Chapter 17: Writing Clear Sentences, pp. 411–32

Selecting Appropriate Conjunctions, pp. 411–12

**EXERCISE A**
*Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.*

1. and
2. consequently,
3. however,
4. therefore,
5. and
6. Hence,
7. neither . . . nor
8. Nevertheless,
9. but
10. Both . . . and

**EXERCISE B**
*Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.*

11. While
12. so that
13. Since
14. even though
15. Because
16. because
17. when
18. As
19. So that
20. Though

**Revising Sentences by Inserting Adverb Clauses, pp. 415–16**

**EXERCISE A**
*Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.*

1. Before
2. When
3. Although
4. Even though
5. Because
6. As
7. so that
8. Despite
9. while
10. Although

11. When they first begin, most music students find that playing the piano is not as easy as it looks.
12. Understanding the notes can be difficult if a student cannot read music well.
13. Many of the exercises can be repetitive while a student is first learning to play.
14. Even though they may learn to play quite well, most piano students will not become concert pianists.
15. Concert grand pianos are the most melodic, whereas a used practice piano may not carry a tune as well.
16. Good coordination is necessary for playing the piano whenever a piece of music is technically difficult.
17. Since the pianist does not press down directly on the strings, playing the piano is probably easier than playing a violin or a cello.
18. Most pianists practice for several hours before a recital so that they can perform well.
19. Most amateur pianists feel a sense of accomplishment after they have finished a successful performance.
20. Some people find that playing the piano is an excellent mood brightener despite the hard work required to play well.
EXERCISE B
Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

11. Some people devote several hours a week to fitness workouts, whereas others have no time to exercise.

12. If you use your imagination, including exercise in your lifestyle does not require sacrificing hours of time.

13. Instead of taking the elevator, climb the stairs so that you can build exercise into your daily routine.

14. As you enter a parking lot, look for a parking place that requires you to walk some distance to the building.

15. Parking at the extreme edge of the parking lot can be advantageous since you get some exercise and save your car some dents and scrapes.

16. Although you may need to adapt your schedule to allow for the additional time, try walking briskly or bicycling to school or work.

17. You will hardly notice the extra minutes that exercise takes out of your day unless you are unusually hard-pressed for time.

18. Though you may not be aware of it, dancing is one of the best forms of aerobic exercise.

19. Along with exercise, you may want to experiment with some dietary changes while you increase your activity level.

20. After you use these methods for a few months, you may notice increased muscle tone and higher energy levels.

Subordinating Ideas by Using Adjective Clauses, pp. 417–18

EXERCISE A
Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. Basketball, which was not well known until 1946, is a popular sport today.

2. The Harlem Globetrotters team, which consisted of former African American college stars, helped make basketball a successful spectator sport.

3. The Globetrotters, who got their start in 1926, won fans by touring all over the world.

4. Basketball games that helped the Globetrotters establish themselves internationally were flashy and comical.

5. The Globetrotters, who defeated almost all other teams until the 1950s, continue to thrill and amuse their audiences.

6. In 1946, the Basketball Association of America, which was responding to the demands of basketball fans, began staging professional games.

7. The fans, many of whom bought tickets for every game, wanted to see their favorite college players continue as professionals.

8. In California, where Stanford University players perfected the jump shot, college basketball was as popular as it was on the East Coast.

9. In 1949, the Basketball Association of America, which was a league that played in mid-size cities in the Midwest, merged with the National Basketball Association (NBA).

10. NBA superstars, who are well rewarded for their talent, have become wealthy celebrities.

EXERCISE B
Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

11. Europeans, who once thought mountains were too dangerous to ascend, did not climb tall peaks until the late 1700s.

12. Mont Blanc, which is Europe's highest peak, was first reached by Swiss climbers in 1786.

13. Mountain climbing tools and clothing that were once quite awkward are now sophisticated.

14. Early climbers, who needed protection from cold and snow, wore bulky, heavy clothing.

15. Contemporary climbers, who are not weighed down by heavy attire, wear thin layers of special weather-resistant clothing.
Correcting Faulty Coordination, pp. 419–20

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. Syrians began arriving in the United States around 1900, and most needed to find employment as soon as possible.

2. Some Syrians accepted jobs in factories, and many became peddlers traveling the country.

3. Women peddled also, and they peddled in order to make money and raise the standard of living.

4. Sometimes women were more successful at peddling than men, and people trusted the female peddlers more easily than their male counterparts.

5. The peddlers got their start by finding a Syrian supplier, and someone else recommended the supplier.

6. Peddlers were successful, and they became suppliers.

7. Sometimes the peddlers joined together, and they formed communities.

8. The peddlers traveled long distances, and they carried heavy packs.

9. They traveled to faraway places, and people wanted their goods.

10. The Syrians succeeded in business as peddlers, and department stores threatened their livelihood.

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

11. Transcendentalism was a philosophical and literary movement, and it flourished in New England in the mid-1800s.

12. The chief source of transcendentalist ideology was a book called Critique of Pure Reason, and this book was written by the German philosopher Immanuel Kant.

13. An innovative educator who based his philosophy on transcendentalist theory was Bronson Alcott, and he was the father of Louisa May Alcott, author of Little Women.

14. The movement was idealistic and visionary, and it attracted the attention of many famous authors.

15. However, the most famous proponent of transcendentalism was Ralph Waldo Emerson, and he was an essayist, poet, and lecturer.

16. Some transcendentalists wanted to create independent communes, and they disliked the conventional stereotyping of male and female roles in society.

17. The transcendentalists created two communities, and these communities were utopian, or idealistic.

18. Brook Farm required all residents to work and share profits equally, and it was only briefly successful as a transcendentalist community.

19. Most American literature courses include Nature and “Self-Reliance”; these works were written by Emerson.

20. Students may search the Internet; the Internet contains information on literary movements.

Correcting Faulty Parallelism, pp. 421–22

EXERCISE A

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. The country of South Africa has no navigable rivers and does not have high mountain ranges either.
2. In most of South Africa, finding hardwood forests is as difficult as finding abundant rainfall.

3. To increase their water supply, South Africans have built dams, developed water projects, dug wells, and rationing water.

4. During the summer, tropical air masses move south, causing thunderstorms, scattering hail, and triggering dangerous lightning.

5. Important geographical facts about South Africa include that most of the country has an elevation of 3,000 to 6,500 feet above sea level, that it is bordered on three sides by the ocean, and having only sporadic rainfall.

6. The Atlantic Ocean’s cold Benguela Current causes both fog and lowers the temperatures on the West Coast.

7. C

8. The ingenuity of the South African people is evident in the fact that they built these dams to supply drinking water and providing hydroelectric power.

9. A class project can be an opportunity to learn about the strengths of a foreign country and learning about the ingenuity that it has.

10. C

EXERCISE B

Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

11. Are you most interested in the personal lives or in the activities that were political of early American leaders?

12. During her oral report on James Madison, Tamorra quoted from his speeches and was describing his political stance.

13. James Madison is important to history both as the Father of the Constitution and being the fourth president of the United States.

14. Madison participated in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, where his role in designing the system of checks and balances was as significant as his part to create the U.S. federal system.

15. Like his close friend Thomas Jefferson, Madison decided to oppose a national bank not only to thwart the growth of manufacturing, but supporting a strong central government.

16. As a member of the Virginia assembly, Madison not only supported Jefferson’s appeal for the separation of church and state but also confronting the skilled orator Patrick Henry on the issue.

17. Drafting the Bill of Rights demonstrated both Madison’s eloquence and that he respected democratic principles.

18. Jefferson asked Madison to be secretary of state not only because of their friendship but also Jefferson recognized Madison’s ability.

19. As secretary of state, Madison supported the Embargo Act of 1807, which failed both because U.S. merchants ignored it and loss of trade damaged the economy.

20. During Madison’s first administration as president, rising nationalism became as strong a reason for supporting the War of 1812 as to stop the destruction of free trade.
**Review A: Revising Paragraphs for Clarity, pp. 423–24**

**EXERCISE A**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.*

The first tissue cells, called earlywood, are big, remain relatively far apart, and have thin walls. However, the latewood cells, formed later in the tree’s development, are small, appear close together, and have thick walls. In most cases, the light earlywood and dark latewood of trees create distinct rings that are visible to the naked eye. Ring growth and appearance are influenced both by soil variations and by atmospheric conditions.

The most extensive American tree-ring record, which is almost 8,700 years, is held by the bristlecone pine. Approximately 7,300 years of rings have been identified in the wood of some buried oaks in Europe.

Archaeologists examine tree rings either to determine dates of events and objects or to analyze changing environments. Tree-ring science, called dendrochronology, has been used to pinpoint the dates of everything from wooden artworks to forest fires. The Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research established at the University of Arizona, Tucson, is the largest in the world.

**EXERCISE B**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.*

Ancient Greeks had imaginative theories about geological phenomena. The Greek philosopher Aristotle, for example, believed not only that minerals were produced when the earth breathed but also that the earth was round.

Ancient Romans had creative theories about volcanic smoke and eruptions. They thought that an active volcano on Vulcano, an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, was the home of a god. (It is likely that the word *volcano* is derived from the name of this island.) Vulcan was the Roman god both of metalworking and of fire. According to myth, Vulcan was the gods’ blacksmith. The Romans believed that Vulcan’s forge produced smoke and that this smoke drifted from the crater of the volcano. When the volcano exploded, the Romans thought that Vulcan was hammering on his blacksmith’s anvil.

Fossils inspired imaginative theories, too. Herodotus, the Greek historian, had unusual ideas about fossilized shells that he discovered embedded in Egyptian limestone. The fossils, he guessed, were actually lentils that had been dropped by the slaves who constructed the pyramids.

**Revising to Eliminate Fragments, pp. 425–26**

**EXERCISE A**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.*

1. Snakes never blink and seem unable to close their staring eyes.
2. Actually, snakes’ eyes are always closed because their lower, transparent eyelids are permanently raised.
3. Snakes look through this thin lower eyelid, which is fused to a piece of skin that used to be an upper eyelid.
4. Oddly enough, snakes’ eyes are permanently focused on objects in the distance.
5. To see items that are nearby, these creatures must contract the lenses of their eyes forward.
6. Snakes are lacking ears! Protruding from their bodies.
7. Having no eardrums, snakes are unable to hear the way human beings do.
8. Snakes’ inner ears process vibrations traveling through the ground.
9. A snake darts its tongue in and out to gather minute amounts of chemicals in the air.
10. c
EXERCISE B
Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

11. Pauli Murray, an African American, was not only a biographer but also a historian, poet, priest, teacher, lawyer, and activist.

12. Murray was orphaned at three, being raised in her grandparents’ home by an aunt.

13. Murray’s aunt, a teacher, taught her to read and write. And Murray’s grandparents provided strong role models.

14. For example, Murray’s grandfather was a Civil War veteran. He helped establish one of the original schools for free African Americans in Virginia and North Carolina.

16. Murray earned degrees from several colleges and became a teacher. Even though Harvard University had rejected her because she was female.

17. Working as a lawyer, Murray fought for civil rights and for the right of women to attend graduate school.

18. In 1977, Murray became a priest of the Episcopal Church. The first African American woman to do so.

19. Murray emphasized the use of imagination to confront and cope with trauma. Also stressing the integration of spiritual and social values.

EXERCISE A
Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. There are about 150 species of octopus they live in seas all over the world.

2. Some octopuses live at the bottom of the sea, others prefer being near the water’s surface.

3. Typically an octopus measures between one and two feet in length, however, a few types grow to as long as thirty feet.

4. An octopus uses the suction cups on its tentacles to move across the ocean floor. It can also expel water and move by propulsion.

5. This sea creature has a beak resembling that of a parrot. After biting its prey, the octopus injects it with poisonous saliva.

6. If a hard shell protects the prey, an octopus can drill into it to bore a hole, an octopus uses its radula, a hard structure that resembles a tongue.

7. An octopus can eject ink if it feels threatened. The ink temporarily retains the shape of the octopus and distracts the enemy.

8. The soft body of an octopus looks like an empty sack, it contains a sophisticated brain and nervous system.

9. Octopus eyes resemble those of vertebrates each has a movable lens, retina, cornea, and iris.

10. The octopus is intelligent. Scientific experimentation has shown that this mollusk uses its complex brain and optical systems to learn.
13. Usually, nuclei are particles of sea salt or minerals less frequently, nuclei are particles of automobile and industry exhaust.

14. Snow crystals always have a symmetrical six-sided structure, they exist in an apparently limitless range of forms.

15. There are seven different kinds of snow crystal shapes, they all are incredibly beautiful.

16. One type of snow crystal looks like a perfectly formed glass column with a cap on each end, it could have been designed by an architect.

17. Another kind of snow crystal resembles a pansy blossom, however it is more precisely formed than a flower.

18. A snow crystal’s shape is largely determined by the temperature when it was formed, it is also slightly influenced by humidity.

19. The size of snow crystals is affected by the amount of moisture in the air, large crystals are formed when the humidity is high.

20. The beauty of snow crystals makes them an appealing subject for photography, several fine collections of pictures have been published.

Correcting Unnecessary Shifts in Subject, Tense, and Voice, pp. 429–30

EXERCISE A
Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

1. German pianist Clara Schumann was an unusual child because she is not speaking until she was eight years old.

2. Taught to play the piano by her father, Clara performs her first concert at age nine in 1828.

3. His daughter became one of the most famous pianists in history and also is known as a gifted composer.

4. Clara often traveled to new cities and played concerts.

5. She wrote almost two dozen pieces for piano, and often one of them was performed by her at each of her concerts.

6. After she married composer Robert Schumann, new works were no longer composed by Clara.

7. Clara stopped composing.

8. Robert died when Clara was thirty-seven, so she began a full-time concert career to support her family.

9. Clara’s performing career, which lasted for sixty years, was longer and more accomplished than that of any of her male peers.

10. Clara continued to perform.

EXERCISE B
Answers will vary. Sample answers follow.

11. Johnson saved money from part-time jobs and fled to New York, where art school was begun.

12. Johnson saved his wages from odd jobs in New York and won scholarships, and then the money was used to travel to Paris.

13. Johnson eventually settled in Denmark, where a Danish weaver named Holcha Krake was married to him.
16. C

17. Krake coordinated joint exhibits of their art and was supporting the couple with profits from the sale of her weavings.

18. Johnson liked to paint at a Danish fishing village, and people enjoyed watching him dance while he worked.

19. He painted peaceful scenes of small-town life and active city street scenes, but he also depicts historical events, such as the 1943 riots in Harlem.

20. Johnson was a popular, but not a famous, artist—one of his paintings is shown in 1940 at the New York World’s Fair.

Review B: Revising Paragraphs for Clarity, pp. 431–32

Exercise A

Answers will vary.

The writer Carl Sandburg did not have an easy childhood. The mattress on which he was born was stuffed with corn husks. As a youth, Sandburg was thrown in jail twice—once for riding on a freight train without paying and another time for swimming naked in a pond.

Sandburg held a variety of jobs, ranging from firefighter to traveling salesperson. He did not have much money, but he often bought books instead of food. Finally, he married and began to work at a series of newspaper jobs. Late at night, he wrote poetry.

Among Sandburg’s many prizes for his poetry were two Pulitzers. He was interviewed on almost every major television talk show. However, he was happiest when schools were named for him. When Sandburg died at eighty-nine, he was famous worldwide. “Fog” and “Chicago” are just two of his many well-known poems.

Exercise B

Answers will vary.

Mary Shelley’s mother was the author of A Vindication of the Rights of Women, and her father was an influential philosopher. Mary wrote stories as a young child. At sixteen, she met Percy Bysshe Shelley, a young poet whom she later married.

During a visit to Geneva, Switzerland, Mary wrote a short story that was later expanded to a novel. She named the novel Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus. It is one of the most famous horror stories of all time; almost everyone is familiar with this bizarre tale of scientific experimentation gone awry.

When Percy Shelley drowned at sea in 1822, Mary occupied herself with educating their child, promoting her husband’s poetry, keeping a journal, corresponding, and writing novels. Many critics believe that her best work is not Frankenstein, but a book called The Last Man. This futuristic novel relates the story of how all of humanity is destroyed by a devastating plague.