestown. These cities were early colonial settlements.

5. Captain John Smith of Jamestown gave the bay the Native American name che-sep-ack. The word means "country on a great river."

6. During the War of 1812, the Chesapeake Bay was an invasion route for the British; consequently, the British were able to land a ground force, march on the White House, and set it on fire.

7. In 1814, the British bombarded Fort McHenry. As he watched the action from a ship in the bay, Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

8. The Civil War's famous battle between two ironclad ships took place in Hampton Roads; the battle was fought between the Monitor and the Merrimack.
6. The Antarctic islands are remote and barren, but they are the preferred nesting area for the albatross.

7. C

8. A male albatross is white with black wingtips; the female’s neck and back are dappled with brown.

9. The range of the albatross is extensive; for example, the black-footed species may travel anywhere along the Pacific coast and has been sighted as far north as Alaska.

10. A famous poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, is based on an old superstition that killing an albatross brings bad luck.

**p. 14 | Review A**

*Practice B, Worksheet 14*

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Part myth, part history, the story of King Arthur is based on a Celtic legend.

2. In all the tales about Arthur, the historical elements are difficult to authenticate.

3. Because Arthur was born in dangerous circumstances, Merlin took him to be raised by Sir Ector.

4. Arthur’s true identity would be revealed if Arthur performed a task that only the rightful king could do.

5. Plunged into a stone, a great sword could be removed only by the person who was meant to be king.

6. Many strong knights attempted to remove the sword to prove their worthiness to be king, but all failed.

7. Arthur pulled the sword from the stone; he had been sent back to retrieve a sword for Sir Kay.

8. Sir Kay recognized the sword and took credit for removing it from the stone. He admitted later that Arthur had removed the sword.

9. C

10. Arthur took the sword, and he was acknowledged as Britain’s rightful king.

**p. 15 | Review B**

*Practice A, Worksheet 15*

Fragments are underlined once; run-on sentences are underlined twice.

The seven wonders of the ancient world continue to fascinate us. Even though most of them no longer exist in their original splendor. For example, located in present-day Iraq. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were a series of terraces filled with tropical plants and flowers. now their extraordinary beauty is lost to the past. After the 40-foot ivory and gold statue of Zeus at Olympia had endured for ten centuries. It too disappeared. Similarly, most of the remaining wonders exist only by reputation or through artifacts and ruins. Tradition tells us. That the temple of Diana at Ephesus was destroyed by fire. Exactly what happened to the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus is unclear. still, relics of it are displayed in the British Museum. The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue. Whose height ancient historians put at 105 feet, was toppled by an earthquake in 224 B.C. Standing for about 1,500 years. The great lighthouse at Alexandria was also felled by an earthquake it was thought to be the model for modern lighthouses.

The single exception to these losses is the remarkable endurance of the Egyptian pyramids. The only one of the wonders to remain into the modern era. Although they are the oldest of these ancient sites. The pyramids continue to withstand the rigors of time. Built between 2650 and 2500 B.C.

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

The seven wonders of the ancient world continue to fascinate us even though most of them no longer exist in their original splendor. For example, located in present-day Iraq, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon were a series of...
terraces filled with tropical plants and flowers, but now their extraordinary beauty is lost to the past. After the 40-foot ivory and gold statue of Zeus at Olympia had endured for ten centuries, it too disappeared. Similarly, most of the remaining wonders exist only by reputation or through artifacts and ruins. Tradition tells us that the temple of Diana at Ephesus was destroyed by fire. Exactly what happened to the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus is unclear. Still, relics of it are displayed in the British Museum. The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue whose height ancient historians put at 105 feet, was toppled by an earthquake in 224 B.C. Standing for about 1,500 years, the great lighthouse at Alexandria was also felled by an earthquake; it was thought to be the model for modern lighthouses.

The single exception to these losses is the remarkable endurance of the Egyptian pyramids, the only one of the wonders to remain into the modern era. Although they are the oldest of these ancient sites, the pyramids, built between 2650 and 2500 B.C., continue to withstand the rigors of time.

Standing upright and arranged in a circle, the stones of England's Stonehenge monument are remnants of an intriguing ancient structure whose appearance, history, and purpose attract the attention of about one million visitors each year. According to archaeologists, Stonehenge was built between 3100 and 1550 B.C., and the monument probably underwent three phases of construction. The first phase included a circular ditch and a ring of pits that are known as the Aubrey Holes. In the second phase, thought to have occurred in about 2100 B.C., massive rock pillars from Wales were brought to the site. These immense stones were placed in two concentric circles. The last stage of construction was probably completed before 1500 B.C. Incredibly, thirty stones, each standing upright and weighing as much as fifty tons, were placed in a circle the circle ringed a series of stones shaped like a horseshoe. Although some theorists suggest that Stonehenge was associated with sky worship or with the Celtic priests called Druids, the evidence does not support these notions. Scholars now think it more likely that Stonehenge was a primitive observatory, its unusual design may have been used to determine when certain astronomical events, such as solstices, would occur.

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
Chapter 10
Writing Effective Sentences

p. 17 | Exercise 1
Practice A, Worksheet 17
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. The Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built completely by hand.
2. Stretching along what was then China’s northern border, the Great Wall is nearly four thousand miles long.
3. Remarkably, the Great Wall reaches a height of almost thirty-five feet at some points.
4. The eastern section of the wall, on top of which runs a road made of brick and mortar, crosses the mountainous Mongolian Border Uplands.
5. As the Great Wall winds west of Beijing, it cuts across hills and desert where builders used dampened soil to make the structure.
6. The Great Wall was built mainly during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644).
7. After centuries of use, the Great Wall was in need of extensive repairs.
8. A lot of restoration work has been done since 1949.

p. 18 | Exercise 1
Practice B, Worksheet 18
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. The Panama Canal, a seaway connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, was an outstanding feat of engineering.
2. For nearly ten years, thousands of laborers cleared jungles and swamps, using large steam-powered shovels and dredges.
3. After the canal’s completion in 1914, a voyage by ship from New York to California was reduced significantly from 13,000 miles to 5,200 miles.
4. Locks—three-tiered chambers that raise and lower ships to different levels—were added to the canal so that two ships could travel in opposite directions at the same time.
5. With a width of 110 feet and a depth of 70 feet, however, the locks cannot accommodate enormous supertankers or supercarriers.
6. Averaging about thirty-four commercial and military ships a day and 170 million short tons of cargo a year, the canal is a heavily used waterway.
7. The United States maintained control of the canal until 1999, when Panama gained regional control of the Canal Zone.
8. When Panama took control of the canal, it gave the U.S. military installations there the right to defend the important area.

p. 19 | Exercise 2
Practice A, Worksheet 19
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. John Steinbeck was an award-winning novelist and short-story writer, as well as a screenwriter and playwright.
2. Originally, Steinbeck, who is best known for his powerful descriptions of ordinary people, had once wanted to write romances.
3. In 1962, Steinbeck was awarded the prestigious Nobel Prize for literature, which indicated the world’s respect for his writing.
4. Steinbeck disliked fame and often tried to escape it by returning to Mexico.
5. The Grapes of Wrath, Steinbeck’s first major novel, realistically depicts the life of migrant workers and their families.
6. In Travels with Charley, Steinbeck wrote of his adventures on a trip across America with his old poodle.
7. Steinbeck’s Grapes of Wrath and East of Eden were successfully adapted for the theater and motion pictures.
8. The main character in Steinbeck's novella *The Pearl* is temporarily assured of a better life when he finds an extraordinary pearl.

p. 20 | Exercise 2
Practice B, Worksheet 20

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. The brief reign of Tutankhamun, an Egyptian pharaoh, lasted about nine years.

2. Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon received permission to search the desolate Valley of the Kings for several tombs.

3. Carter and Carnarvon found Tutankhamun's tomb filled with valuable objects in 1922.

4. When Carter entered the tomb, he found a passage that led to a series of four underground rooms.

5. Unlike the tombs of other pharaohs, Tutankhamun's small burial place did not contain false doors, deep pits, and stone obstructions to discourage grave robbers.

6. Once the excavation team was inside the tomb, they found a collection of vases, parts of chariots, statues, and caskets covered with ornaments.

7. The most valuable part of the remarkable treasure, a solid-gold mask, weighed twenty-two pounds.

8. Removing the mummy's protective wrappings, Carter's team found many gold and jeweled amulets.

p. 21 | Exercise 3
Practice A, Worksheet 21

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Mitchell and her father studied the stars from an observatory on the roof of their house.

2. In 1847, Mitchell noticed a strange star where none had been before.

3. Plotting the object's coordinates as it moved across the sky, she thought it might be a comet.

4. Mitchell's father wrote a letter about his daughter's discovery to a Harvard University professor.

5. Father Francesco de Vico of Rome, a Catholic priest, noticed the same comet two days after Mitchell did.

6. The king of Denmark awarded a prize for discovering a comet through a telescope to Father Francesco.

7. The king was unaware of Mitchell's discovery at the time of the award's presentation.

8. Reaching an agreement with the king, Mitchell received the prize a year later.

p. 22 | Exercise 3
Practice B, Worksheet 22

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Legend has it that the Frisbee®, a famous toy, was "invented" in the 1820s by Elihu Frisbie at Yale.

2. Frisbie reportedly tossed a collection plate from the Yale chapel out onto the campus grounds.

3. Years later, each insisting that they invented the game of Frisbee®, Princeton, Dartmouth, and other colleges claim credit for the pie pan-tossing craze.

4. In 1948, Walter Morrison, a California building inspector, turned the pie pan into a plastic disc.

5. Morrison marketed his disc, the "Pluto Platter," at a time when people were fascinated with UFOs.

6. The disc became very popular after Morrison exhibited it at California fairs and beaches.


8. Having heard some of the old pie pan-tossing stories, the two toy enthusiasts changed the name of the disc to Frisbee®.
Answer Key

p. 23 | Exercise 4
Practice A, Worksheet 23
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. Wolves and coyotes are carnivorous mammals.
2. Wolves and coyotes sometimes live alone but hunt for large prey in packs.
3. Wolves and coyotes attack weaker animals, preventing overpopulation of some species.
4. Coyotes are thought to mate for life but may accept another mate if their first mate leaves.
5. A wolf pack consists of an adult pair and their offspring and usually numbers from five to nine animals.
6. Litter sizes vary but range from five to nine pups for both wolves and coyotes.
7. Both male wolves and male coyotes help females feed the young and protect secluded dens.
8. By howling, wolves and coyotes announce territorial changes or call pack members together for a hunt.
9. Coyotes can adapt to a variety of environments and are found in almost every state.
10. Diseases and parasites afflict wolves and coyotes and can reduce the numbers of these predators.

p. 24 | Exercise 4
Practice B, Worksheet 24
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. Mars travels around the sun in 687 days and completes one revolution every 24 hours, 37 minutes.
2. Jupiter moves slowly around the sun but spins rapidly on its axis, completing a revolution every ten hours.
3. Phobos and Demios are moons that orbit Mars.
4. Four large moons and about twelve smaller moons orbit Jupiter.
5. Jupiter’s four major moons were first seen by Galileo and are called the Galilean satellites.
6. Mars and Jupiter have different atmospheres from Earth’s and are farther from the sun than Earth is.
7. Jupiter’s Great Red Spot is an enormous storm and has been observed by astronomers for centuries.
8. The atmosphere of Mars contains some oxygen yet will not sustain human life.
9. The most distinct feature and the highest point on Mars is Olympus Mons, an immense volcano.
10. Because it is composed of gases, Jupiter is more like a star than a planet and radiates more energy than it receives.

p. 25 | Exercise 5
Practice A, Worksheet 25
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. The city of Sydney, Australia, began as a prison colony in 1788; it grew slowly until the mid-1800s.
2. Around 1800, a farmer brought the first sheep to Sydney, and by 1842, many people had settled in the city because of its thriving wool industry.
3. By 1848, Sydney was no longer used as a prison colony, but its rich farmland continued to attract settlers from around the world.
4. With the discovery of gold in New South Wales in 1851, people seeking their fortune rapidly expanded the city’s population; by 1891, Sydney had more than 383,000 residents.
5. Sydney remained Australia’s largest city throughout the 1990s; its area, including the suburbs, covered forty-seven hundred square miles.
6. The city still has reminders of its origins as a British prison colony; prison buildings, such as Hyde Park Barracks, which housed male prisoners, have been preserved throughout the city.

7. Many of Sydney’s residents are primarily of European descent; however, the city’s Asian population has increased greatly since the mid-1900s.

8. Because of the city’s location and moderate temperatures, its residents, known as Sydneysiders, enjoy many watersports such as surfing and sailing; furthermore, they have a taste for cultural activities, including theater, opera, and art.

p. 26 | Exercise 5
Practice B, Worksheet 26
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, controls the telescope by radio commands, and the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, Maryland, is the telescope’s science operations center.

2. The Hubble telescope orbits Earth at roughly 380 miles from the surface; data collected is transmitted to Earth.

3. Astronomers hoped that the Hubble telescope would be an important tool in their search for new planets beyond our solar system; however, three years after its launch, engineers found problems with the telescope’s instruments.

4. In 1993, space shuttle astronauts installed new instruments on the telescope; additional repairs were made in 1999.

5. The telescope has a large mirror that measures ninety-four inches in diameter; the mirror gathers light that helps scientists study stars and galaxies.

6. The telescope contains two cameras that photograph images of objects; these cameras are valuable because they allow astronomers to see space without atmospheric distortions.

7. These instruments allow astronomers to see images of the size of the planet Pluto; moreover, they have also discovered Charon, a satellite of Pluto.

8. The Hubble telescope has discovered evidence of black holes as far away as 50 million light years; meanwhile, astronomers using the telescope have also sighted rings of dust around stars.

p. 27 | Exercise 6
Practice A, Worksheet 27
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Although Cape Breton is not part of the mainland, its granite hills are considered a part of the Appalachian Highlands.

2. Because the north end of the island contains forests, lakes, and high plateaus, it has been preserved as Cape Breton Highlands National Park.

3. Cape Breton, whose coal deposits are the largest in Canada, is also a center of manufacturing and mining.

4. Farming, which is primarily confined to the Margaree Valley, and deep-sea fishing are important industries to Cape Breton.

5. The first permanent settlement was established in 1713 when the French built the Fortress of Louisburg.

6. The fortress, whose ruins are a national historic park, was captured by the English in 1758 and destroyed in 1760.

7. French settlers and United Empire Loyalists, who accounted for the majority of the population at the time, arrived at the end of the eighteenth century.

8. The Scottish Highlanders, who introduced the Gaelic language to the island, began arriving in the early nineteenth century.


Answer Key

p. 28 | Exercise 6
Practice B, Worksheet 28
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, which he left in 1870 to immigrate to Canada.

2. When he founded a school for the hearing impaired in 1872, Bell was living in Boston.

3. Bell first considered the idea for the telephone in 1874 while he was working on a multiple telegraph.

4. The first telephone transmission of human speech was on March 10, 1876, as Bell and his assistant were experimenting in their laboratory.

5. The Bell Telephone Company was organized in 1877 after the telephone’s effectiveness and potential were demonstrated at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

6. Because his inventive genius is always associated with the telephone, few people realize that Bell was one of the founders of the National Geographic Society.

7. Turning his attention to marine navigation, Bell was convinced that he could develop a hydrofoil boat capable of traveling above the water at high speeds.

8. A museum that contains many of Bell’s inventions was built by the Canadian government on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, the site of Bell’s summer home.

p. 29 | Review A
Practice A, Worksheet 29
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Numbering roughly one million, radio operators transmit messages around the world by International Morse Code or voice.

2. Guglielmo Marconi, whose transmission of radio signals in 1901 began the era of amateur radio, was the first person to successfully transmit radio signals across the Atlantic Ocean.

3. About 600 million people, most of them children, suffer from malnutrition, a condition caused by inadequate amounts of protein and calories.

4. Childhood malnutrition creates mental and physical disabilities; these effects can also be seen when a malnourished child grows up.

5. Many countries fail to meet the nutritional needs of their people because of rapid population growth.

6. Exceeding 5 billion by the mid-1990s, the population of the world expands at a rate of more than 1.5 percent every year.

7. At that rate, the number of people in the world will double in 41 years; the production of food will also have to double to keep up with the demand.

8. Previously, a high death rate maintained the level of the world’s population, but during the twentieth century, medical advances and improved living standards added years to human life expectancy.

p. 30 | Review A
Practice B, Worksheet 30
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Numbering roughly one million, radio operators transmit messages around the world by International Morse Code or voice.

2. Guglielmo Marconi, whose transmission of radio signals in 1901 began the era of amateur radio, was the first person to successfully transmit radio signals across the Atlantic Ocean.

3. By 1919, Frank Conrad, a ham radio operator, began to transmit music as entertainment, which helped pave the way for commercial radio broadcasting.

4. In the 1930s Grote Reber, a ham from the United States, constructed a radio telescope with an antenna that could pick up noise from space.
5. As technology advanced, amateur radio communications satellites called *Oscars* (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio) were launched into space by “hitchhiking” with other satellites.

6. In 1965, the *Oscar 4* allowed direct satellite communications for the first time between the United States and the Soviet Union.

7. While some ham operators bounce signals off the moon to communicate, others have devised ways to use their radio sets to transfer information between computers.

8. Amateur radio operators, who have received recognition from world governments for their efforts, have played a valuable role in assisting emergency personnel during disaster situations.

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**Paragraph 1**

Although roadrunners can fly, they rarely do. These birds prefer to run from any trouble. They are noted for their amusing behavior; oddly, they seem to enjoy chasing golf balls. Roadrunners, which are known to eat the fruits of cactus, live primarily on lizards and snakes. They can also catch cicadas or grasshoppers by jumping into the air. Roadrunners tolerate little contact with humans, nor do they like intruders near their nests. Unfortunately, roadrunners are being forced into new habitats in wilder, more remote areas.

**Paragraph 2**

The U.S. Army wanted the Nez Perce to give up their land in Oregon; however, Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce leader, and his people would not submit willingly to this demand. They refused to be forced onto a reservation in Idaho. Chief Joseph was certain that Canada would be a refuge for the Nez Perce so he led the people on a historic march to avoid involuntary relocation. The march began in the summer of 1877 but ended in surrender on October 5 because the Nez Perce were exhausted from traveling. Having traveled fifteen hundred miles, the Nez Perce were just forty miles from freedom. Their peaceful surrender and gallant dignity earned respect for American Indians.

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**p. 32 | Review B**

**Practice B, Worksheet 32**

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

**Paragraph 1**

Amy Tan, a Chinese American, was born in 1952. Tan's parents wanted her to become a surgeon and pianist, but Tan had other goals. After getting a master's degree in linguistics, Tan worked with disabled children. She was also a business writer. Then she decided to write fiction. Tan's first novel, *The Joy Luck Club*, was a huge success. This book, which was made into a movie in 1993, focused on the relationship between four Chinese mothers and their daughters. Since then, she has also written *The Kitchen God's Wife* and *The Hundred Secret Senses*.

**Paragraph 2**

Deer are known to be fast runners and excellent swimmers. Although they may seem timid to humans, they are not defenseless. Their sharp hooves can deliver damaging blows. The male's branched antlers are formidable weapons. When it must fight off predators, the gentle deer can be a fierce opponent. All of this exertion requires a hearty diet. Typically, a deer's meals consist of grass, bark, leaves, and possibly moss, lichens, and fungi. Deer are enterprising when it comes to food and add to their food choices by raiding backyard gardens and farmers' fields. Interestingly, deer have some exotic relatives. Scientific evidence suggests that deer and giraffes have a common genetic past.
Answer Key

p. 33 | Exercise 7
Practice A, Worksheet 33
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. The process of evaluating a television documentary includes watching, listening, and taking notes.
2. C
3. C
4. Flying an airplane and driving a car require more skill than riding a bike.
5. C
6. Many talented performers enjoy acting, singing, and dancing.
7. Some goals of the group are building membership, encouraging change, and raising funds.
8. Car owners understand the importance of keeping tires inflated, filling the gas tank, and checking the oil.
9. Camping out, renting a cabin, and visiting relatives are popular vacation activities.
10. We praised the quarterback’s skill, speed, and agility.

p. 34 | Exercise 7
Practice B, Worksheet 34
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. In her free time, the author enjoys reading, gardening, and traveling.
2. Keisha does not have the time to volunteer at the literacy center, play volleyball, and participate in track.
3. My friend from Belgium told me that many Europeans watch American television shows and listen to American music.
4. The map shows that the Mississippi River begins at Lake Itasca and flows into the Gulf of Mexico.
5. After several lessons, the music student was able to hold an instrument properly, tune it, and play a simple piece of music.
6. The senator decided to give up her seat in the Senate and to run for vice president of the United States.
7. During the summer many people like to camp out, go swimming, and attend cookouts.
8. C

p. 35 | Exercise 8
Practice A, Worksheet 35
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Using elements of the Egyptian pyramids and his mother’s face as a model, Bartholdi designed the Statue of Liberty.
2. The statue was completed in France in 1884. It had to be carefully crated in sections to be shipped to the United States, where it was reassembled.
3. The Statue of Liberty is more than 150 feet high. It originally cost $400,000, but its 1986 restoration cost $230 million.
4. The pedestal of the Statue of Liberty is made of concrete reinforced by steel beams. The entire mass of concrete is covered with granite.
5. The statue’s gold-covered torch is about 305 feet above the ground, and its flame is lit at night by the reflected light of 16 lamps around its rim.
6. In her left arm, the statue holds a tablet engraved with the date of the Declaration of Independence in Roman numerals.
7. Liberty Island, where the statue stands, was called Bedloe’s Island until its name was changed by an act of Congress in 1956.

p. 36 | Exercise 8
Practice B, Worksheet 36
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. The railroad had “conductors” who made sure that “packages” traveled safely between “stations” throughout the long journey. The “packages” were fugitive slaves determined to escape to freedom.
2. Enslaved people had been forced into hard labor and were often subjected to inhumane conditions. Some were separated from their families.

3. On their way to freedom, some fugitives pretended to be on errands for their masters. Others wore disguises; men dressed as women, and women dressed as men.

4. While many ministers and farmers volunteered to work on the Underground Railroad, former slaves helped to run it, too. Everyone involved was courageous and resourceful.

5. Harriet Tubman, who was well known on the Underground Railroad, helped hundreds of people reach freedom. She made many dangerous trips to the South to rescue enslaved people.

6. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States during the Civil War, issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. He hoped that the proclamation would help bring slavery and the war to an end.

p. 37 | Exercise 9
Practice A, Worksheet 37
(Possible revisions are provided.)

1. I am now ready to present my report.
2. My report is five hundred words, which is beyond the required length.
3. If I do not have time to read the entire report today, I will finish it tomorrow.
4. C
5. An astronaut is someone who takes a spaceflight.
6. Because there is no gravity in space, astronauts feel weightless.

7. C
8. Sally Ride is a famous and popular astronaut.

9. I am reporting on Sally Ride because I am interested in female astronauts.
10. C

p. 38 | Exercise 9
Practice B, Worksheet 38
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Kill Devil Hill, a narrow strip of land near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, was the site of their first experiments in 1900.
2. C
3. These pioneer flights were witnessed by only one boy and four men, one of whom photographed a flight as the plane left the ground.
4. Few newspapers were interested in the historic flights, and some printed incorrect information.
5. Their invention remained unnoticed for the next five years.
6. The two brothers, who continued their efforts despite the lack of attention, believed that airplanes would one day carry mail and passengers and hoped planes could prevent war.
7. In 1913, a year after Wilbur succumbed to typhoid fever, Orville Wright received the Collier Trophy for inventing an apparatus that balanced airplanes automatically.
8. For their contributions to aeronautics, the Wright brothers were elected in 1965 to the Hall of Fame of Great Americans in New York City.

p. 39 | Exercise 10
Practice A, Worksheet 39
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Blending fact, superstition, and guesswork, the first scientific explanation of Earth's composition was proposed by the ancient Greeks.
2. After he studied marine fossils, Herodotus, a Greek historian, concluded that Earth had once been completely covered by water.

3. In 7 B.C., Strabo, a Greek geographer, wrote in his multivolume Geography that volcanoes and earthquakes were partially responsible for the rising and sinking of land masses.

4. Later, the Romans wrote detailed works on geology, using knowledge of their extensive empire's varied terrain.

5. In a letter about his uncle's death, Pliny the Younger unintentionally promoted the science of geology when he described the catastrophic eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79.

6. Until the Islamic physician Avicenna published his findings in the eleventh century, little scientific advancement took place for 600 years.

7. When Robert Mallet started his geological study of earthquakes in 1846, he learned to measure the speed of underground vibrations.

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40 | Exercise 10
Practice B, Worksheet 40

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Frequently, the unique art of producing stained glass is associated with the decoration of houses of worship.

2. Dating from the eleventh or twelfth century, the earliest known complete stained-glass windows are thought to be those of Augsburg Cathedral in Germany.

3. In the 1400s, artisans specializing in stained glass began trying to achieve the effects of oil painting.

4. Although enamel pigments made painting on glass as easy as painting on canvas in the sixteenth century, critics thought this development was unfortunate.

5. Later, stained-glass art depended on more difficult coloring techniques, which included firing the glass at low temperatures to "fix" the paint.

6. Believing that stained glass should be distinct from oil painting, advocates for the art of stained glass encouraged a return to traditional methods of coloring glass during the Gothic Revival of the nineteenth century.

7. During the nineteenth century's Gothic Revival, William Morris, among others, produced stained-glass windows of exceptional quality.

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41 | Exercise 11
Practice A, Worksheet 41

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

Frank Lloyd Wright was a gifted American architect who designed commercial buildings and homes. Wright, who liked his buildings to complement the landscape, was a pioneer in creating open floor plans and in eliminating traditional room divisions. He was able to bring nature indoors. Many of Wright's designs became famous. The Guggenheim Museum in New York City, which contains a floor-to-ceiling spiral ramp, is considered one of his boldest works. Wright's adventurous design for the Marin County Civic Center in California connects three hills with a series of nine structures. It was completed in the year 2000. Wright died in 1959, but his architectural genius lives on. His contributions to architecture were so extraordinary that many of his buildings have been preserved as museums.

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42 | Exercise 11
Practice B, Worksheet 42

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

Although flying a kite is a popular form of recreation around the world, kites do not really serve a useful purpose anymore. Named after an elegant bird, they are older than any other
form of aircraft. Kites appear in various colors, shapes, and sizes and can be made of materials ranging from paper or cloth to plastic or nylon. The frames are often made of aluminum or fiberglass, and the lines may be nylon, polyester, cotton, or other synthetics. Easily assembled, kites have changed little in design over the years. The Chinese made the first kite some two thousand years ago. To frighten their enemies, they attached bamboo pipes to paper kites. The sound of the wind whistling made the enemies retreat. For centuries, scientists and military personnel have used kites for research. Kites taller than people are flown in Japan during a festival that is more than four hundred years old. Today, most kites are used only for recreation.

Chapter 11

Understanding Paragraphs and Compositions

p. 43 | Exercise 1
Worksheet 43

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. **Topic sentence:** Decoration was an important part of the Ojibwa way of life.
   **Type of supporting sentences:** example
   **Clincher sentence:** none

2. **Topic sentence:** Do authors automatically know how to get their books published?
   **Type of supporting sentences:** anecdote
   **Clincher sentence:** Even though their books may be good enough for publication, most authors discover that actually getting published can be extremely difficult.

3. **Topic sentence:** none
   **Type of supporting sentences:** facts, examples
   **Clincher sentence:** So, whether you are serious about studying nature or you simply enjoy relaxing in beautiful surroundings, Everglades National Park has something for you.

p. 44 | Exercise 2
Worksheet 44

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

Most sensible type of order: logical

Revision: The brown pelican and the magnificent frigate bird are related birds with differing traits. Although both nest in colonies, the pelican lays three to five eggs while the frigate bird lays just one. When flying, the pelican alternates powerful strokes with short glides. It often glides just inches from the water and rarely soars. The frigate bird, however, glides for long periods and soars to great heights. Pelicans have light-colored heads and gray-brown bodies, short tails, and bills that expand to store fish. Frigate birds, on the other hand, are mostly black, with long tails and narrow, hooked bills. Both catch fish from the ocean, but each has another peculiar way of getting food. While pelicans roost on fishing piers waiting for handouts, frigate birds snatch fish away from other birds in flight.

Is there sufficient elaboration? Yes.

Sentences eliminated: The red-billed tropic-bird is also related to these birds.

p. 45 | Exercise 3
Worksheet 45

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. **Topic:** touring Europe via the youth hostel route
   **Main idea:** The youth hostel route is one of the most enjoyable ways to tour Europe.

2. **Topic:** the parent-child relationship
   **Main idea:** For some children, the most satisfying point in their relationship with their parents develops when they become adults.

3. **Topic:** the Internet has changed communications
   **Main idea:** The Internet is doing more harm than good.
Answer Key

4. **Topic:** the sport of ballooning  
   **Main idea:** Ballooning can be a dangerous sport.

5. **Topic:** air travel vs. car travel  
   **Main idea:** Traveling by air is safer than traveling by car.

6. **Topic:** computer knowledge in the workplace  
   **Main idea:** People who possess strong computer skills have a career advantage over those who don’t.

7. **Topic:** health care reform  
   **Main idea:** Health care reform may be necessary to ensure that everyone has health insurance.

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**p. 46 | Exercise 4**  
**Worksheet 46**  
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

**Paragraph 1**

1. This introduction begins with background information.

2. This technique is not effective because it lulls the reader. No, I would not continue reading the article. It needs a more interesting opener.

3. The writer sets a straightforward tone by stating facts about Rhode Island. The details are based in facts and give the impression that the writer is knowledgeable about the subject.

4. The introduction follows the “But” structure described on page 389 by stating commonly accepted knowledge and then calling that knowledge into question.

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**p. 47 | Exercise 5**  
**Worksheet 47**  
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. contrasting and comparing the beauty of Arches National Park to that of Mammoth Cave

2. The Arches and Mammoth Cave National Parks are both unusual because of their rock formations.

3. The second paragraph uses the following direct references: “Utah’s natural arches,” “Arches National Park,” and “both natural wonders.” The transitional expressions “in contrast to,” “Like,” and “however” set up comparisons and contrasts between the subject of the second paragraph and the subject of the first paragraph.

4. All the sentences in the second paragraph except sentences 2 and 3 elaborate on the main idea of comparing and contrasting the parks.

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**p. 48 | Exercise 6**  
**Worksheet 48**  
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Although Jim Wagner succeeded in calling attention to the issue of slavery, his own tactics put off many who would otherwise have been sympathetic to his cause. Whether Wagner helped advance the cause of freedom or actually set it back is debatable. What is clear, however, is that his uprising was a relatively minor event on the road leading to the Civil War.
2. Over the years, children have achieved greater equality in the classroom and among adults. Yet a key issue remains unresolved: the need for a fair allowance. Constant nagging is the only way millions of children economically support their social lives. Write to your student editor today to express your views on the need for comprehensive allowance reform.