Sentences, Paragraphs, and Compositions
Skills Practice for Chapters 10–13

- Student Worksheets
- Writer’s Reference Sheets
- Answer Key
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About This Book

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.
## Varying Sentence Beginnings

### SENTENCE CONNECTIVES

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Example</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject first</td>
<td>Graphologists use size, direction, and regularity of letters to judge personality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctive</td>
<td>Graphologists use size, direction, and regularity of letters to judge personality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb first</td>
<td><strong>However</strong>, graphology has not been recognized as a true science.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SINGLE-WORD MODIFIERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject first</td>
<td>Angling letters to the left supposedly indicates shyness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb first</td>
<td><strong>Supposedly</strong>, angling letters to the left indicates shyness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject first</td>
<td>Two people's signatures may show compatibility or incompatibility when they are analyzed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb first</td>
<td><strong>Analyzed</strong>, two peoples' signatures may show compatibility or incompatibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject first</td>
<td>The letters of Erica's signature are upright and elaborate; they suggest independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb first</td>
<td><strong>Upright</strong>, the letters of Erica's signature suggest independence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### PHRASE MODIFIERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject first</td>
<td>Birds close their eyes for sleep by raising the lower lid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositional phrase first</td>
<td><strong>By raising the lower lid</strong>, birds close their eyes to sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject first</td>
<td>The eyes of many birds are located on the sides of the head and provide amazing peripheral vision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participial phrase first</td>
<td><strong>Located on the sides of the head</strong>, the eyes of many birds provide amazing peripheral vision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject first</td>
<td>Birds turn their heads instead of moving their eyes in order to look at an object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinitive phrase first</td>
<td><strong>To look at an object</strong>, birds turn their heads instead of moving their eyes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLAUSE MODIFIERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject first</td>
<td>Most nocturnal birds have very large eyes, but the New Zealand Kiwi's eyes are tiny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb clause first</td>
<td><strong>Although most nocturnal birds have very large eyes</strong>, the New Zealand Kiwi's eyes are tiny.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOUN CLAUSES

<table>
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<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject first</td>
<td>I found some extremely interesting information about birds' third eyelids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun clause first</td>
<td><strong>What I discovered about birds' third eyelids</strong> was extremely interesting.</td>
</tr>
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**Parts of Paragraphs**

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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Main Idea</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• the central focus of the paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic Sentence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• a single sentence that states the main idea of the paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• often found in the first or second sentence of a paragraph (sometimes following a catchy, inviting first sentence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• can be placed at or near the end of a paragraph, to create surprise or to summarize ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supporting Sentences</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• support, or prove, the main topic sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• use the following kinds of details:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• sensory details—images of sight, sound, taste, smell, and texture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• facts or statistics—fact—something that can be proved true; statistic—fact based on numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• examples—specific instances, or illustrations, of a general idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• anecdotes—little stories, either biographical or autobiographical, used to illustrate a main idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clincher Sentence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• a final sentence that emphasizes or summarizes the main idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• can help readers grasp the main idea of a longer paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• sometimes is written in a bold or clever way, to close a thought with some pizazz</td>
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### Building Coherence: Types of Order

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<th>WHEN TO USE</th>
<th>HOW IT WORKS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chronological</td>
<td>• to tell a story</td>
<td>• shows how things change over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• to explain a process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• to show cause and effect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td>• to describe something</td>
<td>• provides details according to their location—near to far, top to bottom, left to right, and so on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical</td>
<td>• to explain or classify—often by defining, dividing a subject into parts, or comparing and contrasting</td>
<td>• groups ideas together in way that shows the relationships between them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order of Importance</td>
<td>• to inform or to persuade</td>
<td>• arranges ideas and details from most important detail to least, or vice versa, according to which order the author considers most effective</td>
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### Building Coherence: Connecting Ideas

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<th>CONNECTING STRATEGY</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Direct References</td>
<td>• refer to a noun or pronoun used earlier in the paragraph</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</td>
<td>• compare ideas (also, and, another, moreover, similarly, too)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• contrast ideas (although, but, however, in spite of, instead, nevertheless, on the other hand, still, yet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• show cause and effect (as a result, because, consequently, since, so that, therefore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• show time (after, at last, at once, before, eventually, finally, first, meanwhile, next, then, thereafter, when)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• show place (above, across, around, before, beyond, down, here, in, inside, into, next, over, there, to, under)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• show importance (first, last, mainly, more importantly, then, to begin with)</td>
</tr>
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# Symbols for Revising and Proofreading

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<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning of Symbol</th>
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<td>`</td>
<td>Spence college</td>
<td>Capitalize a lowercase letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`/</td>
<td>our Best friend</td>
<td>Lowercase a capital letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`&amp;</td>
<td>the on Fourth of July</td>
<td>Insert a missing word, letter, or punctuation mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`&amp;</td>
<td>endurance</td>
<td>Change a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`&amp;</td>
<td>lake the capital of Iowa</td>
<td>Replace a word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>hoped for to go</td>
<td>Leave out a word, letter, or punctuation mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>on that occasion</td>
<td>Leave out and close up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>today's homework</td>
<td>Close up space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>neighbor</td>
<td>Change the order of letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>the counsel general of the corporation</td>
<td>Transpose the words. (Write tr in nearby margin.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;Wait!&quot;</td>
<td>Begin a new paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>She was right</td>
<td>Add a period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>Yes, that's true.</td>
<td>Add a comma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>centerfield</td>
<td>Add a space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>the following items</td>
<td>Add a colon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`&amp;</td>
<td>Evansville, Indiana / Columbus, Ohio</td>
<td>Add a semicolon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>self-control</td>
<td>Add a hyphen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`</td>
<td>Ms. Ruiz's office</td>
<td>Add an apostrophe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>stet</code></td>
<td>a very tall building</td>
<td>Keep the crossed-out material. (Write stet in nearby margin.)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Selecting Appropriate Conjunctions

**Directions** For each of the following sentences, choose an appropriate coordinating or subordinating conjunction to fill in the blank. The hint in parentheses tells you what kind of relationship the conjunction should express.

1. The two teams played for the state championship in New Orleans, ______ the game was postponed due to rain. (place)
2. Many Americans once were hesitant to eat foreign food, ______ cuisines from around the world are now popular and accessible. (condition)
3. ______ Alfredo read a novel by Gary Soto, he was reminded of some of his own experiences. (time)
4. We did not go back to Laos for many years, ______ we wanted to. (condition)
5. The elm tree with Dutch elm disease needs to be cut down ______ the disease will not spread to the other elm trees on the block. (purpose)
6. ______ most people know the answer to it, an enduring trivia question is “What are the names of the five Great Lakes?” (condition)
7. ______ a volcano erupted in the Philippines, no one was hurt. (time)
8. ______ we do not win the game tomorrow, we will not be able to play in the finals. (condition)
9. ______ you have a topographical map, it is very easy to get lost while hiking in the Wasatch Mountains. (condition)
10. ______ you pull out of the driveway, be sure that your seat belt is securely fastened. (time)
11. The puppy that we brought home from the shelter follows us ______ we go. (place)
12. ______ it snowed three inches last night, the opening of school was delayed for one hour. (cause or reason)
13. The teacher distributed sample questions yesterday ______ the students might be able to prepare for the test. (purpose)
14. ______ the rocket crashed into the ground, the scientists were pleased with the progress they had made. (condition)
15. The doctor was happy with the ease of the operation, ______ she was uncertain how long it would take the patient to recover. (condition)
Selecting Appropriate Conjunctions

**DIRECTIONS** For each of the following sentences, choose an appropriate coordinating or subordinating conjunction to fill in the blank. The hint in parentheses tells you what kind of relationship the conjunction should express.

1. _______ her watch was not running, she had no idea how long the interview had taken. (cause or reason)

2. The committee considered her application, _______ she failed to receive the scholarship. (contrasting)

3. _______ she was a comparative newcomer to state politics, her talent and poise quickly gained her recognition. (condition)

4. The members of the expedition went to bed at sundown _______ they could get an early start the next morning. (purpose)

5. _______ people decide to camp in the woods, they must be certain to extinguish any campfires before they leave. (place)

6. Do not volunteer for this assignment _______ you are willing to work at least four hours a week. (condition)

7. _______ the Erie Canal opened, an enormous number of barges began to use it. (time)

8. Many people wanted to see the exhibit, _______ the art gallery extended its hours. (equal)

9. He tried to plan his time _______ he could finish his chemistry project before the science fair. (purpose)

10. It is important to take good notes _______ you start to write a paper. (time)

11. The president of the company had his office on the top floor _______ he had a view of the city. (place)

12. The architect did not approve the plans for the building, _______ he did approve the construction of the highway. (equal)

13. _______ the employee does not start arriving to work on time, she cannot expect to remain employed at the company. (condition)

14. _______ the new office park was built on the vacant lot, the neighborhood kids can no longer play baseball there. (cause or reason)

15. In the summertime, many people enjoy staying outdoors _______ the sun goes down. (time)
Subordinating Ideas by Using Adjective Clauses

**DIRECTIONS** Change the emphasis in each of the following sentences.
- Emphasize the idea that is now in the subordinate clause, and subordinate the idea that is now in the independent clause.
- You may have to delete words, change the word order, or use a different word to begin the new subordinate clause.

1. My father, who loved the outdoors, taught me to fish.

2. The professor was a model of talent and perseverance who was well liked by many students.

3. *Beloved*, in which the characters relive their memories of slavery, was written by Toni Morrison.

4. Flowers that must be planted every year are called annuals.

5. Rachel, who will graduate this month, has been mailing college applications for three months.

6. Carmen Tafolla, who writes stories that are popular with Mexican American children, is also well known for her essays.

7. Nader drew a map of India, a country where he intends to visit his relatives in the summer, for his art project.

8. The car show, which comes here every spring, displays cars from the early twentieth century to the present.

9. Hummus, which I love, isn't always easy to find in grocery stores.

10. Marcy showed us her photographs of her month abroad, which she spent in France and England.
**Subordinating Ideas by Using Adjective Clauses**

**DIRECTIONS** Change the emphasis in each of the following sentences.

- Emphasize the idea that is now in the subordinate clause, and subordinate the idea that is now in the independent clause.
- You may have to delete words, change the word order, or use a different word to begin the new subordinate clause.

1. General Washington, whose troops had a certain advantage over his British opponents, was familiar with the American terrain.

2. The British commanders, who had been trained in traditional military strategies, were not prepared to fight an American war.

3. The British soldiers, who fought in tight formations, were used to standing in rows.

4. In 1775, the British lost the battle at Concord, where they were harassed by colonists using guerrilla tactics.

5. George Washington, who had to transform the Continental Army into a regular army, sought officers possessing great military experience.

6. The soldiers of the Continental Army and loosely organized groups, who were used to fighting with guerrilla tactics, did not know how to fight in formation.

7. Friedrich von Steuben, who was a Prussian general, assisted in training the American troops.

8. American soldiers, who incorporated European battle tactics into their fighting style, were able to defeat the British through closed combat.
Revising Sentences by Using Parallel Structure

**EXAMPLE**
I think of myself as someone who enjoys good food and liking adventure.

1. I decide which foods to eat by evaluating their caloric content, their nutritional value, and how long they take to prepare.

2. It’s always a good idea to exercise as well as monitoring your sugar and fat intake.

3. Decide which healthful foods you enjoy and keep the ingredients in your pantry.

4. Making an enchilada requires less effort than to bake a cake from scratch.

5. To try exotic foods and seeing historical sights are reasons why some Americans plan international vacations.

6. For our international dinner, Jamal will prepare stuffed grape leaves or trying a new recipe is what he’ll do.

7. Two habits we acquired in Costa Rica were to eat a large meal at noon and taking a siesta.

8. In Spain, people eat a good meal in the middle of the day and then having dinner late in the evening.

9. In many countries, visiting with neighbors and to buy food are main reasons for going to the market.

10. Marinating and cooking foods in olive oil is common in many Mediterranean countries.
DIRECTIONS Some of the following sentences are out of balance. Bring balance to them by putting the ideas in parallel form. You may need to delete, add, or move some words. If a sentence is already correct, write C.

EXAMPLE Understanding musical styles and to decide what you like best will enhance your musical appreciation.

1. Listening to a variety of music and to get to know different musical techniques are two ways to fully appreciate music.

2. Music lovers often cannot agree whether classical music or playing jazz music is more difficult.

3. Lovers of jazz understand that this music requires skill and demanding discipline from the musicians.

4. Jazz fans admire a great horn player’s improvisational ability, technical skill, and to play well with other musicians.

5. Not only jazz trumpet players but also musicians who play classical violin profit from a sound knowledge of music theory.

6. In a symphony orchestra, the musicians must not only read music with great facility but also follow the directions of the conductor.

7. In a marching band, stamina is as important as to play an instrument well.

8. Being the conductor of an orchestra requires both a great knowledge of music and that one has excellent pitch.

9. Critics praise a musician’s technical skill and to applaud his or her charisma.

10. Even people who don’t play a musical instrument derive a lot of pleasure and benefit from music.
Revising Paragraphs for Clarity

**DIRECTIONS** Faulty coordination and faulty parallelism make the following paragraphs confusing.
- Revise the paragraphs to make each faulty sentence clear and smooth.
- You may need to add, delete, or rearrange some words in the sentences.
- Remember to check the placement of correlative conjunctions.

Many animals migrate long distances with the changing of the seasons.

Some travel in search of food and water. Others travel to breeding colonies. They can reproduce. Scientists believe. Many animals originally migrated to America from Asia across the land bridge. Migration is different today.

There are now many barriers to animal migration. These not only are cities and dams, but also roads and highways. Because of these barriers, most migrations now involve animals that swimming or fly, such as whales and bats. Baleen whales spend the summer in the polar seas eating plankton. Then they migrate thousands of miles to temperate or tropical seas where they sometimes do not eat all winter. Whales have excellent vision. They also use echolocation, a sort of natural sonar. Help them find their way. Consisting of clicking sounds. Bats also use echolocation to navigate and finding insects to eat. Several kinds of bats in Europe and Asia migrate with the changing of the season. The red bat, the large hoary bat, also the silver-haired bat fly from Canada to as far south as Georgia and South Carolina. Also Florida.

It is not clear how migrating animals know exactly where to go. This is one of the most interesting questions to people who study animal behavior. Perhaps migratory animals can smell the trails laid down by previous generations. They respond to environmental cues such as cold weather.
Revising Paragraphs for Clarity

DIRECTIONS Faulty coordination and faulty parallelism make the following paragraphs confusing.
- Revise the paragraphs to make each faulty sentence clear and smooth.
- You may need to add, delete, or rearrange some words in the sentences.
- Remember to check the placement of correlative conjunctions.

At the end of a long day of going to classes, to study, and working part time at a local restaurant, Jason relaxes. He enjoys an hour of solitude. Fortunately, he lives only a short walk from a small lake.

Sometimes he takes a book or his CD player. He often just walks over to the lake. He sits on a rock that juts out over the water. He watches birds flying overhead. He listens to the water lapping against the shore. Sometimes he lies back on the rock, which is smooth and that is comfortable. He watches clouds move slowly across the sky. The shadows grow longer as evening arrives.

Time seems to slow down. His mind and body relax.

At first, he felt guilty about just sitting. Most of his friends do not take time just to be alone and doing nothing. Some people tease him. They think he is unhappy. Jason used to think he had to provide a logical answer. Then he realized that he did not have to explain himself to anybody. Somebody asked him if he was thinking out there by the lake all alone. He replied that he did not think so, and because he was taking it easy, letting ideas come to him or not. It was refreshing and which relaxed him, so he decided to go on doing it, even though nobody else seemed to understand.
Identifying and Revising Sentence Fragments

DIRECTIONS Decide which of the following word groups are sentences and which are fragments.

- Write C if an item contains only complete sentences.
- If an item contains a fragment, revise the fragment to make it a complete sentence.

EXAMPLE There are many interesting yet unrecognized jobs in the entertainment industry. Much happens behind the scenes. Before a film, TV show, or play is completed.

1. Every object that an audience sees in a play, TV show, or movie is called a prop or property.

   The property master is responsible for finding the props.

2. A property master has to be a good scavenger. Because props can be found in the strangest places.

3. First, the property master must read the script. Then, he or she has to talk to the designer and the director.

4. A detailed list has to be made. Thinks about where props might be found.

5. The budget always a concern in the theater. Part of the property master’s job is to be aware of the budget.

6. For science fiction movies, the property master sometimes has to build expensive props.

7. The property master has four lists. The “pull” list a list of props that the theater or studio might already own.

8. The “buy” list is another kind of list. Includes things that have to be purchased.

9. The property master ensures that the props are on the stage. Checks that they are ready to be used by the actors.

10. In the theater, sometimes have to be placed or moved while in full view of the audience. In these cases, the property master wears black to be unobtrusive.
Identifying and Revising Sentence Fragments

Directions: Decide which of the following word groups are sentences and which are fragments.

- Write C if an item contains only complete sentences.
- If an item contains a fragment, revise the fragment to make it a complete sentence.

Example: An Englishman, Peter Durand, invented the first tin can in 1810. Was invented to preserve food used to supply sailors.

1. For the first forty-four years, there were cans but no can openers. The lack of an opener a problem.

2. In 1812, British soldiers their bayonets or shot at the cans to open them. These methods were not very efficient.

3. Some historians even believe that the bayonet, invented in the French city of Bayonne, was originally intended as a can opener.

4. Explorers to the Arctic in 1824 read instructions on cans of food that said to open them with a chisel and a hammer.

5. In 1858, Ezra J. Warner of Waterbury, Connecticut, invented the first can opener. Was large, unwieldy, and even dangerous.

6. Although tin cans had been invented in 1810. They did not become popular in the United States until 1861.

7. By 1895, canned food was common in American markets. Life more convenient for busy families.

8. Despite the introduction of frozen food. Canned food has remained popular.

9. Many people use electric can openers. Open cans of all sizes in just a few seconds.

10. Multi-purpose pocket-knives, which often include can openers, are also popular.
Revising to Eliminate Fragments

Directions: Some of the following items are sets of complete sentences, while others contain fragments. If an item has only complete sentences, write C for correct. If an item contains a fragment, revise it to include the fragment in a complete sentence.

Example: Hollywood, California, is a center of the entertainment industry in the United States. (Along with New York City, New York, and Nashville, Tennessee.)

1. New York City is known mostly as the home of live theater in the United States. Television shows are produced there. And a large number of movies, also.

2. Nashville, Tennessee, is home to the booming country-western music business. Many stars record their music there.

3. In 1853, the first house was built in Hollywood. Which was northwest of the city of Los Angeles.


5. After making the first movies on the East Coast. Producers and directors decided to move to Hollywood.

6. These early moviemakers found Hollywood ideal because of its mild climate and abundant sunshine. Also because of its diverse terrain.

7. In Hollywood’s early days. Movie moguls such as D. W. Griffith and Samuel Goldwyn started and managed the big studios.

8. With the growing popularity of television in the 1950s, fewer movies were made. Hollywood adapted, becoming the center for television production. Today, the movie and television businesses coexist in sunny Hollywood.
Revising to Eliminate Fragments

DIRECTIONS Some of the following items are sets of complete sentences, while others contain fragments. If an item has only complete sentences, write C for correct. If an item contains a fragment, revise it to include the fragment in a complete sentence.

EXAMPLE When ranchers came to Texas, they dreamed of owning their own land.

1. When farmers and ranchers came to Texas from the eastern United States in 1810. It was sparsely populated. There were a few small towns, but no cities. Practically no roads.

2. Dreaming of a rich land for settlers. Moses Austin obtained permission from the Spanish government in 1820. To take groups of settlers into the area.

3. In the early years. Texas was part of the Spanish colony of New Spain. After Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, many of the American settlers became Mexican citizens.


5. The year 1835 was a turning point in the history of Texas. Although some of the more adventurous settlers wanted independence from Mexico. The majority wanted only to tend their farms and ranches.

6. Fighting took place between ranchers and the Mexican army. In order to preserve rights granted by the Mexican Constitution of 1824.

7. In 1836, General Santa Anna, who was also president of Mexico, decided to march north and settle the dispute. The result was the famous Battle of the Alamo.

8. Quickly putting together an army of Texans. Sam Houston pursued Santa Anna. On April 21, 1836, Houston caught up with him at San Jacinto. His army killed about six hundred of Santa Anna’s soldiers.
Revising Run-on Sentences

**DIRECTIONS** Revise each of the following run-on sentences by using the method given in parentheses. If you have to choose a connecting word or subordinate an idea, make sure your revised version shows the appropriate relationship between the ideas.

**EXAMPLE**  Mysterious rocks are found in California’s Death Valley; they move across the surface of the desert in peculiar ways. (*two sentences*)

1. Some of the rocks weigh only a few ounces; others are more than seven hundred pounds. (*semicolon and conjunctive adverb*)

2. The area where they are found is an old lake bed; it is almost perfectly flat. (*semicolon*)

3. A few of the rocks move in straight paths; others move in curving paths. (*comma and coordinating conjunction*)

4. Nobody has ever seen one of the rocks move; scientists are actively studying the phenomenon. (*subordinate clause*)

5. No one knows for sure why the rocks move; perhaps their movement requires the perfect combination of wind, ice, and slick clay. (*semicolon*)

6. One scientist believes that the rocks are moved by ice sheets blown by wind over water; others think that wind alone might be responsible. (*comma and coordinating conjunction*)

7. Some scientists survey and record the tracks of the rocks; others study the force needed to move a rock. (*semicolon and conjunctive adverb*)

8. One theory is that dust devils—small but powerful tornadoses—make the rocks move; one geologist flew a plane over the area to see the effect the wind from the propeller made. (*two sentences*)
Revising Run-on Sentences

DIRECTIONS  Revise each of the following run-on sentences by using the method given in parentheses. If you have to choose a connecting word or subordinate an idea, make sure your revised version shows the appropriate relationship between the ideas.

EXAMPLE  Art forgery is a clever crime forgers paint a picture, supposedly created by a famous artist, well enough to fool the experts. (two sentences)

1. Elmyr de Hory was a skilled and versatile painter; he was able to pass his work off as that of Picasso, Chagall, Cézanne, and others. (subordinate clause)

2. He was clever he was caught when he tried to sell two “original” Matisse paintings before the paint was dry. (comma and coordinating conjunction)

3. He could no longer create forgeries he began to sell “paintings in the manner of” famous artists. (subordinate clause)

4. A writer named Clifford Irving wrote a biography of de Hory; de Hory soon became famous beyond art circles. (semicolon)

5. Jean de Sperati was another famous forger, he created “rare” postage stamps that could fool the experts. (two sentences)

6. The stamps he created were forgeries, he sold them as the real thing. (comma and coordinating conjunction)

7. He was never caught for creating his “rare” stamps; de Sperati’s great skill got him into trouble. (semicolon and conjunctive adverb)

8. He was accused of exporting capital in the form of genuine stamps from France; he created a fake stamp for the authorities to be charged with the lesser offense of forgery. (subordinate clause)
Ellis Island sits in New York City's harbor with one of the most spectacular views in the United States. Visitors can see the Statue of Liberty and the New York City skyline. Which is a popular attraction.

The island has had an interesting past. History records show that the Dutch originally named it Oyster Island. The government used the island to store weapons in the nineteenth century. It became well known as one of the major gateways for immigrants to America. People came to America from many places. Which included Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Arriving between 1892 and 1943. Sixteen to seventeen million immigrants first set foot on American soil at Ellis Island.

Many immigrants were unable to speak English when they arrived. They had just taken a long and sometimes hazardous sea voyage. They had very little money in their pockets. What they did have was a sense of adventure, a strong desire to make a new life for themselves and their families. These bold people spread out across the country. Some sought communities made up of their former compatriots. Others established new towns throughout the country.
If you were to live all by yourself on a deserted island. You would still not be alone. Because living on your body are thousands of invisible microorganisms. One square inch of your shoulder may contain hundreds of bacteria millions more may live on your arm.

A somewhat ugly creature. A follicle mite is one kind of microorganism. For the most part. The follicle mite lives in the hairs of your eyelashes and nose. It crawls down the shaft of a hair, it climbs down but it does not come back up. With its head down. It gathers fluid from skin cells. There are about ten mites per follicle, each one is about a hundredth of an inch long. Four of them would fit in the period. At the end of a sentence. They are harmless scrubbing and taking medicine cannot remove them. It is even possible. That they may be beneficial to humans.

Other kinds of microorganisms that live on the human body are funguses and viruses. Humans provide homes and meals for creatures. Such as fleas, lice, and ticks. These and other insects that inhabit humans do sometimes cause diseases. Which are more widespread in developing countries.

It is hard to become used to the idea. That the human body is a kind of ecosystem. Humans are a source of life. For millions of creatures that cannot be seen. There is nothing you can do. To be completely free of these tiny organisms.
Inserting Single-Words and Prepositional Phrases

**DIRECTIONS** Combine each group of short, related sentences into one sentence.
- Insert adjectives, adverbs, or prepositional phrases into the first sentence.
- If needed, change the forms of the words before you insert them.
- Add commas where they are necessary.

**EXAMPLE**

More than ten thousand species have been identified. These are species of butterflies and moths. The species were found in North America. The butterflies and moths were identified by 1993.

*By 1993, more than ten thousand species of butterflies and moths were identified in North America.*

1. Butterflies and moths have two pairs of wings. The wings are large. All butterflies and moths have this characteristic.

2. Butterflies have threadlike antennae. This type of antennae is not like moth antennae. The antennae are scaleless.

3. The antennae on moths are varied. Some may appear feathery.

4. Male moths respond to chemical signals. The signals come from female moths. The signals are powerful.

5. Wing color and patterns play a part. They play a part in the mating of butterflies. The part they play is key to the mating process.

6. The wings of some butterflies and moths draw the attention of predators. The wings have spots. The wings draw attention away from more vital body parts.

7. Butterflies with similar markings may fly together. This is for mutual protection. The butterflies are of different species.

8. Some kinds of butterflies have red, orange, or yellow markings that indicate they are poisonous. The butterflies are poisonous to predators. The markings appear on a dark background.
PRACTICE B, WORKSHEET 18

Inserting Single-Words and Prepositional Phrases

DIRECTIONS  Combine each group of short, related sentences into one sentence.
- Insert adjectives, adverbs, or prepositional phrases into the first sentence.
- If needed, change the forms of the words before you insert them.
- Add commas where they are necessary.

EXAMPLE  O’Neill attained a goal of writing autobiographical works. It was a lifelong goal. He realized his desire with his last plays. With his last plays, O’Neill attained a lifelong goal of writing autobiographical works.

1. Eugene O’Neill wrote plays. His plays won many awards. His plays are about tragic relationships and conflicts.

2. We read O’Neill’s play Bound East for Cardiff. We read it in English class. We read it recently.

3. Bound East for Cardiff was first staged by the Provincetown Players. The play was staged in 1916. It was presented on Cape Cod in Massachusetts.

4. O’Neill joined the theater group. It was an experimental group. O’Neill joined the group after studying at Harvard.

5. O’Neill used European techniques. He used these techniques in many of his plays. The techniques were experimental.

6. O’Neill helped make theater an art form. He helped theater in the United States. He made it more respected.

7. He challenged the idea that plays should be only melodramas and comedies. The challenge was bold. Melodramas and comedies had artificial subjects.

8. Both readers and theatergoers agree that symbolism is an important element. Symbolism is an element in some of O’Neill’s plays. It is an extremely important element.
Inserting Participial and Absolute Phrases

**DIRECTIONS** Combine each of the following sentence pairs.

- Reduce the second sentence to a participial or an absolute phrase. Change the form of the verb if necessary.
- Insert the phrase into the first sentence. Be sure to place a participial phrase next to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

**EXAMPLE**  
Paperbacks became a very popular book format in the mid-twentieth century. They cost less than hardcover books.  

Costing less than hardcover books, paperbacks became a very popular book format in the mid-twentieth century.

1. The book has taken many forms over the centuries. It was developed as a portable tool of communication.

2. The papyrus roll of ancient Egypt is probably the book’s direct ancestor. It dates to about 3000 B.C.

3. Books in ancient China were valued as tools of education. They were created from wood or bamboo strips bound together.

4. The parchment leaves of the Romans represented a significant change in bookmaking. They carried text on both sides.

5. Manuscript books were produced by monks in the Middle Ages. The books were copied by hand.


7. Women became a part of the reading public. This change began in the seventeenth century.

8. Machines began to be used extensively for printing in the nineteenth century. The demand for books increased.
Inserting Participial and Absolute Phrases

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- Reduce the second sentence to a participial or an absolute phrase. Change the form of the verb if necessary.
- Insert the phrase into the first sentence. Be sure to place a participial phrase next to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

**Example**

Malaria cases are increasing again. Many malaria-carrying mosquitoes have developed a resistance to insecticides.

*Malaria cases are increasing again, many malaria-carrying mosquitoes having developed a resistance to insecticides.*

1. Malaria has been known since ancient times. It was noted in the fifth century B.C. in Greek medical records.

2. Malaria is a serious disease. It infects 250 million people a year worldwide.

3. A parasite causes malaria in humans. The parasite is carried by the female anopheles mosquito.

4. Malaria-carrying mosquitoes transmit a form of the parasite. The mosquitoes infect people with a bite.

5. Malaria is most common in tropical and subtropical regions. The climate there is favorable for the mosquitoes that transmit the disease.

6. The word *malaria* is Italian for “bad air.” It refers to the swampy regions of Italy.

7. A malaria attack starts with shaking and chills, followed by fever and sweating. An attack normally lasts four to ten hours.

8. Quinine can reduce the symptoms of the disease. The medicine is obtained from the bark of the chinchona tree.
Inserting Appositive Phrases

**DIRECTIONS** Combine each pair of sentences by turning one of the sentences into an appositive phrase.

- You may see several ways to create the appositive; choose the combination that sounds best to you.
- Be sure to set off the appositive phrase with commas.

1. To be on the track team, many high school athletes need a physical examination. The exam is a requirement for competitive sports.

2. During the exam, the physician explained the cardiovascular system. The physician is often the school doctor.

3. The cardiovascular system includes the heart, the arteries, the veins, and the capillaries. The cardiovascular system is a vital part of the body.

4. The heart is a hollow muscle in the chest. The heart is one of the body’s main organs.

5. Oxygen-rich blood flows to the heart from the lungs. The lungs are part of the respiratory system.

6. The heart pumps the blood to all parts of the body through the arteries. The arteries are a network of tubes with thick walls.

7. Blood returns to the heart through veins. Veins are a network of tubes similar to arteries but with thinner walls.

8. Capillaries connect the arteries and veins. Capillaries are tiny blood vessels.

9. In the capillaries, oxygen and carbon dioxide pass between the blood and body cells. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are gases inhaled and exhaled through the lungs.

10. Nutrients and waste products are also exchanged between the blood and body cells. Nutrients are substances needed for life and growth.
Inserting Appositive Phrases

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- Be sure to set off the appositive phrase with commas.

1. Aircraft carriers allow airplanes to take off and land at sea. They are essentially mobile airfields.

2. The British merchant ship *HMS Argus* was completed in 1918. It was the first true carrier.

3. The *USS Intrepid* served as an aircraft carrier in World War II and during the conflict in Vietnam. It is now part of a sea-air-space museum in New York Harbor.

4. The *Intrepid’s* flight deck is 893 feet long. That is the approximate length of three football fields.

5. Planes were launched from the flight deck by a catapult. A catapult is a device that gives the extra thrust planes need to take off from a carrier’s short runway.

6. Planes landed with the help of a tailhook. The tailhook is a hook extended near the tail of the plane.

7. The hook had to catch a steel cable stretched across the flight deck’s aft end. The aft end is the part of the runway toward the back of the ship.

8. Toward the end of World War II, more than 100 planes were kept in the carrier’s airwing. The airwing is the storage area below deck.

9. The *Intrepid* took part in the battle for Leyte Gulf in the Philippines. The battle was the largest naval battle in history.

10. The *Intrepid* brought astronauts and capsules back to land. It was the main recovery vessel for the Gemini and Mercury space programs in the 1960s.
Coordinating Ideas

DIRECTIONS  Combine each of the following sets of sentences by forming a compound element.
- Choose a connective that expresses the correct relationship between the ideas.
- Add punctuation where necessary.

EXAMPLE  Rivera’s paintings caused controversy in the United States and in Mexico.

1. Diego Rivera created large, bold murals. His work revived Latin American fresco painting.
2. Rivera studied painting in Europe between 1907 and 1921. He became friends with famous artists there.
3. The simplified forms and bold colors used by some European painters influenced him.
   Rivera did not develop his own style until he returned to Mexico.
4. Rivera wanted to create a new art based on national themes. David Alfaro Siqueiros, another Mexican artist, also wanted to create a new art based on national themes.
5. Rivera believed that art should be available to all people. He began painting murals on public buildings.
6. His murals depict farmers, factory workers, American Indians, and Spanish soldiers.
   Many relate to Mexican history.
7. The traditions of native Mexican artists can be seen in much of Rivera’s work. The designs of native Mexican artists can be seen in much of Rivera’s work.
8. Rivera’s largest mural portrayed the history of Mexico. He died before he could finish it.
Coordinating Ideas

DIRECTIONS Combine each of the following sets of sentences by forming a compound element.

- Choose a connective that expresses the correct relationship between the ideas.
- Add punctuation where necessary.

EXAMPLE Dian Fossey worked for a while as an occupational therapist. She was famous for her study of mountain gorilla behavior.

1. Dian Fossey worked as a zoologist. She studied the mountain gorilla.

2. Jane Goodall was always interested in animal behavior. She became famous for her research on chimpanzees.

3. Fossey was not satisfied to learn about animal behavior from books. Goodall was not satisfied to learn about animal behavior from books.

4. In Africa, Fossey studied animals in their natural habitats in Rwanda's Virunga Mountains. Goodall studied animals in their natural habitats in the Gombe Stream Game Reserve.

5. Fossey examined the social structure, communication, and habits of the mountain gorilla. Goodall learned about the complex social behaviors and intellectual abilities of the chimpanzee.


7. Fossey worked to protect mountain gorillas from hunters and other threats. By doing so, she put herself in danger.

8. Fossey was killed in 1985 at her campsite, possibly by poachers. Goodall remained the foremost expert on chimpanzees for many years.
Directions: Combine each of the following pairs of sentences by turning one sentence into a subordinate clause.

1. The Chickasaw lived in what is now Mississippi and Alabama. They spoke a Muskogean language.

2. At first, the Chickasaw traveled over a huge area. They finally settled on this area.

3. The members of many American Indian groups lived close together in villages. The houses of the Chickasaw were spread out along a river or stream.

4. The Chickasaw lived in the woods. They used forest materials to build pole-frame dwellings and other structures.

5. The Chickasaw had an interesting way of catching fish. It involved poisoning the water.

6. They put a mild poison into a lake or pond. The poison was made of green walnut husks.

7. The poison took effect. The Chickasaw could gather the fish.

8. The Chickasaw also hunted deer. Fish could not supply all their needs.

9. The Chickasaw's first contact with Europeans was probably in 1540. Hernando De Soto's expedition arrived in their region.

10. In 1830, the Chickasaw were forced to move to what is now Oklahoma. They lived there as one of several displaced American Indian peoples.
Subordinating Ideas

DIRECTIONS Combine each of the following pairs of sentences by turning one sentence into a subordinate clause.

1. The Romans were already using hoists, or lifting platforms, in the first century B.C. We think of the elevator, or lift, as a fairly recent invention.

2. In the early nineteenth century, steam power was used for lifts. Lifts had been previously run by human, animal, or water power.

3. Elevator machines in operation before the 1850s were mainly for hoisting freight. The ropes used on lifts broke easily.

4. Passengers could use elevators safely. An important development in 1853 guaranteed this.

5. That year, Elisha Otis introduced a safety hoist. It was an elevator with an automatic safety device.

6. At a public show, Otis demonstrated how the device worked. The device prevented an elevator from falling.

7. A hoist lifted Otis high above the ground. Then he asked someone to cut the lifting rope.

8. The rope was cut. Clamps grabbed the elevator platform guide rails.

9. The elevator did not fall. People present at the demonstration were astonished.

10. In 1857, Otis installed the first safety passenger elevator at a New York City department store. It would serve many people there.
Coordinating and Subordinating Ideas

DIRECTIONS  Use either coordination or subordination to combine each of the following pairs of sentences. You may see more than one way to combine a sentence pair. Just write the combination that sounds best to you.

1. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed in 1827. Baltimore grew rapidly in the following years.

2. Baltimore was established in 1729. Today it is a financial, industrial, and shipping center.

3. Baltimore's port opens to the sea through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Baltimore's port also opens to the sea through Chesapeake Bay.

4. Visitors to Baltimore admire its harbor. They also explore its historical sites.

5. The original fifteen-star flag now in the Smithsonian Institution was sewn in Baltimore by Mary Young Pickersgill. Few people are aware of this.

6. Baltimore is the birthplace of Babe Ruth. It is a destination for many baseball fans.

7. Lacrosse is popular in this city. Baltimore's Lacrosse Hall of Fame shows this.

8. Visitors to the city should recognize another fact. Baltimore has a great literary tradition.

9. Edgar Allan Poe lived in Baltimore. He wrote the poem "The Raven."

10. The famous essayist H. L. Mencken lived in Baltimore. He described it in glowing terms as an especially civilized city.
Coordinating and Subordinating Ideas

**DIRECTIONS** Use either coordination or subordination to combine each of the following pairs of sentences. You may see more than one way to combine a sentence pair. Just write the combination that sounds best to you.

1. Grant Park is located on the shores of Lake Michigan. It has been called Chicago’s “front yard.”

2. The park provides a dramatic setting for outdoor concerts. It attracts people from all over Chicago.

3. Grant Park occupies many acres of lakefront land. This land would be priceless to a real estate company.

4. The park is on a landfill. It was created when tons of rock and dirt were dumped into Lake Michigan.

5. The land might have been used for commercial purposes. The city planners had decided it should be a park.

6. A lakefront lined with docks and factories would be like the waterfronts of other cities. The city planners were aware of this.

7. The natural beauty of the lakefront would not be compromised. Most Chicagoans were pleased to hear this.

8. Elaborate plans for the park were drawn up. The process of filling in part of the lake began.

9. The plans included designs for boulevards and beaches. The city also planned yacht basins.

10. Today, Chicagoans are grateful. Their city officials decided to create a little piece of nature for them to enjoy.
Revising a Paragraph by Combining Sentences

**DIRECTIONS** Using all the sentence-combining skills you have learned, revise each of the following paragraphs for style. Use your judgment about which sentences to combine and how to combine them. Do not change the meaning of the original paragraphs.

1. Roman architecture used many Greek elements. The Romans developed structural forms of their own. These forms included the vault. A vault is an arched ceiling. The outer walls of a vaulted structure held up the roof. Columns were no longer needed as support. A vault created a lofty, open space. The space was in the interior of a building. The Romans accomplished something with vaulted design. The Baths of Caracalla are one example. The Baths of Caracalla were built in A.D. 217. The ruins of the baths are impressive. It is still possible to imagine the height and magnificence of the original structure.

2. The eruption of Tambora caused a large number of deaths. It was the largest number of deaths since the late eighteenth century. Tambora was a volcano on an Indonesian island. Tambora exploded in April 1815. Tambora coughed up huge amounts of magma. It left a thick layer of ash everywhere. A good part of its summit cone was destroyed during the eruption. Tambora all but disappeared. In its place was a gigantic hollow. The hollow extended for miles in all directions. The explosion and tidal waves killed about 10,000 people. The tidal waves were a result of the explosion. An additional 82,000 people died from famine and disease. Ash deposits on the land caused famine and disease.
Revising a Paragraph by Combining Sentences

DIRECTIONS Using all the sentence-combining skills you have learned, revise on the lines provided each of the following paragraphs for style. Use your judgment about which sentences to combine and how to combine them. Do not change the meaning of the original paragraphs.

1. The Sahara is a formidable desert. It is a barren expanse of sand in North Africa. It is dotted with oases. The oases are sunbaked. Taghaza was in one such oasis. It was called “the salt city.” An early world traveler reported on Taghaza. He visited Taghaza in the mid-1300s. He said that the houses and mosques were built of blocks of salt. The buildings were roofed with camel skins. Taghaza had large salt deposits. The inhabitants of Taghaza dug for salt. They found thick slabs of it. The slabs were lying on top of each other. Taghaza’s mines provided traders with salt. Salt was one of the most important commodities in North Africa. It was worth its weight in gold. It was worth that in the marketplace.

2. The original diary of Anne Frank is on display at the Anne Frank House. The Anne Frank House is in Amsterdam. Anne wrote her diary over a two-year period. The diary is a record of her life in hiding during World War II. To escape the Nazis, Anne went into hiding in the annex of her father’s office building. Seven other people went into hiding in the annex. Anne and the others went into hiding in July 1942. They could not leave the building. Friends brought them food and other supplies. Unfortunately, the hiding place was discovered in 1944. It was discovered by the Nazis. Anne and the others were taken to the concentration camps. Anne’s diary was found later. Today the building is a museum. The building looks the way it did when Anne lived there.
Varying Sentence Beginnings

DIRECTIONS  Revise the following sentences by varying their beginnings. The hint in parentheses tells you which type of beginning to use.

1. Soccer has a long history as a fast-moving and popular sport. (single-word modifiers)

2. People since ancient times have played games involving two teams moving a ball toward opposite goals. (prepositional phrase)

3. One team must move the ball beyond the other team’s goal line to score in these games. (infinitive phrase)

4. A game similar to soccer was being played in China by 206 B.C. (prepositional phrase)

5. Harpaston was played by the ancient Greeks and was related to soccer. (participial phrase)

6. Roman soldiers spread the game, which they called harpastum, eventually to England and throughout continental Europe. (single-word modifier)

7. Melees, or large group ball games, were held by competing towns in medieval Europe and included as many as a hundred players. (participial phrase)

8. Melees continued to be held for centuries in England although they were periodically banned by the king. (adverb clause)

9. Soccer became a recognized sport when rules for the game began to be established in Great Britain in the mid-1800s. (adverb clause)

10. Soccer is now popular all over the world, and the World Cup soccer championship has become an international event. (adverb clause)
Varying Sentence Beginnings

DIRECTIONS: Revise the following sentences by varying their beginnings. The hint in parentheses tells you which type of beginning to use.

1. Many festivals throughout the world celebrate the recurring seasons of the year. (prepositional phrase)

2. Women in many parts of ancient Greece held a festival honoring Demeter, the goddess of agriculture. (prepositional phrase)

3. Children born during the year were presented by their fathers and registered during the Apaturia, an annual religious festival in ancient Greece. (prepositional phrase)

4. The Romans made offerings to the goddess Juno on March 1 every year to honor married women. (infinitive phrase)

5. Schoolchildren plant trees on a Jewish festival day to commemorate the conversion of desert to farmland. (infinitive phrase)

6. The Chinese acknowledge all women when they celebrate International Working Women's Day. (adverb clause)

7. Children's Day in China is celebrated with games and is fun filled. (participial phrase)

8. Japanese children may ask for blessings on an important November festival day if the girls are three or seven years of age and the boys are five. (adverb clause)
for EXERCISE 2 page 452

Revising a Paragraph to Vary Sentence Structure

DIRECTIONS: Revise the paragraphs below.

- Decide which sentences would be better with compound, complex, or compound-complex structures.
- Use sentence-combining techniques such as appositives, adverb and adjective clauses, and coordinating conjunctions to vary the sentence structure.

1. A caravan is a group of people traveling across the desert together for protection. Often the people are merchants or pilgrims. Camels and donkeys are most often used to carry people and supplies in caravans in Africa and Asia. Llamas are usually used in South America. The animals traditionally travel in single file. Larger caravans may extend for miles. Muslim pilgrims form traveling groups for the annual journey to the holy city of Mecca. Their caravans sometimes include several thousand people and more than ten thousand camels. Trade caravans are still a familiar sight in parts of Africa and Asia. Camels and donkeys are being replaced by motor vehicles. These animals were an essential part of the traditional caravan.

2. Most headaches are not serious. They can be painful. Many people find that headaches interfere with everyday activities. The most common type of headache is a tension headache. This type of headache has been associated with tightness in the head and neck muscles. Patients report a dull, continuous pain in the front of the head or the back of the neck or both. Doctors may recommend rest. Doctors may prescribe pain medications or muscle relaxants. They do this when patients experience occasional tension headaches. Tension headaches can occur frequently. Pain medications are usually not the best solution. Frequent use of pain medications can change the brain’s interpretation of pain signals. Such changes can result in repeated headaches and dependence on medication.
Revising a Paragraph to Vary Sentence Structure

**Directions** Revise the paragraphs below.

- Decide which sentences would sound better with compound, complex, or compound-complex structures.
- Use sentence-combining techniques such as appositives, adverb and adjective clauses, and coordinating conjunctions to vary the sentence structure.

1. The terms *Fahrenheit* and *centigrade* refer to temperature scales. The Fahrenheit scale is named for the eighteenth-century German physicist Gabriel Fahrenheit. He devised the scale. The freezing point of water is 32 degrees on the Fahrenheit scale. The boiling point is 212 degrees. The term *centigrade* is derived from the Latin words *centum* and *gradus*. *Centum* means “hundred.” *Gradus* means “step” or “degree.” The name reflects the degrees between the freezing and boiling temperatures of water. Water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees centigrade. The centigrade scale is the metric scale for temperature. It was officially renamed the Celsius scale in 1948 after the Swedish astronomer Anders Celsius. Celsius developed the scale two centuries earlier. Many people still refer to it as the centigrade scale.

2. A vehicle resembling a bicycle was invented in 1690. A Frenchman attached wheels to a wooden beam. The rider sat on a cushion on the beam and maneuvered the vehicle with his or her feet. The vehicle had no handlebar. It could not be steered properly. In 1816 a German nobleman added a steering device. Pedals were added by a Scottish blacksmith in 1839. Pedals allowed the rider to move the vehicle without touching the ground. The velocipede was more similar to today’s bicycle. It became popular in France around 1855. It became known as the “boneshaker” in England. The velocipede’s wooden wheels and iron tires guaranteed an uncomfortable ride on England’s cobblestones. The wheels and tires were soon replaced by rubber tires on steel rims. Then the first bicycle was patented.
Reducing Wordiness

**DIRECTIONS** Some of the following sentences are wordy.
- Revise each wordy sentence to make it straightforward and concise.
- If a sentence does not need revision, write \( \text{C for correct} \).

1. George Herman "Babe" Ruth was one of baseball's most talented players.

2. He started playing the nation's favorite game in the year 1914 with a minor-league team in the city of Baltimore.

3. Ruth, who had a long and impressive career that spanned many years, played with the Boston Red Sox, the New York Yankees, and the Boston Braves.

4. When Yankee Stadium opened for business in 1923, it was given the nickname "The House That Ruth Built."

5. Although he came from very poor, humble beginnings, Babe Ruth's skills and talent would earn him a salary of 80,000 dollars a year for both of the years 1930 and 1931.

6. Ruth hit a lifetime total of 714 home runs, which was a staggering accomplishment.

7. Ruth, who was also a remarkable pitcher, struck out many batters.

8. He once pitched twenty-nine consecutive scoreless innings in a row.

9. Ruth also was one of the premier fielders to be mentioned in baseball history.

10. A member of the Baseball Hall of Fame, Babe Ruth is a great American sports hero.
Reducing Wordiness

**DIRECTIONS** Some of the following sentences are wordy.
- Revise each wordy sentence to make it straightforward and concise.
- If a sentence does not need revision, write C for correct.

1. The Alabama, who are one of the most ancient of American Indian peoples, now live mostly in the states of Texas and Oklahoma.

2. When first encountered by European explorers, they lived in what is now known as the state of Alabama, to which they gave their name.

3. They grew corn, they grew beans, and they grew squash.

4. Another fact is that they had some horses and they had some hogs and some cattle.

5. The typical settlement of the Alabama was protected and surrounded by a wooden stockade made from trees.

6. The French who settled in the area fought the Alabama, who joined together with additional other groups, in the early 1700s.

7. The French built Fort Toulouse to safeguard their traders in the event that they were attacked by the Alabama or other groups.

8. As settlers invaded their homeland, the Alabama were forced to move to Texas.

9. The Alabama merged with the Coushatta, who were close relatives of the Alabama, to become the Alabama-Coushatta; more than five hundred members of the group live in Texas at this time.

10. At this point in time, their central complex is located seventeen miles in an easterly direction from Livingston, Texas.
Revising Sentences to Improve Style

DIRECTIONS Revise the sentences below as suggested in the parentheses.

EXAMPLE Tikal is located in the rain forests of northern Guatemala and is an important archaeological landmark. (phrase beginning)

1. Tikal was only a minor center in ancient Mayan civilization, but it is one of the most significant of all Mayan ruins. (adverb clause beginning)

2. Archaeological evidence discovered by archaeologists shows that the first residents to live in Tikal arrived in the location around 700 B.C. (reduce wordiness)

3. Those who first inhabited Tikal probably were attracted by its position above the surrounding swamps, and there was an abundance of flint available that they could use to make tools. (reduce wordiness)

4. The first buildings appear to have been erected around 500 B.C. The settlement seems to have included ceremonial structures by about 200 B.C. (compound sentence)

5. Tikal was abandoned. This happened when the Mayan civilization collapsed by the end of the tenth century A.D. (complex sentence)

6. Tikal’s enormous temples were covered with tropical plant life when the first photographs of the ruins were taken in 1881. (adverb clause beginning)

7. Tourists and archaeologists take buses or planes to reach this popular site. (phrase beginning)

8. Five granite pyramids that are steep and sheer rise 130 feet (39 m) above thousands of smaller structures. (single-word modifiers)
Revising Sentences to Improve Style

**DIRECTIONS** Revise the sentences below as suggested in the parentheses.

**EXAMPLE**

Rough diamonds can be cut and polished as gemstones after they are mined from volcanic pipes deep within the earth. (adverb clause beginning)

1. Diamond is made of closely packed carbon atoms and is the hardest natural substance known. (phrase beginning)

2. Only a small percentage of the diamonds mined are made into gems because diamonds used in jewelry must have certain qualities. (adverb clause beginning)

3. A diamond expert considers a diamond’s color, clarity, cut, and carat weight to determine its market value. (phrase beginning)

4. The Cullinan diamond, which was the largest single rough diamond ever found in the world, had a weight of 3,106 carats. (reduce wordiness)

5. The Cullinan diamond yielded many gems. They include the world’s largest, the Star of Africa. The Star of Africa is set in the royal scepter of the British crown jewels. (complex sentence)

6. Uncut diamonds, which are actually rough diamonds, are ideal for industry and have many uses for industrial purposes. (reduce wordiness)

7. Diamond-studded drill bits can tunnel through solid rock. Diamond-tipped tools are used to cut and etch glass. (compound sentence)

8. The world’s most productive diamond mines are located in Africa and Asia. Diamonds have also been found in the United States. Arizona, Nevada, and Montana are the leading diamond-producing states. (compound-complex sentence)
Revising Paragraphs to Improve Style

DIRECTIONS Revise the paragraphs below. As you revise, remember to vary sentence beginnings and sentence structure and to eliminate wordiness.

Hairstyles are a matter of taste. They are also a matter of tradition and convenience. People style and arrange their hair in many different ways to look attractive and to fit their way of life. They might also style their hair in certain ways just to make a statement or convey some kind of message. A kind of art, hairstyling involves cutting, curling, braiding, coloring, and oiling. Ornaments might be added. Examples of ornaments are barrettes, ribbons, and beads. At the dawn of history, people were already experimenting with different hairstyles. Hairstyling has continued to change with the times since then.

The ancient Egyptians, for example, shaved their heads to stay cool. They also sometimes wore black wigs or cones of perfumed oil. The upper-class nobility of ancient Mesopotamia and Persia curled, dyed, and wove their hair and beards. They added gold dust or gold and silver decorations. Early tribes in northern Europe also wore hair and beards that were long due to the fact that short hair was a sign of punishment or social rank of a low level.

Simpler styles have also been common. They have been common in different places. They have been common in different times. It is traditional for women in many places in the Middle East and the East, for instance, to hide their hair under head coverings. These coverings include scarves, turbans, or veils. It is traditional for men in these regions to do the same. Chinese and Japanese men once followed a tradition. They used to shave the front of their heads and gather the remaining hair that was left over in back in a pigtail.
Epilepsy is a disorder that affects brain function. It is characterized by sudden attacks, which are known as seizures. It is a fact that about one in every two hundred people, or 0.5 percent of the population, has epilepsy. This makes it a fairly common condition. Most people with epilepsy experience their first seizure early in life during childhood. Seizures seem to happen for no apparent reason. An electrical charge is released suddenly by the brain. That makes them occur. That is what doctors believe.

A grand mal seizure is an especially serious and dramatic type of attack. It is especially serious and dramatic because a person experiencing a grand mal seizure becomes unconscious suddenly, falls down, and shakes with convulsions. The person usually falls into a deep sleep after the seizure. A petit mal seizure is a less noticeable kind of attack of epilepsy. The person remains conscious during a petit mal seizure but is unaware of his or her surroundings for a moment. People with epilepsy often experience warnings before both kinds of attacks. These warnings are called auras and last just seconds. They may include strange memories, hallucinations, ringing in the ears, and unpleasant odors and tastes. They signal the beginning of a seizure.

Medications have been used successfully to reduce attacks or prevent them altogether. Surgery can be an effective cure for epilepsy. Attacks have to be limited to just part of the brain for surgery to be effective, however. Special diets have also proven helpful. They help control the number of attacks people with epilepsy experience.
Identifying the Parts of Paragraphs

DIRECTIONS  Identify the parts of paragraphs in the paragraphs that follow.

• State the main idea in each paragraph.
• Underline the topic sentence if there is one. If there is no topic sentence, create one and write it on the line provided.
• Identify the type of supporting sentences in each paragraph (sensory details, facts or statistics, examples, anecdotes).
• Circle the clincher sentence, if any, in each paragraph.

1. Approximately 10,000 times each day, blood transfusions become an essential part of the successful treatment of accident victims, surgery patients, and those with life-threatening illnesses. The blood for transfusions is collected from nearly eight million donors a year at nonprofit community blood centers such as the Central California Blood Center in Fresno. At the centers, donors are screened to ensure that they are healthy and free of known risk factors, including illnesses such as HIV infection and hepatitis. The blood itself is tested and stored according to strict medical standards and technological guidelines. Although blood transfusions, like other medical techniques, are not entirely risk-free, precautions such as these help to reassure those who find themselves in need of this lifesaving procedure.

Main idea: ______________________________________

Topic sentence: ______________________________________

Type of supporting sentences: ____________________________

2. Mark Twain’s mansion in Hartford, Connecticut, was among the largest and most ornate in the country. Among its many special features were an indoor greenhouse and a billiards room, which had a small veranda. Unfortunately, Twain was not always able to meet the expenses of his lavish lifestyle. When bill collectors would call, Twain would step out onto the veranda and instruct a servant to tell the bill collector, “Mr. Twain has just stepped out.” Not limited to his writing, Twain’s sense of humor extended to his personal life as well.

Main idea: ______________________________________

Topic sentence: ______________________________________

Type of supporting sentences: ____________________________
Improving the Qualities of Paragraphs

**Directions** The ideas in the paragraph below are not arranged in an order that makes sense. Some sentences may even include information that detracts from the unity of the paragraph.

- Identify the type of order that would work for the paragraph by rearranging sentences and incorporating direct references and transitions.
- Cross out sentences that are unrelated to the main idea.
- Revise the paragraph.

Occurring primarily in children from five to ten years of age, the polio virus attacks the nerves of the central nervous system that control muscle movement. Many of its young victims were left permanently paralyzed. At one time, poliomyelitis was a major childhood health risk. An effective vaccine was developed in 1954. Polio was contagious and widespread. Polio struck thousands of children each year. People who lived in rural areas also contracted the disease. In 1952, 57,879 cases were reported in the United States alone. By 1963, an oral version was licensed. The oral vaccine soon replaced the earlier method. Some people compared the taste of the oral vaccine to that of sweetened strawberries. Children are now routinely vaccinated against polio. The number of reported cases of the disease has dropped from thousands to only a few each year.
Analyzing Thesis Statements

DIRECTIONS Some of the sentences below include effective thesis statements: Each of these sentences has a specific topic and a clear main idea. The remaining sentences include weak thesis statements: They are missing a specific topic or a clear main idea.

- On the line provided, write E if the thesis statement is effective.
- If the thesis statement is weak, rewrite it to make it more effective.

1. The study of history cannot only provide insights into the past but also suggest strategies that can be applied to the future.

2. Thomas Edison invented the light bulb that is still used today.

3. The increasing number of highway accidents calls into question the practicality of separate speed limits for cars and commercial trucks.

4. Many students throughout the world can speak more than one language.

5. Autistic children benefit in many ways from listening to classical music.

6. Many cities in the United States have both a mayor and a city council.

7. Most children are able to speak by the age of two.

8. Although the cold war is over, we still live under the threat of a conflict involving nuclear weapons.

9. Officers on bicycles patrol the streets in many cities.

10. Adding vocational courses to high school students' curriculum is an excellent way to prepare for life after graduation.
Analyzing Introductions

Directions: Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

a. Which of the eight techniques beginning on page 469 of your textbook does the writer use in beginning the introduction?

b. Does the technique work well enough to make you want to read the article? Explain your answer.

c. What is the tone of the introduction—formal or informal? What words or phrases reveal the author’s attitude toward the topic?

d. Does the structure of the paragraph follow the pattern you learned about on page 471? If not, how does it differ from that pattern?

1. “The view is out of this world!” How many vacationers have uttered these familiar words, or written them on a postcard? When astronaut Edwin Aldrin looked back at Earth on July 16, 1969, it was perhaps the first time that the expression was literally true. Aldrin and his fellow astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Michael Collins, had just traveled 244,930 miles to the moon. Their journey expanded the possibilities for space travel that scientists had long envisioned.

   a. ____________________________________________________________________

   b. ____________________________________________________________________

   c. ____________________________________________________________________

   d. ____________________________________________________________________

2. Your trip to Russia is booked, and the first stop on your itinerary is Moscow, the capital. Moscow is home to the Kremlin, one of Russia’s most significant historic areas. Originally a fortress, the Kremlin dates from the twelfth century. Throughout its considerable history, it has been a focal point for Russia’s governing bodies. Its massive walls enclose palaces, ministerial offices, museums, and the broad expanse of Red Square. Russia’s former rulers, or czars, were crowned in the onion-domed Cathedral of the Assumption, which is also the burial place for leaders of the Russian (Orthodox) Church. It is difficult to imagine a more thorough introduction to Russian history and culture than a tour of the Kremlin.

   a. ____________________________________________________________________

   b. ____________________________________________________________________

   c. ____________________________________________________________________

   d. ____________________________________________________________________
Analyzing Body Paragraphs

**DIRECTIONS** Read the paragraph, and then do the following.

- Put one line under the nouns, their direct-reference pronouns, and phrases that refer to Montoya.
- Put two lines under any transitional expression(s).
- On the lines provided, explain whether the paragraph has unity, how the paragraph is ordered, and whether there is sufficient elaboration of the paragraph's main point. List the details and reasons under "Elaboration."

Joseph Montoya, a Mexican American politician from New Mexico, was an exceptional political leader. In 1936, he was elected to the House of Representatives of his home state. At the time, Montoya, a Democrat, was only twenty-one years old. That election made him the youngest person ever to gain a seat in the state legislature. Two years later he won reelection and was named majority leader. Montoya's service to the people of New Mexico continued with his election to the lieutenant governorship, to the state senate, and finally, in 1964, to a U.S. Senate seat, a unique political victory. He won two elections at the same time: one to complete the term of a deceased senator and the other for his own six-year term. As a U.S. senator, Montoya championed the Civil Rights movement. It was not until 1973, however, that he entered the national spotlight. The senator from New Mexico quickly became a prominent national figure when the committee on which he served investigated the Watergate scandal.

Unity: ________________________________

Coherence: ______________________________________________________________ 

Elaboration: ____________________________________________________________ __
**Analyzing Conclusions**

**DIRECTIONS** Identify the technique used in the conclusion of each paragraph. Then write a new concluding sentence for each paragraph, using a different technique. Refer to pages 476-477 in your textbook.

1. Doctors have been urging people to eat low-fat, low-cholesterol diets. One result has been the creation of "natural" and high-fiber cereals aimed at the adult market. These cereals often contain honey rather than sugar and whole grains instead of refined grains. Bran products—flakes, granules, and even low-calorie muffins—also lure adults to the breakfast table. The days of eggs and bacon, sausage, and home fries may be gone for good.

   **Technique used by writer:**

   **New concluding sentence:**

2. From the minute we wake up to the minute we fall asleep, we are bombarded with information. Television and radio broadcasts repeat themselves twenty-four hours a day, and books, newspapers, and magazines analyze every news story. As if these ordinary sources were not enough, we now have computers that bring virtually unlimited research, advertising, and technical capabilities into our homes. Are we addicted to information?

   **Technique used by writer:**

   **New concluding sentence:**

3. Twice each year the clothing industry kindly points out that your clothes are out of fashion and that you would do well to replace them before you embarrass yourself. Every spring, an army of fashion writers and photographers descends on Milan, London, Paris, and New York to attend the showings of fall and winter clothes. The process begins anew in October for the spring and summer lines. Designers, manufacturers, and store owners wait nervously to see what the critics will adore or reject. Obviously, deciding "what's hot" and "what's not" is a matter best left to the experts.

   **Technique used by writer:**

   **New concluding sentence:**

   **Technique I used:**
**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>3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 10
Writing Clear Sentences

p. 1 | Exercise 1
Practice A, Worksheet 1
1. where 9. Unless
2. but 10. Before
3. As 11. wherever
4. although 12. Because
5. so that 13. in order that
6. Although 14. Even though
7. When 15. yet
8. If

p. 2 | Exercise 1
Practice B, Worksheet 2
1. Because 9. so that
2. yet 10. before
3. Although 11. where
4. so that 12. nor
5. wherever 13. If
6. unless 14. Since
7. When 15. until
8. so

p. 3 | Exercise 2
Practice A, Worksheet 3
1. My father, who taught me to fish, loved the outdoors.
2. The professor, who was a model of talent and perseverance, was well liked by many students.
3. Beloved, which was written by Toni Morrison, is a novel in which characters relive their memories of slavery.
4. Flowers that are called annuals must be planted every year.
5. Rachel, who has been mailing college applications for three months, will graduate this month.
6. Carmen Tafolla, who is well known for her essays, writes stories that are popular with Mexican American children.
7. Nader, who drew a map of India for his art project, intends to visit his relatives in India this summer.
8. The car show, which displays cars from the early twentieth century to the present, is held here every spring.
9. I love hummus, which isn’t easy to find in grocery stores.
10. Marcy, who showed us her photographs of her month abroad, went to France and England.

p. 4 | Exercise 2
Practice B, Worksheet 4
1. General Washington, who was familiar with the American terrain, had a certain advantage over his British opponents.
2. The British commanders, who were not prepared to fight an American war, had been trained in traditional military strategies.
3. The British soldiers, who were used to standing in rows, fought in tight formations.
4. In 1775, the British, who lost the battle at Concord, were harassed by colonists using guerrilla tactics.
5. George Washington, who sought officers possessing great military experience, had to transform the Continental Army into a regular army.
6. The soldiers of the Continental Army and loosely organized groups, who did not know how to fight in formation, were used to fighting with guerrilla tactics.
7. Friedrich von Steuben, who assisted in training the American troops, was a Prussian general.
8. American soldiers, who were able to defeat the British through closed combat, incorporated European battle tactics into their fighting style.
•

1. I decide which foods to eat by evaluating their caloric content, checking their nutritional value, and considering how long they take to prepare.

2. It's always a good idea to exercise as well as to monitor your sugar and fat intake.

3. C

4. Making an enchilada requires less effort than baking a cake from scratch.

5. Trying exotic foods and seeing historical sights are reasons why some Americans plan international vacations.

6. For our international dinner, Jamal will prepare stuffed grape leaves, or he will try a new recipe.

7. Two habits we acquired in Costa Rica were eating a large meal at noon and taking a siesta.

8. In Spain, people eat a good meal in the middle of the day and then have dinner late in the evening.

9. In many countries, visiting with neighbors and buying food are main reasons for going to the market.

10. C

p. 6 | Exercise 3
Practice B, Worksheet 6

1. Listening to a variety of music and getting to know different musical techniques are two ways to fully appreciate music.

2. Music lovers often cannot agree whether classical or jazz music is more difficult.

3. Lovers of jazz understand that this music requires skill and demands discipline from the musicians.

4. Jazz fans admire a great horn player’s improvisational ability, technical skill, and ability to play well with other musicians.

5. Not only jazz trumpet players but also classical violinists profit from a sound knowledge of music theory.

6. C

7. In a marching band, having stamina is as important as playing an instrument well.

8. Being the conductor of an orchestra requires both great knowledge of music and excellent pitch.

9. Critics praise a musician’s technical skill and applaud his or her charisma.

10. C

p. 7 | Review A
Practice A, Worksheet 7
(Answers will vary. A sample answer follows.)

Many animals that search for food and water or breeding colonies where they can reproduce migrate long distances with the changing of the seasons. Scientists believe that many animals originally migrated to America from Asia across a land bridge.

There are now many barriers to animal migration. These are not only cities and dams, but also roads and highways. Because of these barriers, most migrations now involve animals that swim or fly, such as whales and bats.

Baleen whales spend the summer in the polar seas eating plankton, and then they migrate thousands of miles to temperate or tropical seas where they sometimes do not eat all winter. Whales, which have excellent vision, also use echolocation, a sort of natural sonar that consists of clicking sounds, to help them find their way. Bats also use echolocation to navigate and to find insects to eat. Several kinds of bats in Europe and Asia migrate with the changing of the season. The red bat, the large hoary bat, and the silver-haired bat fly from Canada to as far south as Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

It is not clear how migrating animals know exactly where to go; this is one of the most interesting questions to people who study animal behavior. Perhaps they can scent the trails
laid down by previous generations, or perhaps they respond to environmental cues such as cold weather.

p. 8 | Review A
Practice B, Worksheet 8
(Answers will vary. A sample answer follows.)

At the end of a long day of going to classes, studying, and working part time at a local restaurant, Jason relaxes and enjoys an hour of solitude. Fortunately, he lives only a short walk from a small lake.

Sometimes he takes a book or his CD player, but often he just walks over to the lake and sits on a rock that juts out over the water. He watches birds flying overhead, and he listens to the water lapping against the shore. Sometimes he lies back on the rock, which is smooth and comfortable, and watches clouds move slowly across the sky. The shadows grow longer as evening arrives. Time seems to slow down; his mind and body relax.

At first, he felt guilty about just sitting. Most of his friends do not take time just to be alone and do nothing. Some people tease him. They think he is unhappy. Jason used to think he had to provide a logical answer, but then he realized that he did not have to explain himself to anybody. Somebody asked him if he was thinking out there by the lake all alone. He replied that he did not think so, that he was taking it easy, letting ideas come to him or not. It was refreshing and relaxing, so he decided to go on doing it even though nobody else seemed to understand.

p. 9 | Exercise 4
Practice A, Worksheet 9

1. C
2. A property master has to be a good scavenger because props can be found in the strangest places.
3. C
4. The property master thinks about where props might be found.
5. The budget is always a concern in the theater.
6. C
7. The “pull” list is a list of props that the theater or studio might already own.
8. It includes things that have to be purchased.
9. He or she checks that they are ready to be used by the actors.
10. In the theater, sometimes props have to be placed or moved in full view of the audience.

p. 10 | Exercise 5
Practice B, Worksheet 10

1. The lack of an opener was a problem.
2. In 1812, British soldiers used their bayonets or shot at the cans to open them.
3. C
4. C
5. This device was large, unwieldy, and even dangerous.
6. Although tin cans had been invented in 1810, they did not become popular in the United States until 1861.
7. Life became more convenient for busy families.
8. Despite the introduction of frozen food, canned food has remained popular.
9. They open cans of all sizes in just a few seconds.
10. C

p. 11 | Exercise 5
Practice A, Worksheet 11

1. New York City is known mostly as the home of live theater in the United States, but television shows and a large number of movies are produced there also.
2. C
3. In 1853, the first house was built in Hollywood, which was northwest of the city of Los Angeles.
4. Hoping to build a special community, Horace Wilcox, an immigrant from Kansas, laid out a subdivision in 1887.

5. After making the first movies on the East Coast, producers and directors decided to move to Hollywood.

6. These early moviemakers found Hollywood ideal because of its mild climate, abundant sunshine, and diverse terrain.

7. Movie moguls such as D. W. Griffith and Samuel Goldwyn started and managed the big studios in Hollywood's early days.

8. C

Exercise 5
Practice B, Worksheet 12

1. In 1810, when farmers and ranchers came to Texas from the eastern United States, it was sparsely populated. There were a few small towns but no cities and practically no roads.

2. Dreaming of a rich land for settlers, Moses Austin obtained permission from the Spanish government in 1820 to take groups of settlers into the area.

3. In the early years, Texas was part of the Spanish colony of New Spain. After Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, many American settlers became Mexican citizens.

4. Moses Austin, who died in 1821, never saw his dream become reality, but his son, Stephen F. Austin, assumed leadership of the early settlers.

5. The year 1835 was a turning point in the history of Texas. Although some of the more adventurous settlers wanted independence from Mexico, the majority wanted only to tend their farms and ranches.

6. Fighting took place between ranchers and the Mexican army in order to preserve rights granted by the Mexican Constitution of 1824.

7. C

8. Quickly putting together an army of Texans, Sam Houston pursued Santa Anna. On April 21, 1836, Houston caught up with him at San Jacinto. His army killed about six hundred of Santa Anna’s soldiers.

Exercise 6
Practice A, Worksheet 13

1. Some of the rocks weigh only a few ounces; however, others are more than seven hundred pounds.

2. The area where they are found is an old lake bed; it is almost perfectly flat.

3. A few of the rocks move in straight paths, and others move in curving paths.

4. Although scientists are actively studying the phenomenon, nobody has ever seen one of the rocks move.

5. No one knows for sure why the rocks move; perhaps their movement requires the perfect combination of wind, ice, and slick clay.

6. One scientist believes that the rocks are moved by ice sheets blown by wind over waters, but others think that wind alone might be responsible.

7. Some scientists survey and record the tracks of the rocks; similarly, others study the force needed to move a rock.

8. One theory is that dust devils—small but powerful tornadoes—make the rocks move. One geologist flew a plane over the area to see the effect the wind from the propeller made.

Exercise 6
Practice B, Worksheet 14

1. Because Elmyr de Hory was a skilled and versatile painter, he was able to pass his work off as that of Picasso, Chagall, Cézanne, and others.
Answer Key

2. He was clever, but he was caught when he tried to sell two “original” Matisse paintings before the paint was dry.

3. When he could no longer create forgeries, he began to sell “paintings in the manner of” famous artists.

4. A writer named Clifford Irving wrote a biography of de Hory; de Hory soon became famous beyond art circles.

5. Jean de Sperati was another famous forger. He created “rare” postage stamps that could fool the experts.

6. The stamps he created were forgeries, but he sold them as the real thing.

7. He was never caught for creating his “rare” stamps; nevertheless, de Sperati’s great skill got him into trouble.

8. Although he was accused of exporting capital in the form of genuine stamps from France, he created a fake stamp for the authorities to be charged with the lesser offense of forgery.

p. 16 | Review B
Practice B, Worksheet 16
(Answers will vary. A sample answer follows.)

If you were to live all by yourself on a deserted island, you would still not be alone because living on your body are thousands of invisible microorganisms. One square inch of your shoulder may contain hundreds of bacteria. Millions more may live on your arm.

A somewhat ugly creature, a follicle mite is one kind of microorganism. For the most part, the follicle mite lives in the hairs of your eyelashes and nose. It crawls down the shaft of a hair; it climbs down but it does not come back up. With its head down, it gathers fluid from skin cells. There are about ten mites per follicle, and each one is about a hundredth of an inch long. Four of them would fit in the period at the end of a sentence. They are harmless, and scrubbing and taking medicine cannot remove them. It is even possible that they may be beneficial to humans.

Other kinds of microorganisms that live on the human body are funguses and viruses. Humans provide homes and meals for creatures such as fleas, lice, and ticks. These and other insects that inhabit humans do sometimes cause diseases, which are more widespread in developing countries.

It is hard to become used to the idea that the human body is a kind of ecosystem. Humans are a source of life for millions of creatures that cannot be seen. There is nothing you can do to be completely free of these tiny organisms.
Chapter 11
Combining Sentences

p. 17 | Exercise 1
Practice A, Worksheet 17
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. All butterflies and moths have two pairs of large wings.

2. Unlike moths, butterflies have scaleless, threadlike antennae.

3. The antennae on some moths may appear to be feathery.

4. Male moths respond to powerful chemical signals from female moths.

5. Wing color and patterns play a key part in the mating of butterflies.

6. The spotted wings of some butterflies and moths draw the attention of predators away from more vital body parts.

7. Butterflies of different species with similar markings may fly together for mutual protection.

8. Some kinds of butterflies have red, orange, or yellow markings on a dark background to indicate they are poisonous to predators.

p. 18 | Exercise 1
Practice B, Worksheet 18
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Eugene O'Neill wrote award-winning plays about tragic relationships and conflicts.

2. In English class, we recently read O'Neill's play *Bound East for Cardiff*.

3. *Bound East for Cardiff* was first staged in 1916 by the Provincetown Players on Cape Cod in Massachusetts.

4. O'Neill joined the experimental theater group after studying at Harvard.

5. O'Neill used experimental European techniques in many of his plays.

6. O'Neill helped make American theater a more respected art form.

7. He boldly challenged the idea that plays should be only melodramas and comedies on artificial subjects.

8. Both readers and theatergoers agree that symbolism is an extremely important element in some of O'Neill's plays.

p. 19 | Exercise 2
Practice A, Worksheet 19
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Developed as a portable tool of communication, the book has taken many forms over the centuries.

2. The papyrus roll of ancient Egypt, dating to about 3000 B.C., is probably the book's direct ancestor.

3. Created from wood or bamboo strips bound together, books in ancient China were valued as tools of education.

4. Carrying text on both sides, the parchment leaves of the Romans represented a significant change in bookmaking.

5. Copied by hand, manuscript books were produced by monks in the Middle Ages.


7. Beginning in the seventeenth century, women became a part of the reading public.

8. The demand for books increasing, machines began to be used extensively for printing in the nineteenth century.

p. 20 | Exercise 2
Practice B, Worksheet 20
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Noted in Greek medical records in the fifth century B.C., malaria has been known since ancient times.

2. Malaria is a serious disease, infecting about 250 million people a year worldwide.
3. A parasite carried by the female anopheles mosquito causes malaria in humans.

4. Infecting people with a bite, malaria-carrying mosquitoes transmit a form of the parasite.

5. Malaria is most common in tropical and subtropical regions, the climate there being favorable for the mosquitoes that transmit the disease.

6. Referring to the swampy regions of Italy, the word malaria is Italian for “bad air.”

7. Normally lasting four to ten hours, a malaria attack starts with shaking and chills, followed by fever and sweating.

8. Quinine obtained from the bark of the chinchona tree can reduce the symptoms of the disease.

9. In the capillaries, oxygen and carbon dioxide, gases inhaled and exhaled through the lungs, pass between the blood and body cells.

10. Nutrients, substances needed for life and growth, and waste products are also exchanged between the blood and body cells.

p. 22 Exercise 3 Practice B, Worksheet 22
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Essentially mobile airfields, aircraft carriers allow airplanes to take off and land at sea.

2. The first true carrier, the British merchant ship HMS Argus was completed in 1918.

3. Now part of a sea-air-space museum in New York harbor, the USS Intrepid served as an aircraft carrier in World War II and during the conflict in Vietnam.

4. The Intrepid’s flight deck is 893 feet long, the approximate length of three football fields.

5. Planes were launched from the flight deck by a catapult, a device that gives the extra thrust planes need to take off from a carrier’s short runway.

6. Planes landed with the help of a tailhook, a hook extended near the tail of the plane.

7. The hook had to catch a steel cable stretched across the flight deck’s aft end, the part of the runway toward the back of the ship.

8. Toward the end of World War II, more than 100 planes were kept in the carrier’s airwing, the storage area below deck.

9. The Intrepid took part in the battle for Leyte Gulf in the Philippines, the largest naval battle in history.

10. The main recovery vessel for the Gemini and Mercury space programs in the 1960s, the Intrepid brought astronauts and capsules back to land.
p. 23 | Exercise 4  
Practice A, Worksheet 23
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. Diego Rivera created large, bold murals; his work revived Latin American fresco painting.
2. Rivera studied painting in Europe between 1907 and 1921 and became friends with famous artists there.
3. The simplified forms and bold colors used by some European painters influenced him, but Rivera did not develop his own style until he returned to Mexico.
4. Rivera and David Alfaro Siqueiros, another Mexican painter, wanted to create a new art based on national themes.
5. Rivera believed that art should be available to all people; therefore, he began painting murals on public buildings.
6. His murals depict farmers, factory workers, American Indians, and Spanish soldiers; many relate to Mexican history.
7. Both the traditions and the designs of native Mexican artists can be seen in much of Rivera’s work.
8. Rivera’s largest mural was the history of Mexico; however, he died before he could finish it.

p. 24 | Exercise 4  
Practice B, Worksheet 24
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. Dian Fossey worked as a zoologist and studied the mountain gorilla.
2. Jane Goodall was always interested in animal behavior and became famous for her research on chimpanzees.
3. Neither Fossey nor Goodall was satisfied to learn about animal behavior from books.
4. In Africa, Fossey studied animals in their natural habitats in Rwanda’s Virunga Mountains, and Goodall studied animals in their natural habitats in the Gombe Stream Game Reserve.
5. Fossey examined the social structure, communication, and habits of the mountain gorilla; Goodall learned about the complex social behaviors and intellectual abilities of the chimpanzee.
6. Fossey published her findings in her only book, Gorillas in the Mist, in 1983; however, Goodall wrote many books, most notably In the Shadow of Man in 1971.
7. Fossey worked to protect mountain gorillas from hunters and other threats; however, by doing so, she put herself in danger.
8. Fossey was killed in 1985 at her campsite, possibly by poachers, but Goodall remained the foremost expert on chimpanzees for many years.

p. 25 | Exercise 5  
Practice A, Worksheet 25
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)
1. The Chickasaw, who spoke a Muskogean language, lived in what is now Mississippi and Alabama.
2. At first, the Chickasaw traveled over a huge area, which they finally settled.
3. Although the members of many American Indian groups lived close together in villages, the houses of the Chickasaw were spread out along a river or stream.
4. Because the Chickasaw lived in the woods, they used forest materials to build pole-frame dwellings and other structures.
5. The Chickasaw had an interesting way of catching fish that involved poisoning the water.
6. They put a mild poison that was made of green walnut husks into a lake or pond.
7. When the poison took effect, the Chickasaw could gather the fish.
8. The Chickasaw also hunted deer, since fish could not supply all their needs.
Answer Key

9. The Chickasaws first contact with Europeans was probably in 1540, when Hernando de Soto’s expedition arrived in their region.

10. In 1830, the Chickasaw were forced to move to what is now Oklahoma, where they lived as one of several displaced American Indian peoples.

p. 26 | Practice B, Worksheet 26

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Although we think of the elevator, or lift, as a fairly recent invention, the Romans were already using hoists, or lifting platforms, in the first century B.C.

2. In the early nineteenth century, steam power was used for lifts, which had been previously run by human, animal, and water power.

3. Because the ropes used on lifts broke easily, elevator machines in operation before the 1850s were mainly for hoisting freight.

4. An important development in 1853 guaranteed that passengers could use elevators safely.

5. That year, Elisha Otis introduced a safety hoist, which was an elevator with an automatic safety device.

6. At a public show, Otis demonstrated how the device prevented an elevator from falling.

7. After a hoist lifted Otis above the ground, he asked someone to cut the lifting rope.

8. When the rope was cut, clamps grabbed the elevator platform guide rails.

9. People present at the demonstration were astonished that the elevator did not fall.

10. In 1857, Otis installed the first safety passenger elevator in a New York City department store, where it would serve many people.

p. 27 | Review A

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. After the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed in 1827, Baltimore grew rapidly.

2. Baltimore was established in 1729 and today is a financial, industrial, and shipping center.

3. Baltimore’s port opens to the sea through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and through Chesapeake Bay.

4. Visitors to Baltimore not only admire its harbor but also explore its historical sites.

5. Few people are aware that the original fifteen-star flag now in the Smithsonian Institution was sewn in Baltimore by Mary Young Pickersgill.

6. Because Baltimore is the birthplace of Babe Ruth, it is a destination for many baseball fans.

7. Baltimore’s Lacrosse Hall of Fame shows how popular lacrosse is in this city.

8. Visitors to the city should also recognize that Baltimore has a great literary tradition.


10. The famous essayist H. L. Mencken lived in Baltimore, which he described in glowing terms as an especially civilized city.

p. 28 | Review A

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Grant Park, which is located on the shores of Lake Michigan, has been called Chicago’s “front yard.”

2. The park, which attracts people from all over Chicago, provides a dramatic setting for outdoor concerts.

3. Grant Park occupies many acres of lakefront land that would be priceless to a real estate company.
4. The park is on landfill, which was created when tons of rock and dirt were dumped into Lake Michigan.

5. The land might have been used for commercial purposes; however, the city planners decided it should be a park.

6. The city planners were aware that a lakefront lined with docks and factories would be like the waterfronts of other cities.

7. Most Chicagoans were pleased to hear that the natural beauty of the lakefront would not be compromised.

8. Elaborate plans for the park were drawn up, and the process of filling in part of the lake began.

9. The plans included designs for boulevards, beaches, and yacht basins.

10. Today, Chicagoans are grateful that their city officials decided to create a little piece of nature for them to enjoy.

p.29 | Review B
Practice A, Worksheet 29

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. Although Roman architecture used many Greek elements, the Romans developed structural forms of their own, including the vault, an arched ceiling. Since the outer walls of a vaulted structure held up the roof, columns were no longer needed as support. A vault created a lofty, open space in the interior of a building. The Baths of Caracalla, built in A.D. 217, are one example of what the Romans accomplished with vaulted design. The ruins of the baths are impressive, so that it is still possible to imagine the height and magnificence of the original structure.

2. The eruption of Tambora, a volcano on an Indonesian island, caused the largest number of deaths since the late eighteenth century. Tambora exploded in April 1815, coughing up huge amounts of magma and leaving a thick layer of ash everywhere. A good part of its summit cone was destroyed during the eruption, and Tambora all but disappeared. In its place was a gigantic hollow extending for miles in all directions. The explosion and resulting tidal waves killed about 10,000 people, while an additional 82,000 people died from famine and disease caused by ash deposits on the land.

p.30 | Review B
Practice B, Worksheet 30

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. A barren expanse of sand in North Africa, the Sahara is a formidable desert dotted with sun-baked oases. Taghaza, which was known as "the salt city," was in one such oasis. An early world traveler who visited Taghaza in the mid-1300s reported that the houses and mosques were built of blocks of salt and roofed with camel skins. Taghaza had large salt deposits. When the inhabitants dug for salt, they found thick slabs of it lying on top of each other. Taghaza's mines provided traders with salt, one of the most important commodities of North African trade. Salt was worth its weight in gold in the marketplace.

2. The original diary of Anne Frank is on display at the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam. Written over a two-year period, the diary is a record of her life in hiding during World War II. In July 1942, to escape the Nazis, Anne and seven other people went into hiding in the annex of her father's office building. Because Anne and the others could not leave the building, friends brought them food and other supplies. Unfortunately, the hiding place was discovered by the Nazis in 1944. Anne and the others were taken to concentration camps. Anne's diary was found later. Today the building, which looks the way it did when Anne lived there, is a museum.
Improving Sentence Style

Chapter 12

p. 31 | Exercise 1
Practice A, Worksheet 31
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Fast-moving and popular, soccer has a long history.
2. Since ancient times, people have played games involving two teams moving a ball toward opposite goals.
3. To score in these games, one team must move the ball beyond the other team’s goal line.
4. By 206 B.C., a game similar to soccer was being played in China.
5. Related to soccer, harpaston was played by the ancient Greeks.
6. Eventually, Roman soldiers spread the game, which they called harpastum, to England and throughout continental Europe.
7. Held by competing towns in medieval Europe, melees, or large group ball games, included as many as a hundred players.
8. Although they were periodically banned by the king, melees continued to be held for centuries in England.
9. When rules for the game began to be established in Great Britain in the mid-1800s, soccer became a recognized sport.
10. Because soccer is now popular all over the world, the World Cup soccer championship has become an international event.

p. 32 | Exercise 1
Practice B, Worksheet 32
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Throughout the world, many festivals celebrate the recurring seasons of the year.
2. In many parts of ancient Greece, women held a festival honoring Demeter, the goddess of agriculture.
3. In ancient Greece, children born during the year were presented by their fathers and were registered during the Apaturia, an annual religious festival.
4. To honor married women, the Romans made offerings to the goddess Juno on March 1 every year.
5. To commemorate the conversion of desert to farmland, schoolchildren plant trees on a Jewish festival day.
6. When they celebrate International Working Women’s Day, the Chinese acknowledge all women.
7. Fun-filled, Children’s Day in China is celebrated with games.
8. If the girls are three or seven years of age and the boys are five, Japanese children may ask for blessings on an important November festival day.

p. 33 | Exercise 2
Practice A, Worksheet 33

Paragraph 1
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

A caravan is a group of people, often merchants or pilgrims, traveling across the desert together for protection. Camels and donkeys are most often used to carry people and supplies in Africa and Asia, but llamas are usually used in South America. The animals traditionally travel in single file, with larger caravans perhaps extending for miles. When Muslim pilgrims form traveling groups for the annual journey to the holy city of Mecca, their caravans sometimes include several thousand people and more than ten thousand camels. Even though trade caravans are still a familiar sight in parts of Africa and Asia, camels and donkeys, which were an essential part of the traditional caravan, are being replaced by motor vehicles.
Paragraph 2

Although most headaches are not serious, they can be painful, and many people find that headaches interfere with everyday activities. The most common type of headache is a tension headache, which has been associated with tightness in the head and neck muscles. Patients report a dull, continuous pain in the front of the head or the back of the neck or both. When patients experience occasional tension headaches, doctors may recommend rest and prescribe pain medications or muscle relaxants. When tension headaches occur frequently, pain medications are usually not the best solution. Since frequent use of pain medications can change the brain’s interpretation of pain signals, such changes can result in repeated headaches and dependence on medication.

p.34 | Exercise 2
Practice B, Worksheet 34

Paragraph 1
(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

The terms Fahrenheit and centigrade are names for temperature scales. The Fahrenheit scale is named for the eighteenth-century German physicist Gabriel Fahrenheit, who devised it. The freezing point of water is 32 degrees on the Fahrenheit scale, and the boiling point is 212 degrees. The term centigrade is derived from the Latin words centum, which means “hundred,” and gradus, which means “step” or “degree.” The name reflects the degrees between the freezing and boiling temperatures of water, since water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees centigrade. The centigrade scale is the metric scale for temperature, and although it was officially renamed the Celsius scale in 1948 after the Swedish astronomer Anders Celsius, who developed it two centuries earlier, many people still refer to it as the centigrade scale.

Paragraph 2

A vehicle resembling a bicycle was invented in 1690 when a Frenchman attached wheels to a wooden beam. The rider sat on a cushion on the beam and maneuvered the vehicle with his or her feet. Since the vehicle had no handlebar, it could not be steered properly. In 1816 a German nobleman added a steering device. Pedals, which allowed the rider to move the vehicle without touching the ground, were added by a Scottish blacksmith in 1839. The velocipede, more similar to today’s bicycle, became popular in France around 1855. It became known as the “boneshaker” in England where its wooden wheels and iron tires guaranteed an uncomfortable ride on England’s cobblestones. These wheels and tires were soon replaced by rubber tires on steel rims, and the first bicycle was patented.

p.35 | Exercise 3
Practice A, Worksheet 35

(Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. C
2. He started playing baseball in 1914 with a minor-league team in Baltimore.
3. Ruth, who had a long and impressive career, played with the Boston Red Sox, the New York Yankees, and the Boston Braves.
4. When Yankee Stadium opened in 1923, it was nicknamed “The House That Ruth Built.”
5. Although he came from very poor, humble beginnings, Babe Ruth’s skills and talent would earn him a salary of 80,000 dollars a year in 1930 and 1931.
6. Ruth hit a staggering lifetime total of 714 home runs.
7. Also a remarkable pitcher, Ruth struck out many batters.
8. He once pitched twenty-nine consecutive scoreless innings.
9. Ruth also was one of the best fielders in baseball history.
10. C
1. One of the most ancient Native American peoples, the Alabama now live mostly in Texas and Oklahoma.

2. When first encountered by European explorers, they lived in what is now Alabama, which was named for them.

3. They grew corn, beans, and squash.

4. They also had horses, hogs, and cattle.

5. The typical Alabama town was protected by a wooden stockade.

6. French settlers fought the Alabama and other American Indian groups in the early 1700s.

7. The French built Fort Toulouse to protect their traders from attack by the Alabama or other groups.

8. The Alabama merged with their close relatives, the Coushatta; more than five hundred Alabama-Coushatta now live in Texas.

9. Today, their central complex is located seventeen miles east of Livingston, Texas.

10. Tikal was abandoned when the Mayan civilization collapsed by the end of the tenth century A.D.

6. When the first photographs of the ruins were taken in 1881, Tikal's enormous temples were covered with tropical plant life.

7. To reach this popular site, tourists and archaeologists take buses or planes.

8. Five steep, granite pyramids rise 130 feet (39 m) above thousands of smaller structures.

1. Although Tikal was only a minor center in ancient Mayan civilization, it is one of the most significant of all Mayan ruins.

2. Archaeological evidence shows that the first residents of Tikal arrived around 700 B.C.

3. Tikal's first inhabitants probably were attracted by its position above the surrounding swamps and the availability of flint for making tools.

4. The first buildings appear to have been erected around 500 B.C. but the settlement seems to have included ceremonial structures by about 200 B.C.

5. The Cullinan diamond, the largest single rough diamond ever found, weighed 3,106 carats.

6. Uncut, rough diamonds are ideal for many industrial uses.

7. Diamond-studded drill bits can tunnel through solid rock, and diamond-tipped tools are used to cut and etch glass.

8. The world's most productive diamond mines are located in Africa and Asia, but diamonds have also been found in the United States, where Arizona, Nevada, and Montana are the leading diamond-producing states.
Hairstyles are a matter of taste, tradition, and convenience. People style their hair to look attractive, to fit their way of life, to signal status, or just to make a statement. The art of hairstyling involves cutting, curling, braiding, coloring, oiling, and adding ornaments, such as barrettes, ribbons, and beads. At the dawn of history, people were already experimenting with different hairstyles, and hairstyling has continued to change with the times.

Although the ancient Egyptians shaved their heads to stay cool, they sometimes wore black wigs or cones of perfumed oil. The nobility of ancient Mesopotamia and Persia curled, dyed, and wove their hair and beards in long plaits, adding gold dust or gold and silver decorations. Early tribes in northern Europe also wore their hair and beards long, since short hair was a sign of punishment or low social rank.

Simpler styles have also been common in different places and times; in many places in the Middle East and the East, for instance, it is traditional for both men and women to hide their hair under coverings such as scarves, turbans, or veils. Also following tradition, Chinese and Japanese men used to shave the front of their heads and then gather the remaining hair in a pigtail.

Epilepsy is a brain disorder characterized by sudden attacks known as seizures. About one in every two hundred people has epilepsy, making it a fairly common condition. Most people with epilepsy experience their first seizure during childhood. Although seizures seem to happen for no apparent reason, doctors believe that they occur when an electrical charge is released suddenly by the brain.

Especially serious and dramatic, a grand mal seizure causes a person to become unconscious suddenly, fall, and shake with convulsions. Afterward, the person usually falls into a deep sleep. A petit mal seizure is a less noticeable attack, in which the person remains conscious but is momentarily unaware of his or her surroundings. Before both kinds of attacks, people experience warnings. These warnings, called auras, last just seconds. Including strange memories, hallucinations, ringing in the ears, and unpleasant odors and tastes, they signal the beginning of a seizure.

Medications have been used successfully to reduce attacks or prevent them altogether, and surgery can be an effective cure for epilepsy when attacks are limited to just part of the brain. Special diets have also proven helpful in controlling the number of attacks people experience.

Chapter 13

Understanding Paragraphs and Compositions

1. Possible topic sentence: The blood used in transfusions is safer than it has ever been before because of strict screening procedures.

Types of support: facts and statistics, examples

Clincher sentence: Although blood transfusions, like other medical techniques, are not entirely risk-free, precautions such as these help to reassure those who find themselves in need of this lifesaving procedure.

2. Topic sentence: Mark Twain's homelife reflected his great wit.

Types of support: facts, sensory details, anecdote

Clincher sentence: Not limited to his writing, Twain's sense of humor extended to his personal life as well.
At one time, poliomyelitis was a major childhood health risk. Occurring primarily in children from five to ten years of age, the polio virus attacks the nerves of the central nervous system that control muscle movement. As a result, many young victims were left permanently paralyzed. Because polio was a contagious and widespread disease, it struck thousands of children each year. In 1952, for example, 57,879 cases were reported in the United States alone.

An effective polio vaccine was finally developed in 1954, and by 1963 an oral version was licensed. The oral vaccine soon replaced the earlier method. Since children are now routinely vaccinated against polio, the number of reported cases of the disease has dropped from thousands to only a few each year.

Paragraph 1
a. quotation
b. Yes, it grabs the reader’s interest immediately and makes the reader want to find out what the quotation is referring to.
c. informal: an exclamation followed by casual question appeals to a general audience
d. Yes, the paragraph narrows its focus from Russia to Moscow to the Kremlin and specific details about the Kremlin, and you expect more details about the Kremlin in the paragraphs to follow.

Paragraph 2
a. direct address of reader
b. Yes, it helps you imagine you are actually traveling to Russia and seeing the Kremlin.
c. formal: although the opening is personal and somewhat informal, the description that follows is instructive rather than casual
d. Yes, the paragraph narrows its focus from Russia to Moscow to the Kremlin and specific details about the Kremlin, and you expect more details about the Kremlin in the paragraphs to follow.

Joseph Montoya, a Mexican American politician from New Mexico, was an exceptional political leader. In 1936, he was elected to the house of representatives of his home state. At the time, Montoya, a Democrat, was only twenty-one years old. That election made him the youngest person ever to gain a seat in...
the state legislature. Two years later he won reelection and was named majority leader. Montoya's service to the people of New Mexico continued with his election to the state senate; to the lieutenant governorship; and finally, in 1964, to a seat in the U.S. Senate, a unique political victory. He won two elections at the same time: one to complete the term of a deceased senator and the other for his own six-year term. As a senator, Montoya championed the Civil Rights movement. It was not until 1973, however, that he entered the national spotlight. The senator from New Mexico quickly became a prominent national figure when the committee on which he served investigated the Watergate scandal.

Unity: The paragraph has unity: every sentence in it supports the topic sentence (Joseph Montoya was an exceptional political leader). Coherence: The paragraph follows chronological order.

Elaboration: Some students may say the topic sentence is proven by Montoya's election history. Others may say that the paragraph does not support the claim without evidence of his accomplishments in office.

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Worksheet 46
(Answers may vary. Sample answers follow.)

1. Technique used by writer: personal comment on the topic
New conclusion: As a weight-conscious friend of mine remarked sadly, "There's no such thing as a guilt-free doughnut."
Technique I used: thought-provoking or striking quotation

2. Technique used by writer: dramatic question or challenge
New conclusion: Knee-deep in media and electronic devices, we have access to more information than we will ever be able to use.
Technique I used: restatement of thesis

3. Technique used by writer: restatement of thesis
New conclusion: If all of this frenzy persuades you to buy the latest outfit, review last year's "must-haves" and decide how many of them really made that fashion statement you were promised.
Technique I used: solution or recommendation