

Chapter 18: Writing Effective Sentences, pp. 397–98

Identifying Sentence Fragments, pp. 397–98

EXERCISE A

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 11. F |
| 2. S | 12. F |
| 3. F | 13. F |
| 4. F | 14. S |
| 5. F | 15. F |
| 6. S | 16. F |
| 7. F | 17. S |
| 8. F | 18. F |
| 9. S | 19. S |
| 10. F | 20. F |

EXERCISE B

- [21] No native people on the continent of Antarctica. [22] Because it is too cold.
- [23] Although scientists and other workers live in Antarctica for about a year at a time.
- [24] These people live there to study many things. [25] The ozone layer, sleep patterns, and fish survival in subzero temperatures.
- [26] Ninety-five percent of Antarctica covered with ice. [27] Also has very high winds.
- [28] Sometimes Antarctica's winds reach speeds of 200 miles per hour. [29] Many animals in the ocean around Antarctica. [30] One type of bird found on Antarctica is the penguin.

Finding and Revising Sentence Fragments, pp. 399–400

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. F—Yesterday, Denise and I^{decided} to go for a bike ride.
2. S
3. F—Our part of town^{has} a lot of steep hills.
4. F—^{We}Saw many interesting places along the way.
5. S

6. F—Although going down the hills was really fun,^{, riding back up the hills was difficult.}
7. F—^{We}Felt tired after pedaling up all those hills.
8. F—Some hills^{were} steeper than they had looked at first!
9. F—^{We}Rested and drank some water after several miles.
10. F—My legs^{felt} shaky.
11. F—When we got up to go,^Isuggested that we pedal home slowly.
12. F—After we had taken our break,^{, we felt more energetic.}
13. F—As we crested the last hill,^{, we breathed a huge sigh of relief.}
14. F—When we waved to our friends across the street,^{, we knew we were getting close to home.}
15. F—^{Watching ducks at the pond}Was my favorite part of today's trip.
16. S
17. F—^{We}Agreed to take our next bike trip on Saturday.
18. S
19. F—^IAm glad my bike is modern.
20. S

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

- S 21. A marathon is a running event.
- F 22. ^{It}Has a distance of approximately twenty-six miles.
- F 23. The race's length^{has} a historical basis.
- F 24. In 490 B.C., a Greek soldier^{ran} from Marathon to Athens with news of a Greek victory over the Persians.
- F 25. ^{The modern marathon}Reproduces that soldier's run, although the current marathon distance is actually longer.
- F 26. Marathons and half-marathons^{are held} in many cities.

- S 27. Boston and New York City both have famous marathons.
- F 28. Because the marathon is such a long race, finishing one requires special training.
- F 29. Whether a marathon runner is a beginner or a seasoned veteran, he or she should commit to months of training.
- F 30. Runners must keep their bodies strong and well rested.

Identifying and Revising Run-on Sentences, pp. 401–402

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

- _____ 1. Brown bears include the grizzly and the kodiak, the largest brown bear is the kodiak.
- _____ 2. Did you know that kodiak bears weigh as much as 1,700 pounds, they can grow to a height of ten feet?
- C 3.
- C 4.
- _____ 5. Females give birth to as many as four cubs, the cubs stay with their mother two or three years.
- _____ 6. Many people are afraid of bears, encounters with bears are actually infrequent.
- _____ 7. Grizzly bears are solitary animals, they do not want to interact with people.
- C 8.
- _____ 9. In bear country, people should always store food and garbage properly, bears could be attracted by the smell.
- _____ 10. Never try to outrun a bear, it can run more than thirty miles per hour!

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

[11] In Munich, school was too rigid and boring for young Einstein, and he did not do well.

[12] However, Einstein showed a talent for mathematics, at the age of twelve, he taught himself Euclidean geometry. [13] After finishing secondary school, he entered the Federal Polytechnic Academy in Switzerland, but he did not like the teaching methods there. [14] The academy frustrated him, he could not learn in a way that interested him. [15] Einstein chose to educate himself, and he missed classes often to study physics on his own.

[16] His professors had low opinions of him, but he graduated anyway in 1900. [17] In 1905, he published a paper on physics, and the University of Zürich awarded him a Ph.D. for this work.

[18] In the same year, he published four more papers that presented new thoughts on the nature of light and other important concepts. [19] Physicists resisted Einstein's ideas at first, but eventually his general theory of relativity was confirmed through observation. [20] Einstein achieved international recognition, and in 1921 he received the Nobel Prize in physics.

Review A: Revising Sentence Fragments and Run-on Sentences, pp. 403–404

EXERCISE A

Scuba is an acronym. The acronym stands for "self-contained underwater breathing apparatus." In the fifteenth century, Leonardo da Vinci designed an underwater diving suit. Functional equipment not developed until much later. Inventors in the eighteenth century designed practical devices for breathing underwater. Such as diving suits and diving bells. Wearing these suits, divers could breathe underwater, their

mobility was limited. The twentieth century had Jacques Cousteau and Émile Gagnan to solve the problem. Perfected the aqualung. The aqualung is a cylinder of compressed air, the cylinder is worn on the diver's back and is connected to a mouthpiece. With an aqualung, divers have both air and mobility. Since 71 percent of the earth's surface is covered by oceans. Scuba diving opened up a whole new world.

Answers will vary. Sample answer follows.

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EXERCISE B

Penguins look clumsy on land, they are graceful in the water. Their bodies are perfectly suited for swimming and diving. They a streamlined torpedo shape. Their wings are shaped like flippers penguins use them to propel themselves through the water at speeds up to thirty miles per hour. Use their webbed feet to steer. Most penguins can even swim like porpoises. Leap out of the water to breathe and then dive back in with one graceful motion. Penguins frequently need to dive deep to catch prey. Sometimes descend to depths of more

than a thousand feet. Penguins special air chambers in their bodies. When a penguin dives, the chambers squeeze, air is forced into the lungs. The extra air keeps the lungs from collapsing under the water pressure. The chilly waters that penguins prefer would be too cold for most birds, penguins are insulated by waterproof feathers and a thick layer of fat. Penguins may be awkward on land, but they are perfectly suited for the water.

Answers will vary. Sample answer follows.

Penguins look clumsy on land, but they are graceful in the water. Their bodies are perfectly suited for swimming and diving. They have a streamlined torpedo shape. Their wings are shaped like flippers, and penguins use them to propel themselves through the water at speeds up to thirty miles per hour. They use their webbed feet to steer. Most penguins can even swim like porpoises. They leap out of the water to breathe and then dive back in with one graceful motion. Penguins frequently need to dive deep to catch prey; sometimes they descend to depths of more than a thousand feet. Penguins have special air chambers in their bodies. When a penguin dives, the chambers squeeze, and air is forced into the penguin's lungs. The extra air keeps the lungs from collapsing under the water pressure. The chilly waters that penguins prefer would be too cold for most birds, but penguins are insulated by waterproof feathers and a thick layer of fat. Penguins may be awkward on land, but they are perfectly suited for the water.

Combining Sentences by Inserting Words, pp. 405–406

EXERCISE A

Answers may vary slightly.

1. Nightfall used to leave city streets in ^{complete} darkness. ~~The darkness was complete.~~
2. Animals in the streets were difficult to see during the ^{dark} night. ~~The night was dark.~~

3. In the fifteenth century, some ^{European} cities began to hang lanterns outside on winter nights. ~~The cities were European.~~
4. Two hundred years later, New York City lit its streets with ^{oil} lamps hung on posts. ~~The lamps contained oil.~~
5. Neither of these ^{early} efforts to light the streets helped very much. ~~These efforts were early.~~
6. In 1807, Pall Mall in London became the first street with ^{bright} gaslights. ~~The lights were bright.~~
7. As gaslights spread across Europe and to the United States, more people could travel ^{safely} at night in a city. ~~Travelers were safe.~~
8. New York began to use ^{economical} electric streetlights in the late nineteenth century. ~~Electric lights have economic advantages over other light sources.~~
9. The ^{gradual} introduction of these brilliant lights drastically reduced street crime in the United States. ~~They were introduced in a gradual way.~~
10. In some modern cities, ^{video} cameras attached to the lights help to reduce crime even further. ~~These are video cameras.~~

EXERCISE B

Answers may vary slightly.

11. This ^{charming} idea is completely incorrect. ~~The idea can charm people.~~
12. The colonists first built ^{temporary} shelters such as huts or tents. ~~The shelters were temporary.~~
13. Next, they ^{promptly} built the kind of houses they had had in England. ~~The construction was prompt.~~
14. The Pilgrims and Puritans of New England lived in ^{European-style} houses. ~~The houses were European-style.~~
15. In 1638, ^{Swedish} settlers established a colony on the Delaware River. ~~The settlers were Swedish.~~
16. The ^{original} log cabins in America were built by these Swedes. ~~These log cabins were the original ones.~~
17. Later, German immigrants ^{independently} constructed log cabins in America. ~~These immigrants were independent of the Swedish settlement.~~
18. In the eighteenth century, log cabins became a common sight on the ^{expanding} western frontier. ~~The western frontier continued to expand.~~
19. People ^{mistakenly} began to associate this well-known symbol of frontier life with the earliest English settlers of America. ~~These people were mistaken.~~
20. Regardless of where they came from, ^{primitive-style} log cabins are still popular as simple places to vacation. ~~Primitive-style cabins are appealing.~~

Combining Sentences by Inserting Phrases, pp. 407–408

EXERCISE A

Answers may vary. Sample answers follow.

1. The fax machine is an important tool. ^{for modern communications} ~~It is a tool for modern communications.~~
2. ~~Alexander Bain was a Scottish mechanic.~~
The first patent for a facsimile machine was given in 1843 to ^{a Scottish mechanic} Alexander Bain. ^{At the 1851 World's Fair,}
3. ^{English physicist Frederick Blakewell} gave the first demonstration of a working facsimile machine. ~~The demonstration took place at the 1851 World's Fair.~~
4. In 1863, a commercial fax system ^{linking Lyon and Paris} was set up in France. ~~The system linked Lyon and Paris.~~

5. By 1906, Germany had a fax system ^{to send newspaper photographs} between Munich and Berlin. ~~The fax system sent newspaper photographs.~~
6. ~~Later, telegraph lines were used as the standard means of fax transmission.~~ In the early twenties, the United States used telegraph lines ^{as the standard means} to fax photographs to newspapers.
7. American researchers developed a new ^{involving telephone lines} method. ~~The new method involved telephone lines.~~
8. Further advances in the thirties allowed anyone ^{owning a telephone or radio} to have newspapers faxed right to the home. ~~Anyone who owned a telephone or radio could use this service.~~
9. ~~Fax technology is a wonderfully fast way to send documents.~~ Fax technology has become an important part of the business world.
10. I expect to receive an important fax. ~~I will be receiving the fax this afternoon.~~ ^{this afternoon}

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

11. ~~The giant squid lives deep in the ocean.~~ ^{living deep in the ocean} The giant squid is a mysterious creature.
12. Researchers have tried in vain to see a giant ^{in its natural habitat} squid. ~~They have tried to see one in its natural habitat.~~
13. ~~A cephalopod is a kind of mollusk.~~ ^{a kind of mollusk} The giant squid is a cephalopod. ^{By expelling a stream of water,}
14. ~~The squid moves very quickly. It does so by expelling a stream of water.~~
15. A pursued squid will shoot a cloud. ^{of dark ink} ~~The cloud is made of dark ink.~~
16. The giant squid has eyes the size of volleyballs. ^{making it look like a sea monster} ~~The eyes make it look like a sea monster.~~

17. ~~The giant squid is a truly imposing animal.~~ ^{a truly imposing animal,} The giant squid averages between twenty and forty feet in length.
18. ^{Measuring sixty feet long and weighing almost a ton,} ~~The largest squid on record was a giant. It measured sixty feet long and weighed almost a ton.~~
19. The squid's "arms" are covered with suction cups. ^{used to catch prey} ~~The suction cups are what it uses to catch prey.~~ ^{At depths of 700 to 3,000 feet,}
20. The giant squid remains out of the sight of curious scientists. ~~The squid lives at depths of 700 to 3,000 feet.~~

Creating Compound Subjects and Verbs, pp. 409–410

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. These big cats have much in common. ^{but} They can also be contrasted.
2. ^{and} Lions belong to the genus *Panthera*. Tigers belong to the genus *Panthera*.
3. Lions grow to a length of about eleven feet. ^{and} They weigh up to 550 pounds.
4. Tigers grow up to twelve feet long. ^{and} They weigh as much as 675 pounds.
5. Lions are social animals. ^{and} They live in large groups.
6. Tigers prefer to be alone. ^{but} They come together occasionally.
7. ^{and} Tigers can live about fifteen years in the wild. Lions can live about fifteen years in the wild.
8. A tiger eats deer and cattle. ^{or} It sometimes lives on frogs and fish.
9. Lions can eat more than eighty pounds of meat at a single sitting. ^{but} They might go for a week without eating.

10. Concealment ^{and} helps lions and tigers catch ~~their prey~~. Speed helps lions and tigers catch their prey.

EXERCISE B

11. Lionfish ^{and} can injure people who touch them. Moon jellyfish can injure people who touch them.
12. The rays of a lionfish are brightly colored ^{and}. They contain a strong, painful venom.
13. Moon jellyfish can grow up to eight inches wide ^{and}. They have tentacles that can sting bare skin.
14. Moon jellyfish ^{and} are found in oceans worldwide. Blue whales are found in oceans worldwide.
15. Blue whales can grow to a length of 100 feet ^{and}. They can weigh up to 130 tons.
16. A blue whale's heart is the size of a small car ^{and}. The heart can pump almost ten tons of blood.
17. Blue whales ^{and} feed on tiny animals and plants called plankton. Manta rays feed on tiny animals and plants called plankton.
18. Manta rays have been called devilfish by some people ^{but}. They are not dangerous to humans.
19. Dangerous beasts ^{and} can be found in our oceans. Harmless creatures can be found in our oceans.
20. Like creatures on land, ocean creatures can be harmless to humans ^{but}. Like creatures on land, ocean creatures usually are not harmless to one another.

Forming Compound Sentences, pp. 411–412

EXERCISE A

Answers may vary. Sample answers follow.

- Books about the Pacific Crest Trail mentioned its history and variety. Courtney, Christa, and Aunt Betty agreed to hike a section of it.
- The Pacific Crest Trail runs from Mexico to Canada. Its five sections total 2,650 miles.
- The trail runs through three states. Both deserts and mountains lie in its path.
- Courtney and Christa were excited about the trip. They were not sure where to begin their hike.
- Courtney compiled a list of the gear they would need. Christa made a map of the route they would take.
- Aunt Betty suggested they travel slowly. Courtney and Christa agreed.
- They could walk ten miles each day for three days. They could spend more time enjoying the trail.
- The trail goes through Crater Lake National Park. There is a thirty-mile segment of trail there.
- The scenery was beautiful. The weather was overcast at first.
- The sun came out after a few hours. The weather was perfect.

EXERCISE B

Answers may vary. Sample answers follow.

- Fire was used as a light source for early lighthouses. More reliable sources of light are used today.

12. The light guides ships by night. ^{and} The lighthouse itself serves as a marker by day.
13. Submerged rocks might be marked. ^{or} A harbor entrance could be indicated by a lighthouse.
14. The British colonies on the North Atlantic had a vigorous sea trade. ^{and} The earliest North American lighthouses were built there.
15. The first U.S. lighthouse was established in 1716 at Boston Harbor. ^{and} Congress has preserved it as a monument.
16. The keepers of this lighthouse were originally paid by the city of Boston. ^{but} Modern U.S. lighthouses are maintained by the United States Coast Guard.
17. In the nineteenth century, whaling and fishing were major industries in the Pacific Northwest. ^{and} Lighthouses were needed to guide the ships.
18. The Pacific Northwest has a rough coastline. ^{and} Engineers have built lighthouses there.
19. The Great Lakes can be almost as dangerous as the oceans. ^{and} Their rough waters have caused many shipwrecks.
20. The Great Lakes support many ships. ^{and} Hundreds of lighthouses have been built on the lakes' shores.

Using Subordinate Clauses, pp. 413–414

EXERCISE A

1. There are about 350 species of sharks. ^{that} They swim the world's oceans.
2. The largest species is the whale shark. ^{which} Whale sharks can grow to be fifty feet long.
3. The pygmy ribbontail catshark is a small shark. ^{that} It never grows longer than ten inches.

4. Little is known about sharks' lives even by researchers. ^{who} The researchers study sharks.
5. Some of the largest sharks feed near the surface. ^{where} They eat tiny plants and crustaceans.
6. One shark called the wobbegong lives on the sea floor and catches small fish. ^{which} The fish are lured into the shark's mouth by the waving tendrils around the wobbegong's mouth.
7. Other sharks are aggressive hunters. ^{that} These sharks attack dolphins, sea lions, and giant tuna.
8. Sharks' teeth sometimes break off. ^{when} The sharks attack prey.
9. A shark that attacks a human usually bites just once. ^{before} The shark swims away.
10. Some people think all sharks are deadly. ^{because} Many popular movies and books depict fictional shark attacks.

EXERCISE B

11. The action of rivers and oceans creates gravel. ^{that} The gravel is usually worn and rounded.
12. Gravel is sometimes transported by ice. ^{which} The ice protects the rock edges and leaves them sharper and less worn.
13. This sharp-edged gravel is then deposited. ^{when} The ice melts.
14. Companies that produce gravel must mine it. ^{wherever} They find natural deposits.
15. Most producers sort the gravel by size. ^{before} Trucks, trains, or barges transport it.
16. It is important to use a high-quality gravel. ^{that} A high-quality gravel will not break down easily or react with cement.

17. Concrete can expand and crack. ^{after} Certain kinds of gravel react with the cement in the concrete.
18. People have depended on gravel as a building material. ^{since} The Romans first used it in road construction.
19. Houses, office buildings, airports, roads, bridges, and water systems are just some of the kinds of structures. ^{that} They require gravel.
20. For the most part, all this rock goes unnoticed by the people. ^{who} These people stand, walk, and drive on it all day long.

Review B: Revising a Paragraph by Combining Choppy Sentences, pp. 415–416

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

There are at least sixty-one moons. ~~The moons are found~~ ^{These fascinating} in our solar system. These satellites are every bit as varied as the planets they orbit. ~~The satellites are fascinating.~~ For instance, both of Mars's moons have a diameter that is less than twenty miles. ^{but} Two of Jupiter's moons are larger than the planet Mercury. ^{and most other moons in the solar system} These moons have little or no atmosphere. ~~Most of the other moons in the solar system have little or no atmosphere.~~ However, Titan, ^{Saturn's largest moon,} has an atmosphere twice as dense as Earth's. ~~Titan is Saturn's largest moon.~~ ^{which orbits Neptune,} Triton orbits Neptune in the opposite direction of Neptune's rotation. ~~Triton is~~ ^{not content with} just one special feature. Triton is also one of the two moons that hold solar-system records. Triton is the coldest body in the solar system. ^{and} Jupiter's moon Io is the solar system's most volcanically active body. Nonetheless, others have experienced even greater extremes. Uranus's moon Miranda broke into pieces in a huge collision. ^{and} ~~Miranda~~ then drifted back together. An

astronomer could spend all of his or her time just studying the moons in our solar system.

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

You might not think of West Texas when you think of astronomy. ^{but} The McDonald Observatory in the Davis Mountains is one of the best places in the United States to view the stars. The University of Texas had a minor astronomy program. ^{until} William Johnson McDonald willed over one million dollars to the university in 1926. ~~He willed the money~~ ^{and the University of Chicago} for the construction of a large telescope. The University of Texas joined in a partnership to found McDonald Observatory. ~~The University of Chicago joined in a partnership to found McDonald Observatory.~~ The Davis Mountains were chosen as the observatory's location. ~~They were chosen~~ for their high elevation, low humidity, and remoteness. The observatory is 160 miles from the nearest large city. Several large telescopes belong to the observatory, including the Hobby-Eberly Telescope. ~~The Hobby-Eberly Telescope is~~ the third largest in the world. Another astronomical device is the McDonald Lunar Laser Ranging Station. ^{which} ~~The McDonald Lunar Laser Ranging Station~~ fires a laser beam at the moon to measure its changes in motion. Perhaps the most exciting feature of the observatory is that it has several ^{public} telescopes. ~~These telescopes are public.~~ ^{that} Visitors can use ~~them~~.

Revising Stringy Sentences, pp. 417–418

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. Butterflies are insects. ^{and} some butterflies' wingspans are up to ten inches, but others' are less than one-half inch.

2. C
3. Most butterflies lay their eggs on plants, ~~and the plants~~ provide the offspring with food, but some other larvae eat aphids, ~~or they~~ consume cereals or wool clothes.
4. Butterflies do not have stingers or other natural weapons, ~~and~~ many predators feed on them, but butterflies have developed other means of defending themselves.
5. Some butterflies have bright colors, ~~and these colors are~~ called warning colors, ~~and these colors~~ scare away predators.
6. Monarch butterfly larvae feed on the milkweed plant, ~~and milkweed is~~ toxic to most creatures, ~~but~~ the larvae store the toxins in their bodies, so predators don't like to eat monarchs.
7. Monarch butterflies live all around the world, ~~and there is a large population in North America, and this population~~ migrates south, ~~and it migrates~~ every year.
8. C
9. Many American Indian cultures consider the butterfly to be a special creature, ~~and the Pueblo people have a butterfly dance, and the dance~~ welcomes the beginning of spring.
10. The oldest known butterfly fossils are 48 million years old, ~~and they were found in Green River shale, and the shale is~~ in Colorado.
11. Jamisa is a student artist, ~~and she~~ paints and sculpts, ~~and she~~ also loves to study new art forms.
12. She is currently working on a series of oil paintings, ~~and she~~ is reading about watercolors, ~~but she~~ wants to take a class, ~~and the class is about welding, and she can learn~~ how to make metal sculptures.
13. She stays very busy with her art, ~~and she~~ spends a lot of time at the library and museums, ~~and she~~ does research, ~~and she~~ generates new ideas.
14. C
15. Jamisa has completed four sculptures and six large paintings, ~~and she~~ has entered ~~them~~ in a student art show, ~~and the show~~ will let her see how people like her work.
16. C
17. She is anxious about showing her latest work, but I think everyone will appreciate all the pieces, ~~and the pieces will be~~ in the show.
18. She paints Monday through Friday, but she relaxes now and then, ~~and she~~ relaxes with a book, ~~but she~~ soon returns to her canvases.
19. She also works on a book of sketches, ~~and the sketches are done in charcoal, and she~~ works on them whenever she has the time.
20. Jamisa's teachers ~~are~~ impressed, ~~and Jamisa's fellow students are~~ impressed, ~~and they~~ are all impressed by her dedication and talent.

Revising Wordy Sentences, pp. 419–420

EXERCISE A

1. Itzhak Perlman is the most acclaimed ~~and honored~~ violinist of his generation.
2. Born in Israel in 1945, Perlman contracted polio, ~~which is~~ a very serious disease, when he was four.

3. His struggle ~~that he had~~ with the illness left his legs paralyzed.
4. ~~Within a short period of time~~ afterward, Perlman began playing the violin.
5. ~~It is interesting to note that~~ by the time he was ten, Perlman was performing with the Israel Broadcasting Orchestra.
6. C
7. Perlman remained in the United States to attend the ~~Juilliard School, a prestigious institution.~~ ^{prestigious} institution.
8. He won the Leventritt Competition in 1964, earning engagements with major orchestras ~~inside the borders of the United States.~~ ⁱⁿ inside the borders of the United States.
9. Since then, Perlman has appeared with every major orchestra, recorded most of the standard violin works, played on film soundtracks, and made jazz, ragtime, and contemporary recordings ~~of music that he has played.~~
10. President Ronald Reagan awarded Perlman the U.S. Medal of Freedom, ~~which was given to Perlman~~ in 1986.

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

11. The Amur, ~~which is~~ the eighth longest river in the world, is almost 2,800 miles long.
12. For some 1,100 miles of its course, the river forms the border ~~and the boundary line~~ between China and Russia.
13. C
14. Because there are few roads in the region, the frozen river serves as a route for trucks ~~that need a place to drive.~~
15. Linking Moscow to the Russian Far East, the Trans-Siberian Railroad parallels the Amur ~~for a great stretch~~ ^{much} for a great stretch of its length.

16. Although only two bridges ~~at the present time~~ ^{currently} cross the Amur, plans are being made to build one connecting the Russian town of Blagoveshchensk and the Chinese city of Heihe.
17. The dense forests in the Amur Valley provide a habitat for the ~~endangered animal at risk of becoming extinct.~~ ^{endangered} Siberian tiger, ~~an~~ an endangered animal at risk of becoming extinct.
18. In 1987, one of the world's largest fires burned for a month, destroying ~~and wiping out~~ almost 51,000 square miles of forest along the Amur.
19. Chinese and Russians are talking of forming a joint fire commission to deal with such emergencies ~~when the future brings them.~~ ⁱⁿ when the future brings them.
20. Combined efforts ~~by a combination of elements~~ like this may be the only way to preserve the beauty and history of the Amur region.

Review C: Revising Stringy and Wordy Sentences, pp. 421–422

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

Dora developed an interest in juggling because her friend Robyn was a skilled juggler. Dora received some juggling balls for her birthday. She asked Robyn to teach her how to use them and began to practice. First, Dora learned how to juggle two balls in one hand. After mastering that, she practiced tossing the two balls from one hand to the other. After a few days, she added a third ball. Then, she learned a new way to juggle, switching the direction in which she was throwing the balls. Before long, she could add various items while she juggled. She delighted the neighborhood children by putting on an enjoyable show for them.

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

The human heart is a roughly cone-shaped muscle that pumps blood throughout the body

and is about the size of a fist. Physical exercise helps keep the heart healthy. Smoking and a poor diet can increase the risk of a heart attack, a sudden decrease in the blood supply to the heart. People with high blood pressure should receive treatment because this condition can cause heart attacks. Heart problems may be treated with medication or surgery. The most extreme form of surgical correction is the heart transplant. After the first human heart transplant in 1967, many surgeons began to perform this operation. Most of these early transplants were unsuccessful, but medical procedures and treatments have improved since then. The transplant operation is still extremely risky, but the success rate is much higher now.

Varying Sentence Openings and Structure, pp. 423–424

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

Slowly, we walked along the forest trail. There was a thick mist in the air, and we could hardly see twenty feet ahead of us. The sunlight barely broke through the mist. When we heard a noise, we were startled, and I turned around. A squirrel was running over some dry leaves. I breathed a sigh of relief as we kept walking down the narrow trail. Pine trees surrounded us, but their dark green needles looked almost pale behind the mist. Across the path a lone bird sailed. Silence added to the beauty of the scenery. My stomach growled suddenly when we spotted our cabin in the distance. We looked at one another. We smiled. Our hike was nearly over. I could picture the sandwiches on the table already!

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

Anna was nervous as she stood backstage. She had never acted in a play before. She looked at the thick, red curtain in front of her. It would open in two minutes. Did the curtain muffle the sounds of the audience? Anna could still hear laughter and conversation through it. Anna looked at the clock and took a deep breath. She straightened the collar of her costume while she scanned the room backstage.

The actor to her left looked calm. He wasn't wringing his hands. The director, Mrs. Ortega, was beaming behind the wings. The butterflies in Anna's stomach increased. The curtain slowly began to rise. Anna felt relieved. "I remember my first line," she said to herself. "I'm ready."

Using Transitions and Parallel Structure, pp. 425–426

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

My cousin Gina, who is seventeen, has a big decision to make. She was offered a full-time summer job. In fact, a local architecture firm asked her to be their office assistant. Taking the job could be a good idea. For instance, Gina could earn her own money. Then, she could start a savings account. She could eventually have some money left over to buy books and CD's for herself. Furthermore, she would learn more about architecture. She wants to become an architect one day. Gina might prefer not to take the job, however. A full-time job would require her to sacrifice most of her summer's free time. She would have less time to babysit her two-year old brother Todd, for example. She would also have less time to spend with her friends. Moreover, Gina would miss many of her soccer games and practices if she worked all summer. Meanwhile, she is glad to have options.

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. Four characteristics of reptiles are having scaly skin, breathing with lungs, being cold-blooded, and ^{having} ~~and~~ ^{backbones}.
2. Uncle Han loves sports: he loves playing tennis, watching football, ~~to~~ ^{ing} referee volleyball, and ~~to~~ ^{ing} coach soccer.
3. In the winter, many rabbits live in dens made of piles of brush, rocks, or ~~under~~ ^{under} wood.
4. All the volunteers enjoyed being outdoors, so they were happy to plant flowers, dig weeds, and mow^{ing} the yard.

5. C
6. Learning Spanish, ^{to run} ~~to run~~ track, and studying geography are my favorite parts of going to school.
7. Martha likes the field hockey team because it allows her to stay active, ^{meeting} ~~meeting~~ more friends, and be competitive.
8. C
9. Mr. Davis said that he will give us a quiz tomorrow and ^{that we should} ~~to~~ study hard for it.
10. Quannah Parker, a Comanche chief in the late nineteenth century, encouraged his people to get an education and ^{to} ~~that they~~ ^{should} farm the land.

Review D: Applying Sentence Revision Strategies, pp. 427–428

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

Leonardo da Vinci was born ^{in Italy} in 1452. ~~His birth took place in Italy.~~ ^{and} He died in 1519. Leonardo was a skilled scientist, ^{and} ~~he was also~~ a talented artist. One of his masterpieces is *The Last Supper*; ^{and} He painted it on dry plaster, which is a poor surface for oil paints. The painting began to disintegrate. ^{gradually} ~~Its disintegration was gradual.~~ Leonardo also painted the *Mona Lisa*. ^{This is} ~~It is~~ his most famous ^{and well-known} ~~and well-known~~ work. He must have liked this painting ^{because} ~~because~~ he carried it with him when he traveled. Leonardo's scientific contributions are impressive as well. ^{he} ~~he~~ was

ahead of his scientific peers. He filled many notebooks with scientific theories and observations, ^{and he wrote} ~~and he wrote~~ his notes in mirror script. ^{which} ~~This writing~~ made it difficult for other people to read his notes. He planned many devices, such as an underwater diving suit, ^{that} ~~that~~ many of his ~~devices~~ were not actually created for hundreds of years. People still recognize the name of Leonardo da Vinci. ^{They recognize it} ~~They recognize it~~ centuries after his lifetime.

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

Modern guitars derive from the *guitarra latina*, an instrument with four strings used in the late Middle Ages. The guitar was probably developed in Spain sometime during the sixteenth century. The early guitar had four courses, or rows, of strings. The three bottom courses had two strings, but the top course had one string. Before 1800, a fifth and sixth course were added and the double courses were replaced by single strings. During the nineteenth century, the guitar's body underwent changes that improved the guitar's tone. The body became broader and shallower, and the wood on the front became extremely thin. Today, the basic guitar has been adapted to suit different purposes and tastes. The classical guitar has three strings of nylon and three strings of metal and is used to perform classical music. The metal-strung guitar is popular with rock, folk, country, and jazz musicians, who frequently play electric guitars as well. The guitar might be the most widely played instrument in the twentieth century.