

Chapter 1

Exercise 1

The Leadership of Martin Luther King Jr.

- 1 On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, a black woman named Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man. In protest, Montgomery blacks organized a year-long bus boycott. The boycott forced white city leaders to recognize the blacks' determination and economic power.
- 2 One of the organizers of the bus boycott was a Baptist minister, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. King soon became a national leader in the growing civil rights movement. With stirring speeches and personal courage, he urged blacks to demand their rights. At the same time, he was completely committed to nonviolence. Like Gandhi, . . . he believed that justice could triumph through moral force.
- 3 In April 1963, King began a drive to end segregation in Birmingham, Alabama. He and his followers boycotted segregated businesses and held peaceful marches and demonstrations. Against them, the Birmingham police used electric cattle prods, attack dogs, clubs, and fire hoses to break up marches.
- 4 Television cameras brought those scenes into the living rooms of millions of Americans, who were shocked by what they saw. On May 10, Birmingham's city leaders gave in. A committee of blacks and whites oversaw the gradual desegregation of the city and tried to open more jobs for blacks. The victory was later marred by grief, however, when a bomb exploded at a Birmingham church, killing four black children.

(Steven L. Jantzen, *World History: Perspectives on the Past*)

Chapter 2

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. n, prep | 11. adj, adj |
| 2. adj, v | 12. v, n |
| 3. adv, prep | 13. pro, adj |
| 4. conj, adj | 14. adj, prep |
| 5. prep, adj | 15. conj, conj |
| 6. pro, v | 16. v, conj |
| 7. adj, n | 17. adj, n |
| 8. v, adj | 18. adj, adj |
| 9. pro, conj | 19. conj, n |
| 10. adj, adj | 20. v, n |

Chapter 3

Exercise 1

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. he
3. You (understood)
4. good
5. fasts, writings, speeches
6. He
7. Gandhi
8. British
9. leaders, agitators
10. Gandhi

Exercise 3

1. live, travel
2. varies
3. is
4. spend
5. make
6. will beat
7. are, live
8. hoots, shakes
9. hear, go
10. are

Exercise 5

Verbs are underlined.

1. You (understood) Read, learn
2. cities were
3. Government, religion were
4. was difference
5. They built, sacrificed
6. ceremonies related
7. society had
8. family included
9. boys went; girls went, learned
10. Aztecs wore; they lived; they ate
11. Scholars developed
12. calendars are
13. language was
14. language was, represented
15. religion, government required
16. soldiers could capture, enlarge
17. Hernando Cortez landed
18. He was joined
19. Aztecs rebelled
20. Spaniards killed; they defeated

Review 1

Verbs are underlined.

1. You (understood) Read
2. What causes
3. can they do
4. Earthquakes shake
5. is answer
6. earth is covered
7. they are
8. plates bump, pass
9. rocks are squeezed, stretched
10. They pull, pile, cause
11. breaks are called
12. formation is
13. wave travels
14. vibrations are
15. force is
16. scientists have tried
17. has been success
18. Earthquakes are identified
19. states experience
20. quake is occurring

Chapter 4

Exercise 6

- S 1. The most popular (sport) in the world is soccer.
- CC 2. (People) in ancient China and Japan had a form of soccer, and even (Rome) had a game (that) resembled soccer.
- CX 3. The (game) as (it) is played today got its start in England.
- S 4. In the Middle Ages, whole (towns) played soccer on Shrove Tuesday.
- CC 5. (Goals) were built at opposite ends of town, and (hundreds) of people (who) lived in those towns would play on each side.
- S 6. Such (games) resembled full-scale brawls.
- S 7. The first (side) to score a goal won and was declared village champion.
- CP 8. Then both (sides) tended to the wounded, and (they) didn't play again for a whole year.
- S 9. The (rules) of the game were written in the late 1800s at British boarding schools.
- CP 10. Now nearly every European (country) has a national soccer team, and the (teams) participate in international tournaments.

Exercise 8

- S 1. The (American Society of Civil Engineers) (ASCE) compiled a list of the seven wonders of the modern world.
- CC 2. These engineering (experts) based their decisions on several factors; for example, (they) evaluated the pioneering quality of structures' design or construction, the structures' contributions to humanity, and the engineering challenges (that) were overcome to build the structures.
- CX 3. One (structure) on the list is the 31-mile Channel Tunnel, or Chunnel, (which) connects England and France through a system of tunnels under the English Channel.
- CP 4. Another (marvel) is the Panama Canal; (it) took 42,000 workers ten years to dig a canal across Panama to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
- CX 5. Although (it) was completed back in 1937, San Francisco's (Golden Gate Bridge) remains the world's tallest suspension bridge.
- CP 6. The bridge's (construction) involved many difficulties, for (workers) faced strong tides, frequent storms and fog, and the problem of blasting rock under deep water for earthquake-resistant foundations.
- S 7. (Two) of the structures on the ASCE's list of wonders are buildings.
- CP 8. (One) of them is New York's Empire State Building, and the (other) is the CN Tower in Toronto, Canada.
- CC 9. Even though (it) is no longer the tallest building in the world, the well-engineered (Empire State Building) held that record for forty years, and its (construction) revolutionized the skyscraper construction industry.
- CP 10. The (Itaipu Dam) at the Brazil/Paraguay border and the (dams, flood-gates, and storm surge barriers) of the Netherlands' North Sea Protection Works illustrate humanity's ability to master the forces of nature, so (they) are the sixth and seventh items on the list.

Review 1

- S 1. For more than forty years, dolphins have served in the U.S. Navy.
- CX 2. Dolphins use echolocation, which involves transmitting sound waves at objects and then reading the “echoes” from those objects.
- S 3. They can distinguish a BB pellet from a kernel of corn from fifty feet away.
- CP 4. They can also tell the difference between natural and human-made objects, so the navy has trained dolphins to detect explosive anti-ship mines.
- CX 5. After unmanned undersea vehicles use sonar to identify suspicious objects, a dolphin and his team of humans go into watery combat zones to evaluate those objects.
- CC 6. When a dolphin positively identifies a mine, the location is marked, and divers arrive later to remove the mine.
- S 7. During the 2003 war with Iraq, dolphins helped disarm 100 mines and underwater booby traps planted in the water near the port city of Umm Qasr.
- CX 8. The dolphins are not in jeopardy because they are trained to stay a safe distance from the mines.
- CP 9. Dolphins also protected warships during the Vietnam War; in 1970, for example, the presence of five navy dolphins prevented enemy divers from destroying an army pier.
- CC 10. Many people do not realize that dolphins have used their extraordinary abilities to protect American lives during wartime, so the navy considers them to be very valuable assets.

Exercise 1

1. James Francis “Jim” Thorpe, a Sac and Fox Indian, was born in 1888 near Prague, Oklahoma. ^{, but} At the age of sixteen, he left home to enroll in the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania.
2. He had had little experience playing football. ^{, yet} He led his small college to victories against championship teams.
3. He had scarcely heard of other sports. ^{, but} He golfed in the 70s, bowled above 200, and played varsity basketball and lacrosse.
4. In the 1912 Olympic Games for amateur athletes at Stockholm, Jim Thorpe entered the two most rigorous events, the decathlon and the pentathlon. ^{, and} He won both.
5. King Gustav V of Sweden told him, “You, Sir, are the greatest athlete in the world.” ^{, and} Jim Thorpe said, “Thanks, King.”
6. Later it was said he had once been paid fifteen dollars a week to play baseball, making him a professional athlete. ^{, so} The Olympic medals were taken from him.
7. Soon a major league baseball scout did offer Thorpe a respectable contract. ^{, and} He played in the National League for six seasons.
8. Not content to play only one sport, he also earned a good salary for that time in professional football. ^{, yet} After competing for fifteen years, he said he had never played for the money.
9. Many regard Jim Thorpe as the greatest athlete of the twentieth century. ^{, for} He excelled in many sports at the highest levels of athletic competition.
10. Off the playing fields, he was known by his friends as a modest, quiet man. ^{, but} On the fields, he was a person of joyful combat.

Exercise 3

1. The legendary island of Atlantis has fascinated people for centuries. ^{; however,} It probably never existed.
2. According to the Greek writer Plato, the people of Atlantis were very ambitious and warlike. ^{; in fact,} They planned to conquer all of the Mediterranean.
3. Initially, they were successful in subduing areas to the west. ^{; therefore,} They became wealthy.
4. Then the people of Atlantis became proud. ^{; moreover,} They became corrupt and wicked.
5. They were confident and attacked Athens. ^{; however,} Athens and its allies defeated the invaders.
6. The story of Atlantis is probably just a tale. ^{; however,} Many people have believed it.
7. Some writers have tried to link the legend with such real places as America and the Canary Islands. ^{; nevertheless,} No link has been found.
8. The Minoan civilization on Crete was destroyed by tidal waves. [;] A similar fate may have befallen Atlantis.
9. Some people speculate about a volcanic explosion on Atlantis. ^{; in fact,} A volcanic eruption did destroy part of the island Thera in the Eastern Mediterranean in 1500 B.C.E.
10. Some writers have conjectured that American Indians migrated to the New World by way of Atlantis. ^{; however,} Archaeologists dispute that idea.

Exercise 5

1. The freeway congestion [↓] was under study. The problem ^{that} occurred every Friday at noon.
2. The vacationers had a good time. ^{, even though} The bears destroyed a few tents and ate people's food.
3. The teenagers loved their senior prom. ^{, although} The band played badly.
4. Farmers gathered for miles around. ^{because} Jeff had grown a fifty-pound cucumber.
5. ^{If} Back-seat drivers make unwanted suggestions in the nag-proof model. [;] They can be ejected from the vehicle.

6. The marriage counselor gave bad advice. ^{who} He charged only half price.
7. The robots ^{that} would not do their work. ^{that} They needed fresh batteries.
8. ^{Because} The hurricane was expected to hit during the night. ^{and} The residents checked their flashlights.
9. ^{When} The ice sculptor displayed his work in the dining hall. ^{and} The customers applauded.
10. ^{After} Someone stole the artwork of ice. ^{and} No evidence was found.

Exercise 7

1. ^{Although} A grumpy bear had stalked the grounds. ^{and} Summer camp had been a great experience for the campers. ^{and} They vowed to return.
2. ^{After} The stuffed cabbage ran out. ^{and} The party ended. ^{and} The guests went home.
3. ^{Because} It was a costume party. ^{and} All the guests dressed as movie legends. ^{and} Ten were Elvis impersonators.
4. ^{When} A new Elvis theme park opened in our town. ^{and} I attended. ^{and} I think I saw the King.
5. ^{Because} My father encouraged me to take up a hobby. ^{and} I began collecting stamps. ^{and} Now my hobby has become a business.
6. They were in a wilderness camp. ^{and} They were not allowed to bring pets. ^{although} They were allowed to bring toys.
7. ^{Because} He had no leather shoes to wear. ^{and} Young Stu could not go to the prom. ^{but} He hoped there would be a prom next year.
8. People were hungry. ^{and} They ate massive quantities of hot dogs at the game. ^{though} They knew the dogs were made of mystery meat.
9. ^{While} The ambulance drivers were taking a break. ^{and} A man had a choking fit. ^{and} The drivers came to his rescue.
10. ^{Even though} The film was filled with scenes of violence. ^{and} It included a charming love story. ^{and} The public liked it.

Exercise 9

- Ernest Hemingway won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1954. ~~He was mainly~~ an American writer of fiction.
- After high school he became a reporter. ~~He worked~~ for the Kansas City *Star*.
- In 1920 he returned to journalism with the Toronto *Star*. ~~He met~~ his future first wife, Hadley Richardson.
- Hemingway worked conscientiously on his writing. ~~He soon became~~ a leader of the so-called Lost Generation.
- During World War II Hemingway armed his fishing boat and hunted for German submarines. ~~He patrolled~~ the waters of the Caribbean.

Review 1

- The Mercury Comet was judged the winner. ~~It had~~ imitation zebra-skin seat covers. ~~It had~~ an eight-ball shift knob.
- Koko had a great plan to make some money. ~~She had~~ financial problems. ~~She could not develop~~ her plan.
- The mixture could not be discussed openly. ~~Competitors were~~ curious. ~~Corporate spies were~~ everywhere.
- Babette's bowling ball is special. It is red and green. ~~It is decorated~~ with her phone number in metal-flake.
- ~~The young bagpiper liked~~ Scottish food. ~~He enjoyed~~ doing Scottish dances. ~~Wearing~~ a kilt in winter left him cold.
- Ruby missed the alligator farm. She fondly remembered the hissing and snapping of the beasts as they scrambled for raw meat. ~~Her neighbors were~~ indifferent to the loss.
- ~~Many people are~~ pleased to purchase items with food preservatives. ~~Others are~~ fearful. ~~They think~~ these chemicals may also preserve consumers.

8. Leewan loves her new in-line roller skates, ^{because} They look and perform much like ice skates, ^{but} They are not as safe as her conventional roller skates.
9. Fish sold at Discount Fish Market were not of the highest quality, [;] Some of them had been dead for days without refrigeration, ^{and} They were suitable only for bait.
10. Cliff wanted to impress his date, ^{so} He splashed on six ounces of He-Man cologne, ^{and} He put on his motorcycle leathers and a flying scarf.

Chapter 6

Exercise 1

1. When Leroy Robert Paige was seven years old, [;] He was carrying luggage at a railroad station in Mobile, Alabama.
2. He was a clever young fellow. Who invented a contraption for carrying four satchels (small suitcases) at one time.
3. After he did that, [;] He was always known as Satchel Paige.
4. His fame rests on his being arguably the best baseball pitcher. Who ever played the game.
5. Because of the so-called Jim Crow laws, [;] He, as an African American, was not allowed to play in the major leagues. Until 1948 after the Major League color barrier was broken.
6. By that time he was already forty-two. Although he was in excellent condition.
7. He had pitched. Wherever he could, mainly touring around the country.
8. When he faced Major Leaguers in exhibition games, [;] He almost always won.
9. Because people liked to see him pitch, [;] He pitched almost every day. While he was on tour.
10. One year he won 104 games. During his career he pitched 55 no-hitters and won more than 2,000 games.
11. He pitched his last game in the majors at the age of fifty-nine.

12. In 1971 he was the first African-American player, Who was voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in a special category for those, Who played in the old Negro Leagues.

Exercise 3

1. As a subject of historical record, Dancing seems to be a natural human act.
2. Even prehistoric cave paintings depict dancing figures, Scrawled outlines of people in motion.
3. Dancing takes many forms, but mainly it is a matter of moving rhythmically, In time to music.
4. Most children jump up and down when they are excited. They sway back and forth when they are contented.
5. Having studied the behavior of many ethnic groups, Anthropologists confirm that dancing reveals much, About a group's culture.
6. People dance for various reasons, Such as to entertain others, to relax, to inspire others, and to celebrate life.
7. One stylized form of dancing is the ballet, A story told with graceful, rhythmic movement and music.
8. Folk dances relate stories, Of the dancers' culture.
9. Young people can get to know each other at social dances, While enjoying themselves.
10. Each generation of social dancers seems to have its own style, Sometimes a modified revival, such as swing.

Exercise 5

1. Harry polished his vehicle, a Ford Ranger truck with fine Corinthian leather seats.
2. He drove to pick up Jane for their date.
3. Jane wanted to go to the opening-day baseball game at Dodger Stadium.
4. She hoped for a new memory, a never-to-be-forgotten experience.
5. Jane dreamed of being seen on big-screen Diamond Vision in the stadium.
6. They arrived with the first sound of the bat on ball.

7. Harry bought peanuts and Crackerjacks for Jane.
8. Jane had brought a baseball glove so that she might catch a well-hit ball.
9. She brought her portable television set so that she could hear and see her heroes up close.
10. Seeing the rain clouds, they feared that the game might be canceled.

Exercise 7

(1) Two ice hotels ^{are} the ultimate place for “chilling out.” (2) One of these hotels ^{is} in Quebec, Canada. (3) The other ^{is} being in Sweden. (4) These structures ^{are} built of 4,500 tons of snow and 250 tons of ice, like giant igloos. (5) The hotels’ rooms even in-
clude ^{include} furniture made of ice. (6) Room temperatures do not rise above 27 degrees Fahrenheit. (7) But outside temperatures ^{are} well below freezing. (8) The hotels’ ice walls actually trap ^{trap} and hold ^{hold} some of the heat inside. (9) Guests sleep in thick sleeping bags piled with animal skins for warmth. (10) In the hotels’ bars, even the glasses are made of ice. (11) Drinks ^{are} served “in the rocks” instead of “on the rocks.”

(12) Construction ^{occurs} in December of every year. (13) In January, the hotels open for business. (14) Stay open ^{The hotels} until late March. (15) Then ^{they} begin to melt. (16) These ^{have} are ^{having} two hotels to be totally rebuilt every year.

Exercise 9

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Delete “which” | 6. teams go to |
| 2. People go to | 7. Tourists can see |
| 3. Delete “who” | 8. displays are available at |
| 4. Tourists regard the | 9. Delete “who” |
| 5. St. Augustine has the | 10. Delete “which” |

Exercise 12

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. CS; optimism, but a | 6. RO; managing, for they |
| 2. RO; winter, and they | 7. CS; food, so they |
| 3. OK | 8. CS; winter, and the |
| 4. RO; winter, yet they | 9. RO; depressed, but they |
| 5. CS; branches, and some | 10. RO; help, and seven |

Exercise 14

- CS 1. ^{Although} Roberto Clemente grew up poor in Puerto Rico, he would become famous and rich.
- RO 2. ^{Because} As a child he was determined to play baseball, he used a tree limb to slug an old tennis ball wrapped with yarn.
- CS 3. ^{After} Clemente excelled in youth and sandlot teams, he signed a contract to play professional baseball.
- CS 4. ^{While (or When)} He played for the Pittsburgh Pirates between 1955 and 1972, he was once selected the Most Valuable Player and twice had the highest hitting average in the National League.
- OK 5. Often regarded as the best right fielder of all time, he won twelve Gold Gloves for his defensive play, and it was said he could throw out runners from his knees.
- OK 6. Clemente said that he was taught good values by his family and that he respected the poor because they had learned about life from their suffering.
- CS 7. ^{When (or After)} Clemente became wealthy, he always found time to help the less fortunate.
- CS 8. ^{Because} He liked to take an active part in his humanitarian work, in 1972 he decided to fly on an airplane he had chartered to take supplies to earthquake victims in Nicaragua.
- RO 9. ^{When} The airplane crashed, all aboard were killed.
- RO 10. ^{Because} He was a great baseball player and a great human being, many schools and parks have been named after him.

Exercise 16

- CS 1. Harry Houdini is often referred to as a magician[^]; however, he was more famous as an escapologist.
- CS 2. He initially performed card tricks and other common routines of illusion[^]; then he developed some special non-escape acts.
- RO 3. One of his spectacular non-escape acts was making an elephant and its trainer disappear[^]; however, they were actually lowered into an empty swimming pool under the stage.
- OK 4. Soon Houdini grew bored with conventional magic, and he perfected some escape tricks.
- CS 5. Houdini learned to swallow and then regurgitate keys and tools[^]; therefore, (or consequently,) he could break free from restraints under water.
- RO 6. Houdini could also dislocate both shoulders at will[^]; therefore, (or consequently,) he could escape easily from a straitjacket.
- OK 7. Houdini's most famous trick involved the Chinese Water Torture Cell, a steel and glass water-filled box in which he was chained and suspended upside down.
- OK 8. As an active member of a group of skeptics, he exposed spiritualists who claimed to contact the dead.
- CS 9. He decided to put his beliefs to a test[^]; therefore, shortly before his death, he gave his wife a secret code and told her he would try to contact her from the grave.
- CS 10. Each Halloween night for a decade after he died, his wife and friends met and waited for a signal from Houdini[^]; then (or finally,) she gave up, saying, "Ten years is long enough to wait for any man."

Exercise 18

1. CS; coat. They
2. RO; parades. The
3. OK
4. RO; distance. Enemies
5. OK
6. RO; uniform. The
7. CS; hand. The
8. CS; India. They
9. OK
10. RO; color. They

Review 1

Dinosaurs were giant lizardlike animals, ^{They} they lived more than a hundred million years ago. Some had legs like lizards and turtles, ^{and} some had legs more like birds. The ones with legs like birds, ^{and} could walk easily with raised bodies. They varied in size, ^{and} many were huge. The largest, the diplodocus, ^{was} about ninety feet long, equal to the distance between the bases in baseball. ^{It weighed} Weighing more than ten elephants. The smallest weighed no more than two pounds and was no bigger than a chicken. Some dinosaurs ate meat, ^{and} almost certainly some dinosaurs ate other dinosaurs. ^{They} Used their strong claws and fierce teeth to tear at their victims. Dinosaurs were different, ^{and} in design as well as size. They had horns, spikes, bills, armorlike plates, clublike tails, bony crests, and teeth in many sizes and shapes. ^{Their} their heads were proportionately tiny or absurdly large, ^{and} their mouths varied, ^{and} depending on their eating habits.

Chapter 7

Exercise 1

1. created
2. built
3. went, asked
4. returned, threw
5. dug, constructed
6. began
7. jilted
8. hoped, became
9. worked, knows
10. saw, change

Exercise 3

1. lost
2. laid
3. did, won
4. became, ran
5. eaten, served
6. ruined, put
7. cost, raise
8. sit, liked
9. rose, headed
10. knew, lusted

Exercise 6

1. said
2. is
3. had
4. could have, would have
5. had
6. have decided
7. determined
8. are considering
9. may be
10. will worry

Exercise 8

1. is
2. are
3. is
4. is
5. is
6. is
7. are
8. is
9. are
10. are

Exercise 10

Lizzie Borden was famous for being arrested and tried for the gruesome ax murder of her father and stepmother. On August 4, 1892, when Andrew Borden was taking a nap in his home, someone ^{hit} ~~hits~~ him in the head eleven times with a hatchet. His wife, Abby Borden, had already been killed in an upstairs bedroom with the same weapon. The police ^{investigated} ~~investigate~~ and ^{concluded} ~~conclude~~ that Andrew's thirty-two-year-old daughter Lizzie ^{was} ~~is~~ the murderer. Lizzie ^{was} ~~is~~ arrested but pleaded not guilty to the crimes. Her sensational trial was followed by people all over the country. The prosecution ^{presented} ~~presents~~ an overwhelming amount of circumstantial evidence. Many people thought that she ^{was} ~~is~~ guilty. Nonetheless, Lizzie's jury acquitted her. The case remains unsolved to this day.

Exercise 12

1. A
2. P
3. P; Pirates seized cargo and plundered coastal towns.
4. P; Also, pirates kidnapped people and held them for ransom.
5. A
6. P; Writers such as Rafael Sabatini and Lord Byron created the swashbuckling pirate of our imagination.

7. P; Books like *Captain Blood* and poems like “The Corsair” gave readers the romantic portrait of a sword-wielding, treasure-hunting ruffian in gold earrings.
8. P; As a result, people have often perceived pirates as ruthless but adventurous heroes.
9. P; Actually, though, these desperate criminals lived a drunken, violent, and short life.
10. P; The development of national navies in the nineteenth century caused the decline of piracy.

Exercise 14

1. Like most people, Bob fears public speaking.
2. Most people fear public speaking more than death!
3. Bob worries about looking foolish.
4. Bob needs to learn more about public speaking.
5. So Bob now attends Santa Ana College.
6. He has enrolled in a speech class.
7. Bob learns how to prepare a speech.
8. Bob now can control his anxiety.
9. To relax, Bob takes deep breaths.
10. Bob gives speeches confidently.

Exercise 16

1. were
2. were
3. were
4. were
5. be

Review 1

- | <i>From</i> | <i>To</i> |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. is | was |
| 2. is | was |
| begins | began |
| 3. runs | ran |
| 4. works | worked |
| 5. gives | gave |

Review 2

1. was
2. were
3. was
4. was
5. were

Review 4

1. Whitney is rebuilding her desktop.
2. Anika can lead our group.
3. Matthew scored the last touchdown.
4. Maria works at the department store.
5. Jonathan attracts favorable attention.

Chapter 8

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. me, her | 6. We |
| 2. He, I | 7. us |
| 3. she | 8. who |
| 4. them, us | 9. whomever |
| 5. us, me | 10. me |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. Whom | 6. Who |
| 2. whom | 7. whom |
| 3. who | 8. whom |
| 4. whom | 9. Whom |
| 5. who | 10. who |

Exercise 5

- | | |
|--------|--------------|
| 1. me | 6. who |
| 2. me | 7. whom |
| 3. who | 8. me |
| 4. I | 9. who |
| 5. who | 10. who, who |

Exercise 8

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
1. you	they
you	they
2. you	they
your car	their cars
3. you	they
4. you	I
5. you	he
6. you	she
7. you	they
8. you	we
you	we
9. you	they
10. you	they

Exercise 10

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. its | 6. their |
| 2. he or she | 7. his or her |
| 3. his or her | 8. their |
| 4. it | 9. their |
| 5. he, his | 10. its, its, its |

Exercise 12

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. they, their | 6. his or her |
| 2. he or she, his or her | 7. her |
| 3. its | 8. their |
| 4. their | 9. his |
| 5. their | 10. his or her |

Exercise 14

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (a) V
(b) OK | 6. (a) V
(b) OK |
| 2. (a) OK
(b) V | 7. (a) V
(b) OK |
| 3. (a) V
(b) OK | 8. (a) V
(b) OK |
| 4. (a) V
(b) OK | 9. (a) V
(b) OK |
| 5. (a) V
(b) OK | 10. (a) V
(b) OK |

Review 1

- me
- who
- me
- me
- We

Review 2

- | | <i>From</i> | <i>To</i> |
|----|-------------|------------|
| 1. | you | one |
| 2. | you | they |
| 3. | one | she |
| 4. | you | I |
| 5. | your | his or her |

Review 3

- | | <i>From</i> | <i>To</i> |
|----|-------------|------------|
| 1. | C | |
| 2. | her | their |
| 3. | their | his or her |
| 4. | his | their |
| 5. | her | their |

Review 4

- | | <i>From</i> | <i>To</i> |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | their | his or her |
| 2. | their
they are | his or her
he or she is |
| 3. | he or she doesn't | they don't |
| 4. | their | his |
| 5. | his or her | their |

Review 5

- He joined the Marine Corps, and that choice straightened him out.
- Joe said to Rick, "I want to cut my hair."
- According to an old saying, you can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.
- Doctors say that senior citizens should get a flu shot every year.
- Betty Sue told Rhonda Ann, "Your sauerkraut is the best in town."

Exercise 3

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. most | 6. best |
| 2. really | 7. real |
| 3. hardly | 8. hardly |
| 4. badly, really | 9. bad |
| 5. well | 10. most |

Exercise 4

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
1. real	really
2. worsen	worse
3. most biggest	biggest
4. no	any
5. never	ever
6. real	really
7. good	well
8. very unique	unique
9. well	good
10. no	any

Exercise 5

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. really, good | 6. really |
| 2. any | 7. strangest |
| 3. not | 8. well |
| 4. oddest | 9. best, fastest |
| 5. most | 10. more |

Exercise 7

1. D; Driving through the Brazilian rain forest, we spotted leafcutter ants going about their work.
2. M; This tribe of ants is one of the few creatures that grow food on this planet.
3. M; Leafcutter ants cleverly learned to farm over 50 million years ago.
4. D; Climbing trees, the ants cut down the leaves and bite them into the shape of half-moons.

5. M; Then each ant hoists a leaf, weighing ten times more than it does, and carries it back down the tree toward the nest.
6. M; Marching home with their leaves, the ants resemble a parade of fluttering green flags.
7. M; Carried into the subterranean tunnels of the nest, the cargo is deposited by the leafcutters.
8. M; Taking over, tiny gardener ants clean, clip, and spread the leaves with secretions from their bodies.
9. M; The ants place fungus on the hunks of leaves, lined up in neat rows.
10. M; Cultivated for food, the ants' fungus garden is fertilized by the leaves.

Review 1

In 1951, Sir Hugh Beaver, who was the managing director of the Guinness Brewery, became embroiled in an argument about which bird was the ^{fastest} ~~faster~~ game bird in Europe. He wondered if a book that supplied the answers to such burning questions would sell ^{well.} ~~good.~~ So, he worked with a fact-finding agency to compile what became *The Guinness Book of World Records*, first published in 1955. ^{more popular} ~~popularer~~ The book proved to be ^{Climbing} ~~climbing~~ ^{climbing} to the top of the British bestseller lists. Over the years, more than 94 million copies of the book's editions have been sold in 100 different countries and 37 different languages, making it the top-selling copyrighted book of all time. Today, of course, Guinness World Records is still a household name. The organization continues to be the ^{best-} ~~better~~ known collector and verifier of records set around the globe.

Chapter 10

Exercise 1

1. vicious, relentless, (and) inexplicable
2. family moves (and) it finds
3. to make (and) to ignore
4. invited (but) neglected
5. has inherited (and) has caused
6. physician separates (and) they hate
7. twin is (and) other is
8. embittered (and) vindictive
9. unreasonable, angry, (and) brutal
10. crashes (and) devours

Exercise 3

1. X; change *eating* to *eat*
2. X; change *escaping* to *escapes*
3. X; delete “he finds”
4. X; delete “having”
5. P
6. X; change *dish*, to *dish and*
7. X; change *upsetting* to *upset*
8. X; delete “who had”
9. P
10. X; change *becoming* to *become*

Exercise 5

1. color, amazement
2. action-packed
3. how to save them
4. to live
5. joys, sorrows
6. truth, justice, freedom
7. survives, triumphs
8. love, care
9. fly, float
10. loves, sends

Exercise 6

1. hulking, unrelenting
2. to destroy
3. life, woman
4. survive
5. humans are the slaves
6. begins
7. attack
8. to destroy
9. ugly, harmless
10. arrogant, obnoxious

Exercise 7

1. (not only)robbed . . . (but also)gave
2. (Both)Humphrey Bogart (and)Katharine Hepburn
3. (either)himself (or)Mr. Hyde
4. (neither) . . . jobs (nor)compassion
5. (either)die . . . (or)go
6. (either)develop . . . (or)go
7. (not only)gets . . . (but also)goes
8. (both)who framed . . . (and)who is playing
9. (not only)heartaches (but also) . . . joy
10. (either)his dignity (or)his life

Review 1

Ken Kesey wrote *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* as a novel. It was later made into a stage play and a film. The title was taken from a children's folk rhyme: "One flew east, one flew west, / One flew over the cuckoo's nest."

The narrator in the novel is Chief Bromden, the central character is Randle McMurphy, and Nurse Ratched is the villain. Bromden sees and can hear but does not speak. He is a camera with a conscience. McMurphy is both an outcast and serves as a leader, and he speaks out for freedom and as an individual. Nurse Ratched is the voice of repression. She is the main representative of what Bromden calls the "Combine." She organizes, directs, controls, and, if necessary to her purposes, will destroy.

Chapter 11

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. ? | 6. . |
| 2. . | 7. ! |
| 3. . | 8. ? |
| 4. . | 9. . |
| 5. ! | 10. . |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Teach, . . . Blackbeard, | 11. Charleston, South Carolina, |
| 2. ships, . . . hostage, | 12. ransom, |
| 3. coins, gold, silver, | 13. short, |
| 4. Blackbeard, . . . menacing, | 14. 1718, |
| 5. fierce, | 15. Island, |
| 6. battles, | 16. cheap, . . . goods, |
| 7. swords, pistols, | 17. ended, however, . . . November 22, |
| 8. Carolina, | 18. Virginia, . . . crimes, |
| 9. skull-and-crossbones, | 19. battle, . . . times, |
| 10. flag, | 20. pirates, |

Exercise 5

1. monster, . . . desperate,
2. house,
3. simple,
4. however,
5. monster, . . . dejected,
6. innocent, . . . brother,
7. horror,
8. demands,
9. him,
10. away, . . . parts,
11. anticipation,
12. project,
13. say, . . . unexpected,
14. away,
15. married, . . . fully, . . . enraged,
16. wedding, . . . horrified,
17. monster,
18. desolate, . . . North,
19. visit,
20. friend, love, . . . soul; and, therefore,

Exercise 7

1. Alps,
2. summoned;
3. corpse;
4. corpse,
5. Neolithic human;
6. stone tools; consequently,
7. died;
8. wounds; for example, . . . cut,
9. battle;
10. injuries,
11. difficult,
12. interesting,
13. principles;
14. fire;
15. clothing;
16. cloth;
17. ax,
18. Italy;
19. age,
20. him,

Exercise 9

1. Professor Jones said, “Now we will read from The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe.”
2. The enthusiastic students shouted, “We like Poe! We like Poe!”
3. The professor lectured for fifty-seven minutes before he finally said, “In conclusion, I say that Poe was an unappreciated writer during his lifetime.”
4. The next speaker said, “I believe that Poe said, “A short story should be short enough so that a person can read it in one sitting.””

5. Then, while students squirmed, he read “The Fall of the House of Usher” in sixty-eight minutes.
6. “Now we will do some reading in unison,” said Professor Jones.
7. Each student opened a copy of The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe.
8. “Turn to page 72,” said Professor Jones.
9. “What parts do we read?” asked a student.
10. “You read the words, or maybe I should say ‘word,’ of the raven,” said the professor.

Exercise 11

1. Many of literature’s great works—poems, stories, and novels—began as dreams.
2. Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–1894), the author of *Treasure Island*, often dreamed complete stories that he would later write.
3. He had the following to say of his tale about Jekyll and Hyde: “I dreamed the scene . . . in which Hyde, pursued for some crime, took the powder and underwent the change in the presence of his pursuers.”
4. Mary Shelley (1797–1851)—she was married to Romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley—said that a nightmare gave her the idea for her novel *Frankenstein*.
5. English Romantic poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who is famous for the poem “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner,” is another literary artist inspired by a dream.
6. One of his best-known poems is titled “Kubla Khan: Or, a Vision in a Dream.”
7. This poem begins with these famous lines: “In Xanadu did Kubla Khan / A stately pleasure-dome decree.”
8. Coleridge said that he fell asleep after reading in a history book: “Here the Khan Kubla [another spelling of the name is Kublai Khan] commanded a palace to be built and a stately garden thereunto. And thus ten miles of fertile ground were enclosed within a wall.”
9. Poet, philosopher, and literary critic—Coleridge had a fertile imagination and a huge intellect.
10. Unfortunately, though, he was interrupted as he composed his verse about Xanadu, and his vision completely evaporated, forcing him to subtitle the poem “A Fragment.”

Exercise 13

1. “I’ve heard that you intend to move to El Paso, Texas,” my brother-in-law said.
2. “My date of departure on United Airlines is July 11,” I answered.
3. “Then you’ve only thirty-three days remaining in California,” he said.

4. My mother gave me some Samsonite luggage, and Dad gave me a Ronson razor.
5. Jennifer does not know I am leaving for the University of Texas.
6. Jennifer, my mother's dog, is one-quarter poodle and three-quarters cocker spaniel.
7. That dog's immediate concern is almost always food rather than sentimentality.
8. I wouldn't have received my scholarship without the straight A's from my elective classes.
9. I am quite indebted to Professor Jackson, a first-rate teacher of English and several courses in speech.
10. I wasn't surprised when Grandma gave me a box of stationery and a note asking me to write Mother each Friday.

Review 1

1. Everyone defines the term *success* differently; how do you define it?
2. According to American author and editor Christopher Morley, the only success is being able to spend your life the way you want to spend it.
3. Margaret Thatcher, former leader of Great Britain, said that success is being good at what you're doing but also having a sense of purpose.
4. Author Vernon Howard had this to say on the subject: "You have succeeded in life when all you really want is only what you really need."
5. Albert Einstein, however, believed that if A equals success in life, then $A = x + y + z$.
6. x is work, y is play, and z is keeping your mouth shut.
7. One of the most well-known quotes about success comes from philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson, who wrote that to have succeeded is "to leave the world a bit better" and "to know that even one life has breathed easier because you have lived."

Chapter 12

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. hear | 11. already |
| 2. than | 12. chose |
| 3. their | 13. receive |
| 4. through | 14. quite |
| 5. piece | 15. could have |
| 6. all right | 16. lose |
| 7. passed | 17. it's |
| 8. too | 18. accept |
| 9. advice | 19. know |
| 10. a lot | 20. paid |

Review 1

1. famous
2. location
3. noticeable
4. dropped
5. likely
6. hopeless
7. management
8. hottest
9. robbed
10. stopped
11. safely
12. argument
13. judgment
14. courageous
15. swimming
16. committed
17. occurrence
18. omitted
19. beginning
20. preferred

Chapter 13

Exercise 1

George Washington at Trenton

One of ^{the} most famous battles during the War of Independence ^{occurred} ~~occur~~ at Trenton, New Jersey, on Christmas Eve of ~~the~~ 1776. The colonists ^{were} outmatched in supplies and finances and ~~were~~ outnumbered in troop strength. Most observers in other countries ^{thought the} ~~think~~ rebellion would be put down soon. ^{The} British ^{were} overconfident and ^{believed} ~~believe~~ there would be no more battles until spring. But George Washington ^{decided} ~~decide~~ to fight one more time. That Christmas, while ^a large army of Britishers ^{were} ~~was~~ a party and thinking about the holiday season, ^{the} Americans set out for ^a surprise raid. They loaded onto boats used for carrying ore and rowed across ^{the} Delaware River. George Washington stood tall in ^{the} lead boat. According to legend, ^{the} drummer boy floated across river on his drum, pulled by rope tied to ^a boat. Because ^a British ^{the} did not feel threatened by the rag-tag colonist forces, they ^{were} unprepared to do battle. The colonists stormed ^{the} living quarters and the general assembly hall and achieved victory. It was good for the colonists' morale, something they needed, for they would endure ^a long, hard winter before fighting again.

Chapter 24

Exercise 1

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1. PH | 6. AH |
| 2. FD | 7. PH |
| 3. HG | 8. HG |
| 4. PH/AH | 9. PH |
| 5. FA | 10. AH |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. FA | 6. AH |
| 2. FD | 7. FD |
| 3. HG | 8. HG |
| 4. FA | 9. PH |
| 5. PH | 10. AH |