

Answer Key for Hurricanes and Floods

1: Words and Sentences (pages 1–13)

Part 1: What Is a Sentence? (page 3)

Grammar in Context (page 3)

- ✓
- ✓
-
- ✓
-

Discover the Grammar (page 4)

- NS Started to rain
- S Isaac Cline was head of the Texas Weather Bureau.
- NS The ocean swells in the Gulf of Mexico.
- S People screamed in delight.
- S The disaster had begun.

More Practice (page 4)

- a
- e
- b
- f
- d

Writing Practice (page 5)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

- That summer, the weather was worse than anyone had ever seen.
- Today, the rain kept coming down, heavier and heavier.
- A big storm was heading for the United States.

- Weather experts in Cuba were warning about a dangerous storm.
- The United States recently had won the Spanish-American War.
- So, many Americans did not believe the warnings.

Part 2: Sentence Types (page 6)

Grammar in Context (page 6)

- 1
- 4
- 3

Discover the Grammar (page 7)

- E; b
- C; b
- S; a
- Q; a
- C; a

More Practice (page 8)

- We have some very bad news.
- Have you read the reports from Cuba?
- Well, they're true!
- A serious storm is coming to Galveston.
- Find a safe place.
- Tell everyone to take cover.
- Why didn't you take more precautions?
- We hope to hear from you soon.

Writing Practice (page 9)

Answers will vary.

Part 3: Part of Speech (page 10)

Grammar in Context (page 10)

Nouns	Pronouns	Verbs
<i>Galveston</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>was</i>
<i>city</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>rained</i>
<i>Texas</i>		<i>was coming</i>
<i>summer</i>		<i>appeared</i>
<i>storm</i>		<i>covered</i>
<i>Cuba</i>		<i>were</i>
<i>Toads</i>		<i>were</i>
<i>beach</i>		
<i>Crickets</i>		
<i>ground</i>		
<i>People</i>		
Adjectives	Adverbs	Prepositions
<i>big</i>	<i>hard</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>long</i>	<i>suddenly</i>	<i>after</i>
<i>hot</i>	<i>very</i>	<i>from</i>
<i>worried</i>		<i>on</i>
<i>scared</i>		
Articles	Conjunctions	
<i>a</i>	<i>because</i>	
<i>a</i>	<i>and</i>	
<i>the</i>		
<i>the</i>		

1. The subject of a sentence is usually a noun or pronoun.
2. The predicate of a sentence always contains a verb.

Discover the Grammar (page 12)

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. b

More Practice (page 13)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. People played in the waves.
3. It was fun to play in the waves.
4. People screamed in delight as they played.
5. They were not scared at all.
6. The streets were filled with water.
7. A small beach house blew apart quickly.
8. The people watching were surprised, but they were not frightened.

2: Nouns (pages 14–29)

Part 1: Proper and Common Nouns (page 16)

Grammar in Context (page 16)

1. telegraph, storm, and city should all be underlined.
2. Cline and Washington should both be double-underlined.

Discover the Grammar (page 17)

1. P
2. C
3. C
4. P
5. C
6. C
7. P
8. P

More Practice (page 17)

2. Cora May
3. His brother
4. the family
5. September

Part 2: Singular and Plural Nouns (page 18)

Grammar in Context (page 18)

One (singular)	More than one (plural)
house	daughters
wife	neighbors
brother	buildings
	Clines

Discover the Grammar (page 19)

2. animals; *-s*
3. matches; *-es*
4. Axes; *-es*
5. cans; *-s*
6. Bottles; *-s*
7. snakes; *-s*

More Practice (page 19)

1. hurricane
2. winds
3. miles
4. inches
5. routes
6. Bridges

Writing Practice (page 20)

2. classes
3. sisters
4. waves
5. beaches
6. houses
7. boxes
8. hours
9. letters

Part 3: Difficult Plurals (page 21)

Grammar in Context (page 21)

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T

Discover the Grammar (page 22)

2. a
3. f
4. c
5. e
6. d
7. e
8. c

More Practice (page 22)

1. cities
2. men
3. Children
4. Gulfs
5. valleys
6. people

Writing Practice (page 23)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. The roofs of some of our neighbors' houses have already collapsed.
2. My feet are so cold and wet.
3. I hope all the people in the town will be okay.
4. I wonder what's happening to the fish in the gulf?
5. I hope this awful storm doesn't go on for days and days.
6. We will do our best to protect all of the children.

Part 4: Count and Non-Count Nouns (page 24)

Grammar in Context (page 24)

1. ✓
- 2.
3. ✓
4. ✓

Discover the Grammar (page 25)

1. NC
2. NC
3. C
4. NC
5. NC
6. C
7. NC
8. NC

More Practice (page 25)

1. information
2. work
3. ideas
4. equipment
5. boats
6. terror
7. effort

Part 5: Articles (page 26)**Grammar in Context (page 26)**

Noun	Common or Proper Noun?	Common Nouns Only		a, an, the, or no article?
		Count or Non-count?	Singular or Plural?	
Galveston	proper	_____	_____	no article
island	common	count	singular	an
island	common	count	singular	The
Texas	proper	_____	_____	no article
bridge	common	count	singular	a
bridge	common	count	singular	the
water	common	non-count	singular	the
September	proper	_____	_____	no article
routes	common	count	plural	The
escape	common	non-count	singular	no article
people	common	count	plural	no article
Galveston	proper	_____	_____	no article
water	common	non-count	_____	The

1. We use nothing with proper nouns.
2. We can use a, an, or the with singular count nouns.
3. We can use the or nothing with plural count nouns.
4. We can use the or nothing with non-count nouns.

Discover the Grammar (page 28)

1. proper
2. the
3. a
4. plural
5. the
6. specific
7. general
8. specific

More Practice (page 29)

1. the
2. The
3. Ø
4. The
5. Ø; the
6. the; Ø
7. the
8. a

Editing Practice (page 29)

A hurricane has hit Galveston in Texas. There is a lot of damage in the city. There is water in many houses. Galveston is an island and there is a bridge. However, the bridge was destroyed yesterday. The hurricane is expected to leave the city today.

3: Verbs (pages 30–41)

Part 1: Main and Helping Verbs (page 32)

Grammar in Context (page 32)

Verb	One Verb	Two Verbs
woke	✓	
was floating		✓
didn't see		✓
was clinging		✓
was	✓	
could swim		✓

Discover the Grammar (page 33)

- The Clines defended themselves against attack.
- Many people were not so lucky.
- Some people were killed by the debris.
- Thousands of people fought for their lives.
- Cline's wife didn't survive.
- She had drowned in the flood.

More Practice (page 33)

- HV
- MV
- HV
- HV
- HV
- HV

Writing Practice (page 34)

- didn't
- drowned
- flying
- hit
- was

Part 2: Action, Mental, and Linking Verbs (page 35)

Grammar in Context (page 35)

- b
- c
- a

Discover the Grammar (page 36)

- M
- A
- M
- L
- A
- M
- A
- L

More Practice (page 36)

Answers will vary. Sample answer:

- The builders built it near the water.
- At that time, people believed it was safer there.
- Yellow fever is a deadly disease.

5. If you get yellow fever, you could die.
6. The founders of the orphanage believed that yellow fever would keep away from the water.
7. However, the flood of 1900 destroyed the orphanage.

Part 3: Verb Tenses (page 37)

Discover the Grammar (page 38)

2. past
3. present
4. present
5. present
6. future

More Practice (page 38)

1. is
2. hit
3. reached
4. had hit
5. worked
6. was working

Part 4: Subject-Verb Agreement (page 39)

Grammar in Context (page 39)

Today, St. Mary's Orphanage **remembers** the flood of 1900. Every year, the nuns **sing** the same song. The song **is** called "Queen of the Waves." It **provides** an opportunity to think about the 100 people who **died** in the flood. A supermarket now **stands** on the site of the orphanage, but the sacrifice of the brave nuns **is** not forgotten. The orphanage **was** established in 1857.

Discover the Grammar (page 40)

1. singular
2. one organization
3. nuns
4. supermarket
5. sacrifice
6. plural

More Practice (page 41)

1. is
2. was
3. are
4. is
5. are
6. serve
7. include
8. can

Editing Practice (page 41)

There is one particular song connected to the storm of 1900. Its name is "Queen of the Waves." "Queen of the Waves" is a French hymn. Fishermen sang the song during storms. The words mean: Queen of the waves, you are our mother. Storm clouds gather around us, but we are not afraid. We ask you to save us.

4: Modal Verbs (page 42–50)

Part 1: Modal Verbs of Possibility (page 44)

Grammar in Context (page 44)

No, Mr. Cline is not certain about the facts. We can tell by the verbs he uses, such as *might*, *may*, and *could*, which all mean he thinks these things are possible or likely, but not certain.

Discover the Grammar (page 45)

2. a
3. b
4. a

More Practice (page 45)

Answers will vary. Sample answer with modal verbs added:

The orphanage might be destroyed. All the orphans may be dead. We could rebuild the orphanage, though. The winds may be stopping. The storm might be over. We may not send another telegram until tomorrow.

Part 2: Modal Verbs of Permission (page 46)

Grammar in Context (page 46)

The underlined words are asking for or giving permission.

Discover the Grammar (page 47)

2. b
3. a
4. b

More Practice (page 47)

1. "May I ask you a question?"
"Of course you may."
2. "Could we build a causeway?"
"Yes, we can." (will has been deleted)
3. "Could I write the report?"
"Yes, you can. You can start tomorrow." (to has been deleted before start)

Part 3: Modal Verbs of Obligation (page 48)

Grammar in Context (page 48)

- You must board up your windows.
- You ought to have a stock of canned food in your house.
- You must not drive your car.

Discover the Grammar (page 49)

2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. b

Writing Practice (page 50)

2. You should not have an electric can opener.
3. You should charge your cell phone.
4. You must not forget your animals.
5. You don't have to evacuate unless instructed by the authorities.
6. You have to lock your doors.
7. You must plan an evacuation route.

5: Adjectives (pages 51–60)

Part 1: Nouns and Adjectives (page 53)

Grammar in Context (page 53)

Adjectives help to make the **second paragraph** more interesting, even though it contains the same facts as the first paragraph, because the adjectives provide description that helps us to see the action.

Discover the Grammar (page 54)

2. The workers came from the Caribbean Islands.
3. There were also poor farmers in the fields that tragic night.
4. They were drowned in the muddy water.
5. There have been many dangerous, deadly hurricanes in Florida.
6. Some worried people have left the beautiful state.

More Practice (page 54)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

2. There was strong wind and heavy rain.
3. The giant lake was sucked into the stormy sky.
4. The beautiful countryside was flooded by the rising water.
5. Many brave migrant workers died tragically.
6. One lucky survivor said that it was like seeing the moon crash down on the flooded earth.

Part 2: Adjectives after Linking Verbs (page 55)

Grammar in Context (page 55)

The words in **bold** are adjectives.

The words that are underlined are linking verbs.

Discover the Grammar (page 56)

2. These are dangerous.
3. Some people have parties even when they are aware of the storm.

4. These people are not being responsible.
5. For example, Hurricane Camille seemed far from Pass Christian.
6. The winds were fierce.
7. The apartment building appeared safe.
8. However, after the hurricane hit, all the partiers were dead.

More Practice (page 56)

2. foolish
3. predictable
4. catastrophic
5. high
6. alive

Part 3: Comparatives and Superlatives (page 57)

Grammar in Context (page 57)

1. Galveston
2. Camille
3. Okeechobee

Discover the Grammar (page 58)

2. The cyclones in Bangladesh were more deadly than the hurricanes in the U.S. in the 20th century.
3. Cyclone 2B was faster than the Galveston hurricane.
4. The most dangerous hurricane is a Category 5.
5. One of the strangest reactions to a hurricane is to hold a hurricane party.
6. During Hurricane Camille, the surf rose 19 feet higher than normal.
7. The best place to be in a hurricane is on high ground.

More Practice (page 58)

1. smaller
2. more
3. highest
4. more dangerous
5. more deadly
6. most stupid

Writing Practice (page 59)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. Some people think hurricanes are more exciting than any other type of weather.
2. The bigger storms are, the more dangerous they can be to people and cities.
3. It is better to stay inside during a hurricane or other severe weather.
4. That was the worst storm I have ever seen.
5. The most severe damage was done to the houses on the east side of town.
6. Our biggest concern right now is taking care of injured people.

Part 4: Compound Nouns (page 59)

Grammar in Context (page 59)

The words in **bold** are nouns.

Discover the Grammar (page 60)

1. police car
2. TV camera
3. storm surge
4. press release
5. city council
6. tree trunks
7. Electricity cables

More Practice (page 60)

2. They all went onto the roof of their apartment building.
3. They had bought enough drinks and party food.
4. They ignored the warnings of the weather bureau.
5. When the hurricane hit, the glass windows were smashed by the wind.
6. The only survivor was found 5 miles away in a tree top.

6: Adverbs (pages 61–70)

Part 1: Recognizing Adverbs (page 64)

Discover the Grammar (page 65)

2. How (manner)
3. How (much) (degree)
4. How (manner)
5. Where (place)
6. When (time)

More Practice (page 65)

Hurricane Andrew was an extremely large hurricane. Its winds blew very fast and rain fell really quickly. Andrew crashed furiously into the Florida coast and completely destroyed many buildings there.

Part 2: Position of Adverbs (page 66)

Grammar in Context (page 66)

1. ✓
2. ✓
3. ✓
4. ✓
5. ✓

Most adverbs appear before the word they describe.

Discover the Grammar (page 67)

2. Scientists at the National Hurricane Center
track tropical storms carefully.
3. When a hurricane develops, Air Force planes are
quickly sent to investigate.
4. They fly directly into the eye of the hurricane.
5. In the eye, the weather is very calm.
6. The planes collect information there and send it to
the Hurricane Center.
7. However, hurricanes can be unpredictable.

More Practice (page 67)

2. A Category 5 hurricane is very dangerous.
3. One survivor of Andrew cleverly boarded up his windows.
4. The winds nearly broke his door.
5. Luckily, he was not injured.
6. However, some people were not so lucky.

Part 3: Using Adverbs (page 68)

Grammar in Context (page 68)

unexpected	unexpectedly
sudden	suddenly
severe	severely

Discover the Grammar (page 69)

2. ADV
3. ADV
4. ADV
5. ADJ
6. ADV
7. ADV

Writing Practice (page 69)

2. Unfortunately, many people used to die every year.
3. The Yellow River usually flooded after heavy rains.
4. The waters quickly flooded the plains.
5. The river is appropriately called "China's sorrow."
6. The local people worked hard to protect their land.

Editing Practice (page 70)

Los Angeles is a beautiful city. The weather is nearly perfect. However, there are serious floods occasionally. In 1938, it rained very heavily. The water rose fast. People were scared. Rescuers worked hard to save stranded motorists.

7: Connectors (pages 71–78)

Part 1: Coordinating Conjunctions (page 73)

Grammar in Context (page 73)

and → addition

but → opposite

so → result

Discover the Grammar (page 74)

2. The San Francisquito dam had a fault, (but) nobody knew about it.
3. The dam held 12 billion gallons of water, (and) it ran a power plant.
4. An employee saw the dam break, (so) he climbed the roof of a building.
5. He could see the disaster happening, (but) he couldn't stop it.
6. People tried to get out of the way, (or) they would be drowned.

More Practice (page 74)

2. but
3. so
4. or
5. and
6. so

Part 2: Subordinating Conjunctions (page 75)

Grammar in Context (page 75)

Two are at the beginning of a sentence and one is in the middle, connecting one idea to another.

Discover the Grammar (page 75)

2. It was called the South Fork dam (because) it stood at the fork of two rivers.
3. (Although) the dam needed repairs, it had been left to fall apart.
4. (After) heavy rains fell one night, the people of Johnstown heard an awful sound.

5. They were afraid (because) they knew just what was happening.
6. They had feared this event (since) they realized that the dam was weak.

More Practice (page 76)

2. Although the heavy rains were one cause, the main cause was human error.
3. After it had rained all afternoon the people of Johnstown heard a noise.
4. The noise grew louder until it became a roar.
5. When the pressure was too great, the dam broke.
6. Since the dam hadn't been repaired, it was weak.

Part 3: Sentence Connectors (page 77)

Grammar in Context (page 77)

They are connecting ideas in the sentences.

Discover the Grammar (page 78)

2. but The lights went out. However, they came back on again quickly.
3. so Therefore, nobody was too worried.
4. while Meanwhile, pressure was building on the dam in San Francisquito Canyon.
5. after Soon, the dam burst.
6. and The water killed 150 workers. It also killed many people on the highway.

More Practice (page 78)

Answers will vary. Sample answer:

The water first flooded the tents of 150 workers. The water continued down the valley. It hit the town of Santa Paula next. The flood destroyed all the houses. Meanwhile, it also flooded the farms. Drivers on Highway 126 were trying to escape. However, all the people in the cars were killed. Finally, the flood waters wiped out the town of Piru. The total death toll was 450. Therefore, this was one of the worst disasters in Los Angeles' history.

8: Adjective Clauses (pages 79–88)

Part 1: Relative Pronouns (page 81)

Grammar in Context (page 81)

which → an employee
who → the houses
whose → Johnstown
that → the people's

Discover the Grammar (page 82)

2. Sixty-one men rebuilt the South Fork Dam.
3. The 70-foot lake became part of a private club.
4. The man was not an engineer.
5. The dam was strained to the breaking point.
6. The owners' cottages were built far away.

More Practice (page 83)

1. who
2. that
3. who
4. which
5. whom
6. whose

Part 2: Restrictive Adjective Clauses (page 83)

Grammar in Context (page 83)

You can't easily understand the sentences because the words in bold provide information to make the meaning clear.

Discover the Grammar (page 84)

2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. a

Writing Practice (page 85)

2. They ran away from the area that was in danger.
3. The water that was rushing behind the train had come from the dam.
4. Many people who ignored the warnings died.
5. Other people were killed by trees that were uprooted by the storm.
6. Most of the houses that were in the path of the flood were destroyed.

Part 3: Non-Restrictive Adjective Clauses (page 86)

Discover the Grammar (page 87)

2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. a

Writing Practice (page 88)

2. His wife got Fanny, who was their youngest daughter.
3. The Schaffers, whose house was destroyed, survived.
4. The flood, which was now moving at 40 miles per hour, passed through Johnstown.
5. The flood waters, which had destroyed most of the town, began to go down.
6. The survivors, who thought the worst was over, had worse challenges ahead of them.

9: Grammar Trouble Spots (pages 89–94)

Part 1: Shifting Verb Tenses (page 91)

Grammar in Context (page 91)

The problem with this paragraph is that the verb tenses are not consistent.

Editing Practice (page 91)

1. The floodwaters were jammed with debris. Thirty city blocks were leveled, and the remains formed a 30-foot-high mountain. Eighty people were trapped in the wreckage when it all caught fire. Today some of the bodies have still not been identified.

2. In the past, western Holland was a vast swamp. Today, it is useable land. The dykes usually protect the land. However, in 1953, a huge storm broke some of the dykes.
3. In the future, we will predict storms better and we will be able to prevent disasters like these. In the 19th century, however, weather forecasting was very unreliable, and this caused many deaths.

Part 2: Double Negatives (page 92)

Grammar in Context (page 92)

These sentences contain double negatives.

Editing Practice (page 92)

2. X The people of Johnstown didn't get any compensation.
3. X Everyone knew who was responsible.
4. X However, they could hardly prove it in court.
5. C
6. X The owners of the country maintained that they didn't do anything wrong.

Part 3: Fragments and Run-On Sentences (page 93)

Grammar in Context (page 93)

The passage is made up of sentence fragments and run-on sentences, not complete sentences.

Practice (page 93)

2. F
3. S
4. F
5. R
6. S
7. F
8. F

Editing Practice (page 94)

Rescuers who came to Johnstown dug for bodies. They worked hard, and they were finding five bodies a minute. Carloads of disinfectant were sent because there was a risk of disease. Entire families died, and therefore some bodies could not be identified. After five long years passed, Johnstown finally got back to normal. However, the residents were never compensated for their loss.

10: Grammar Review (pages 95–107)

Part 1: Review of Units 1–3 (page 97)

Sentence Structure (page 97)

1. The torrential rains battered Florence.
2. Nineteen inches of rain fell.
3. Florence had suffered floods before.
4. It was built on low-lying land.
5. Many trees had been cut down.
6. They did not protect the land anymore.
7. The people of Florence prepared themselves for the worst.

Parts of Speech (page 97)

1. city, disaster
2. ravines, people
3. Florence, Florentines
4. steep, rocky
5. fell, filled
6. so

Nouns (page 98)

1. miles
2. water
3. electricity
4. people
5. pressure
6. decision

Articles (page 98)

At a dam near Ø Florence, the rain was causing Ø problems. The water level was too high. The operators of the dam had to relieve the pressure.

Verbs (page 99)

1. L
2. M
3. A
4. H
5. M
6. M
7. L
8. A

Verb Tenses and Agreement (page 99)

1. was
2. were sleeping
3. destroyed
4. died
5. cause
6. are learning
7. will protect

Part 2: Review of Units 4–6 (page 100)

Modal Verbs (page 100)

1. won't
2. have to
3. may
4. could
5. don't have to
6. should not
7. might
8. will

Adjectives (page 101)

Answers will vary. Sample answer:

A huge bridge at the edge of the city was destroyed. The sewers burst. A terrible smell filled entire city. Rivers of brown mud were washing down from the steep hills. The sleeping people of Florence awoke to the horrible sounds of explosions. The effects of the storm were devastating.

Comparatives and Superlatives (page 101)

1. worst
2. most beautiful
3. higher
4. worse
5. more dangerous
6. fewer

Recognizing Adverbs (page 102)

1. The rains fell torrentially for two days.
2. The water in the dam rose fast.
3. The operators suddenly realized that the pressure was too great.
4. They made a very difficult decision.
5. Unfortunately, it was the wrong decision.
6. They could have kept the water there.

Using Adverbs (page 102)

1. hard
2. fast
3. very
4. Fortunately
5. However

Part 3: Review of Units 7–9 (page 103)

Connectors, Fragments, and Run-Ons (page 103)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. Florence had suffered many floods because it was built on low-lying land.
2. Since many trees had been cut down, there was a risk of more floods.
3. The flood happened at night. Therefore, most people were not prepared.
4. Some people ran to safety before the flood hit.
5. The sewer system backed up. As a result, a terrible stench filled the city.
6. There were explosions when fuel storage tanks exploded.

Conjunctions (page 104)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. The Penna Dam was very strong, but the pressure was too high.
2. They could release the water, or the water would burst the dam.
3. The operators released the water, so it flowed to the Levan Dam.
4. Because the operators there couldn't hold the water, they also released the water.
5. When there were no more dams, the water moved toward Florence.
6. After the waters reached Florence, they caused a terrible flood.

Relative Pronouns (page 105)

1. that/which
2. who
3. which
4. which
5. whose
6. which
7. who

Adjective Clauses (page 106)

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. Waters rose in the Penna Dam, which was 29 miles from Florence.
2. Florence was surrounded by forests, which had been cut down.
3. The operators who were working that night were very worried.
4. They released some water, which continued to the next dam.
5. The flood hit Florence, which had many old churches.
6. Some people whose houses had been destroyed hid in the churches.

E. Trouble Spots (page 107)

Because the sewers overflowed, there was a terrible stench in Florence. The floodwaters didn't stop for anything. The waters filled with sewage and also picked up debris. When the waters reached the Church of Ognissanti, the priests tried to close the doors. The water, which was very dangerous, flooded the church. The priests tried to save the church. However, they could not. Beautiful paintings were destroyed. Many people couldn't go anywhere for several days.